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## THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.

IN the negotiations between Lord Grey's administration and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, which preceded the new charter Act, one of the most essential points discussed, upon which, in fact, the whole political branch of the question principally turned, was the power to be possessed by the Court itself, under the altered form of Indian government. Either impelled by a suspicion that there was some design, on the part of the Whig ministers, to possess themselves indirectly of the patronage which they openly renounced (admitting that there might be *some* objection to such patronage being dispensed by the Ministers of the Crown), or stimulated only by the conviction that the independence of the Court of Directors was an indispensable condition in the proposed theory of government, the Court vigorously resisted the attempts made to impair its future efficiency, and obtained distinct and repeated declarations from the King's Government, that there was not the least ground for any suspicion that "the object of the Government was to extend its own powers, and to depress and degrade those of the co-ordinate authority;" and that it formed no part of the scheme "in the slightest degree to weaken the authority, impair the dignity, or endanger the independence of the Court."\*

The most important political function attached to the Court of Directors as the organ of Indian government, is the appointment of governors of India, especially of the governor-general. The slightest diminution of the power heretofore possessed by the Court, in the original nomination or recall of these high functionaries, would tend directly and materially to "weaken its authority, impair its dignity, and endanger its independence." The first draught of the new scheme of Indian government gave to the Board of Control a  *veto* on the recall of governors. This pretension, however, was subsequently abandoned, and the appointment of governors remained substantially unaltered, namely, the original nomination was vested in the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the King, with an uncontrolled power in the Court of recalling them.

The reason of the condition, that these appointments should be approved by the Crown, is clearly this,—that the King's Government

\* Letter from the Right Hon. C. Grey, 27th June 1833.



should not be absolutely without the means of preventing a selection notoriously improper, if the Court of Directors should so far abuse its trust as to make such a nomination. Previous to the Act of 1813, the appointment of governors was not subject to the previous approbation of the Crown, which, however, possessed authority to recall or remove the servants of the Company, for which the *velo* provided a better substitute.

A case has now occurred, in which a noble individual was selected by the Court of Directors, solely on grounds of public expediency, and nominated as governor-general of India. The nomination was actually approved by his Majesty, and the individual was sworn into his office. Prior to his departure for India, a change took place in the administration, another party acquired the reins of government, and, for no other reason, the appointment which had been approved by his Majesty on the 5th of February, was vacated by his Majesty on the 5th May. We may assume it to be admitted on all hands, that there is no exception to the vacated appointment on the ground of the fitness (in the ordinary sense of the term) of the individual appointed, and that the noble individual by whom he is to be superseded is not his superior in point of talents and capacity. The sole ground upon which the substitution has been justified in the House of Commons is, that one of the personages referred to does, and the other does not, possess "the confidence of his Majesty's Ministers."

Although there are other incidents in this transaction, which must not be lost sight of, connected with a previous attempt to force upon the Court of Directors an individual whose appointment (considered wholly apart from capacity or qualification) would have been extremely objectionable, we prefer putting the case in the preceding simple form, and we ask whether, under the circumstances stated, this act of the Whig Ministry does not "weaken the authority, impair the dignity, and endanger the independence of the Court," and whether the use necessarily made of the King's name and authority in this transaction, be not calculated to lessen the respectability of the Crown in the eyes of the nation?

If the King's Ministers can always exercise the right of interfering with the nomination of the high officers of the Indian government, so far as to insist that all such officers must be selected out of their own political party, they will, in effect, appropriate to themselves indirectly the whole patronage of India, and convert it into an arena for jobs and intrigue. Hitherto, as Mr. Tucker has observed, "India was of no party, and the Court of Directors were considered to be perfectly independent of all political influence; but we are now to introduce the badges of party into India; promotion in the service will be sought as the reward of political subserviency, and distinction and office will be bestowed to purchase the base and sordid services of political partisans in England. By rendering the governors of India the mere dependent nominees of the Ministry, holding office during pleasure, the administration of the day will acquire a power and influence which will enable it to assume and dispense the local patronage of India, *clandestinely, without responsibility*, and (when bad men bear

away) for corrupt purposes, to obtain political power in this country, in utter contempt of the provisions of the Legislature, both as they relate to Indian patronage, and to the objects of those more recent enactments which profess to secure purity of Parliament."

We now lay before our readers a faithful epitome of the correspondence between the India Board and the Court of Directors, relating to the appointment of a successor to Lord William Bentinck: papers which were refused to the House of Commons by the Ministers, but which have been produced and printed by the Court, in compliance with a resolution by ballot of the Court of Proprietors.

On the 27th August 1834, the Chairman of the Court of Directors (H. St. George Tucker, Esq.) laid before the Court a letter from Lord Wm. Bentinck, which had been delivered to him (sealed), in duplicate, by the President of the India Board (Mr. C. Grant), on the 21st. The letter, which was dated Bangalore, 16th March 1834, tendered his lordship's resignation of the offices of governor-general and commander-in-chief; "the state of his health compelling him, in a great measure, to this resolution."

From the minutes of secret courts held on the 3d, 10th, and 17th September, it would appear that communications had been passing between the Chairman and the President of the India Board on the state of the Indian government. The nature of these communications will be inferred from the debate in the Court of Proprietors, on the 15th July last, a report of which is published in our present number.

On the 26th September, the Chairman moved, and the Court adopted, a resolution to the effect, that as Sir Chas. T. Metcalfe had been appointed, with the approbation of his Majesty, to act provisionally as governor-general of India, on the death, resignation, or coming away, of Lord Wm. Bentinck, and, adverting to the character and talents of Sir Charles, it would be inexpedient at present to make any other arrangement for supplying the office of governor-general.

This resolution was forwarded to Mr. Grant, who conveyed, in return, the decided opinion of his Majesty's Ministers, "that, in reference to the present state of India, no time should be lost in appointing a permanent successor to Lord Wm. Bentinck, as governor-general of India." He adds, "With respect to the appointment to that office of any servant of the Company, however eminent his knowledge, talents, and experience may confessedly be, his Majesty's Ministers agree in the sentiments of Mr. Canning, expressed in a letter from him to the Court on the 25th of December 1820, that the case can hardly be conceived, in which it would be expedient that the *highest* office of the Government in India should be filled otherwise than from England, and that one main link, at least, between the systems of the Indian and British Governments, ought, for the advantage of both, to be invariably maintained."

The Chairs, in reply, state that "it would have been most satisfactory to the Court if the King's Ministers had thought proper to advise his Majesty to give his royal approbation to the appointment of Sir Charles Metcalfe to the office of governor-general, upon a footing more permanent than that which the Court had themselves proposed." They express deep regret that Sir Charles is considered ineligible on grounds which would exclude the whole service of India, to whose merits, talents, and tone of character, Mr. Canning himself

bore unqualified testimony, and which includes persons eminently qualified for the highest public trust, several of whom have held the office of governor-general with the utmost advantage to the national interests. Independently of the impolicy of putting forth any general declaration of ineligibility, they observe, his Majesty's Ministers seem scarcely justified in proposing to narrow the choice of the Court by excluding any class of men, possessing the necessary qualifications, from the office of governor-general. In reply to an intimation from Mr. Grant, that his Majesty's Ministers hoped that the Court would "co-operate with them in making a permanent arrangement, by the nomination of a successor who may have the full confidence both of the Company and the King;" the Chairs add, that the Court will, at the proper time, "take into their consideration the expediency of adopting an arrangement for filling up the office;" and they doubt not that the King's Ministers will concur with them, that high qualification must be an indispensable condition of the selection.

Verbal communications appear to have passed between Mr. Grant and the Chairs, subsequently to this letter (dated 9th October), of which there is no record in the printed papers. One point was to obtain from the President of the India Board a pledge, that, in consenting to delay bringing forward the name of a successor to Lord Wm. Bentinck (which delay, it appears, Mr. Grant now wished, though a few days previously he announced the decided opinion of the King's Ministers, that "no time should be lost"), the Court would not suffer the nomination to lapse to the Crown (which would be the case if two months expired after a vacancy without an appointment), whereby the constitution of the Indian government would be virtually changed, since the Court could not recall or remove a governor-general so appointed. Mr. Grant gave a pledge that the Government would take no step, in reference to the appointment, without giving the Court a month's notice. In the opinion of the Company's counsel, however, the letter of Lord Wm. Bentinck did not constitute a notification of vacancy, within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament, which would create a lapse to the Crown on failure to appoint.

Soon after this date, Sir Robert Peel's administration displaced that of Lord Melbourne.

On the 20th January 1835, the Court by ballot nominated the Right Hon. Lord Heytesbury, G.C.B., governor-general of India; his Majesty's approval of the appointment was formally notified by the President of the India Board (Lord Ellenborough), on the 5th February, and his lordship was sworn into office on the 4th March.

In the ensuing month, another change of administration took place, Sir Robert Peel's ministry giving way to Lord Melbourne's.

On the 1st May, Lord Heytesbury announced to the Court of Directors, that he had received a private letter from the President of the India Board (Sir John C. Hobhouse), "intimating to him the wishes of his Majesty's Government, that he should take no step for his immediate departure." His lordship stated that his preparations were complete, and that any further delay could not but be attended with considerable expense and inconvenience. On the 4th, Lord Heytesbury received a letter from Sir J. C. Hobhouse, acquainting him, that, "after the most mature deliberation, and with much reluctance, the King's confidential servants had come to the conclusion, that it was their duty to advise his Majesty to revoke his lordship's recent appointment to the government of India."

It appears from a minute of a Secret Court, on the 5th May, that the Chairs (Messrs. Clarke and Carnac) had, in the mean time, had an interview with Sir

John Hobhouse, on the 30th April, when Sir John apprized them (for the present confidentially), that it was in the contemplation of the Ministers to recommend the revocation of Lord Heytesbury's appointment; that they received this communication with an expression of surprise, and urged various reasons against so unprecedented a measure, and that Sir John engaged to report their arguments. On the 4th May, a letter from the President to the Chairs announced that he had laid the objections urged by them to the cancelling of Lord Heytesbury's appointment before his colleagues, who made them the subject of their most anxious deliberations, but that they did not see in those objections sufficient to induce them to depart from the measure. Sir John added, that it was not the intention of the King's ministers to recommend the approval of any other nomination previously to Lord William Bentinck's arrival in England. The warrant, under the King's sign manual, vacating the appointment of Lord Heytesbury, is dated 5th May.

The Chairs, with the approval of the Court, addressed a letter to the President of the India Board, in which are the following passages:—

"The Court have received this communication with the utmost surprise and concern. Invested by the constitution under which the government of India is administered, with the power to appoint governors subject to the King's approbation, the Court appointed Lord Heytesbury governor-general. His Majesty's approval having been graciously given to that appointment, it was publicly announced to the governments of India, and was in every respect complete. The Court could never have contemplated that the King's Ministers would advise that an appointment so circumstanced should be vacated by an act of power, nor have they ever imagined that the law under which that power has been exercised was intended to be applied to such a purpose.

"It would have been satisfactory to the Court to have been informed of the reasons which have caused this extraordinary measure. During a period of more than fifty years, since Parliament first gave to his Majesty authority to remove the servants of the Company, there has been only one instance (it occurred during Lord Grenville's administration in 1806) of an appointment approved being vacated by the crown; and in that case there was a previous interchange of sentiments between the King's Ministers and the Court; and the act of revocation was accompanied by an exposition of the grounds upon which it had been advised and would be justified. But, in the present instance, no communication whatever was made to the Court by his Majesty's Ministers before the appointment was vacated; no opportunity was afforded to them to state their objections to that measure, nor has a single reason been assigned in its justification.

"The astonishment of the Court upon this occasion is increased by reference to a letter, which they received only a few months since (dated the 1st October last), from one of the present ministers, then President of the Board, in which the Court were informed that his Majesty's Ministers declined to approve of the appointment of Sir C. Metcalfe to be governor-general, as a temporary arrangement, and that they deemed it 'their duty to intimate their decided opinion, that, in reference to the present state of India, no time should be lost in appointing a permanent successor to Lord William Bentinck.' And now that the Court have taken that course, the permanent appointment which, with the King's approbation, they made, is suddenly vacated, and you inform us that 'it is not the intention of the King's Ministers to recommend the approval of any other successor to Lord William Bentinck, previously to the arrival of his lordship in England.'

"The Court do not forget that the nomination of Lord Heytesbury was made, and his appointment completed, during the *late administration*. But this fact, connected with his removal by the *present ministers*, fills the Court with apprehension and alarm, as respects both India and themselves. It has always been the Court's endeavour, in their public acts, and especially in their nominations to offices, to divest themselves of political bias; and, in the same spirit, they now consider it to be their duty frankly and firmly to express their decided conviction, that the vital interests of India will be sacrificed, if the appointments of governors are made subservient to political objects in this country; and if the local authorities, and through them all public servants, are led to feel that tenure of office abroad is dependent upon the duration of an administration at home; and further, that the revocation of an appointment such as that of Lord Heytesbury, for no other reason, so far as the Court can judge, than that the ministry has changed, must have the effect of lessening the authority of the court, and consequently impairing its usefulness and efficiency as a body entrusted with the government of India."

Letters of dissent and protest, from Messrs. Lyall, Jenkins, and Tucker, are included in the paper. The dissent of the two first-named gentlemen is limited to the proposed delay of appointment, lest it might lapse and the power of recall be lost to the Court. Mr. Tucker's letter enters very fully into the policy of superseding Lord Heytesbury, "which bears," he observes, "the appearance of the undisguised exercise of an arbitrary power, on the part of the government, in opposition to the will and the remonstrances of the Court."

"In this view," he continues, "I cannot regard the measure otherwise than with feelings of deep concern and alarm; for it is manifestly an attempt to render the high station of governor-general of India subservient to political purposes in this country, contrary to the clear and express intentions of the Legislature, which has carefully provided against the assumption of the patronage of India, directly or indirectly, by the minister of the Crown."

"The appointment of Lord Heytesbury to the office of governor-general was formally and deliberately made by the Court of Directors, under the provisions of the existing law, *with the full approbation of his Majesty*; and if that appointment can be cancelled without the plea or pretence of incompetency, or other sufficient cause assigned, it is perfectly clear, either that the right to appoint conferred on the Court by the law is a mere mockery, or that this right has been violated in a way calculated to degrade the Court of Directors in the eyes of their servants and of the public, and so far to weaken their legitimate influence and authority."

"Lord Heytesbury's appointment was the free and unbiassed act of the Court; it devolved upon me to have the honour of proposing him to my colleagues; and I did so not hastily, not under the domineering influence of the Government, but deliberately, after inquiry, and after satisfying myself that his lordship was likely to do ample justice to the high and responsible trust which it was proposed to confide to him. Sir Robert Peel's ministry, I can declare, acted most honourably on the occasion: the great object seemed to be to make the most judicious selection for the office; and if it were permitted me to enter into the details of what passed on the occasion, I could establish, beyond all dispute, that the late ministry was prepared to concur in the appointment of one totally unconnected with them in party politics."

"In justification of an appointment in which I myself took a responsible part (Lord Heytesbury requires not my testimony), I must say that I received

from high authority the most satisfactory assurance of his eminent qualification for office.

"But the case of the individual, however eminent and respectable, is of minor consideration. It is a public principle for which I desire especially to contend. The Court of Directors have virtually been set aside, as an useless organ of administration, and the spirit, if not the letter, of the law has been violated. And what will be the probable consequence? That body, which the Legislature has wisely placed as a barrier between India and political parties in this country, henceforward must become political partisans. An open attempt has been made to cancel an unobjectionable appointment, for mere party purposes.

"My principles would lead me to regard the royal prerogative with profound respect; but he lowers the prerogative who abuses it. The supersession of Lord Heytesbury is the act of the minister, for which he is responsible to the country. The appointment was formally made and completed by the Court of Directors, *with the approbation of his Majesty*, upon public considerations, without reference to party objects; and to cancel that appointment wantonly and capriciously, is to disparage the royal prerogative, and to set at nought the functions and powers which the law has assigned to the Court.

"Lord Heytesbury was proposed by me under a conviction that his known talents, his acquired knowledge, his experience, his prudence and firmness, his high character, and his eminent services in various public situations, furnished the most satisfactory assurance that, in the high office of governor-general of India, his lordship might be expected to promote, not only the well-being and prosperity of our Indian subjects, but the great interests of the empire at large. In this conviction I am confirmed by every thing which I have since heard and seen in the course of a personal intercourse with his lordship; and it is to me matter of deep concern, that an appointment which appeared to have met with such general approbation, and from which such favourable results might reasonably have been expected, should have been set aside from party motives."

Such are the *recorded* details respecting this extraordinary transaction. The most material parts of the proceedings, however, Sir John Hobhouse stated in the House of Commons, were the verbal communications. These are, of course, unfortunately, out of the reach of the public. Enough, notwithstanding, remains upon record to exhibit the transaction in an unequivocal light, so that, at a future period, when the stream of popular judgment, in respect to public men, shall run somewhat clearer and more tranquil than at present, it cannot fail to receive its proper sentence.

With the details given by Mr. Mills and Mr. Tucker, in the debate referred to already, respecting the intrigues of Lord Glenelg to secure the governor-generalship, we meddle not. It is impossible to disconnect them altogether with the transaction immediately in question; but we leave the statement of Messrs. Mills and Tucker to make its own impression.

## THE FUGITIVE

Fly, swiftly fly, my bark !  
 With thee I gladly go  
 To climes cold, warm, or bright, or dark,  
 Wherever thou wilt bear me to.

So never more I may  
 Behold my native land ;  
 Then bear me, little bark ! away,  
 Far from my country's sad'ning strand.

What—though I loved of old  
 Its gay and fragrant flowers,  
 Its murmur'ing streams, its shades of gold,  
 Its tuneful birds and emerald bowers,

What—though my little cot,  
 Beside the fountain's spring,  
 Blessed by the angels, to my lot  
 Had once sweet peace and comfort bring.

But O ! the time is changed :  
 'Tis sad to contemplate  
 How from each object dear estranged,  
 And left alone and desolate.

And dost thou, stranger ! ask  
 What grief hath made me slun  
 My native home ! Alas ! the task  
 Is one too painful to be done.

There was no heart that felt,  
 As angels feel above,  
 The warmth of friendship, and did melt  
 To flow in sacred social love.

There was no kindred soul,  
 Which to my bosom's sob,  
 When wrung by sorrow's sad control,  
 Would fain return an answering throb.

My friends had gone, my love  
 Had felt the blast of death ;  
 And there were but the skies above,  
 And this earth seemed a waste beneath.

My foes were up in arms ;  
 No joy for me had light ;  
 My hopes were chased by the alarms  
 Of Disappointment's deadly blight.

Even those whom I had loved  
 Deem as my heart or life,  
 When fate began to frown, were proved  
 To fail in faith, and joy in strife.

I see the future, dark  
 As Autumn's cloudy night,  
 Where there is not a single spark  
 Of hope, my darkened way to light.

The worst of cares I've known,  
 By fate's relentless doom ;  
 A checkering shade has since been thrown  
 Around my heart, around my home.

Then swiftly fly, my bark !  
 With thee I gladly go  
 To climes cold, warm, or bright, or dark,  
 Wherever thou wilt bear me to.

## COINS AND RELICS OF MANIKYALA.

IN continuation of the article in our last volume, p. 95, containing an account of the remains of antiquity brought to light in exploring the tope at Manikyála, in the Punjab, we extract, from the November number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, "further information" acquired by that learned body, abridged and adapted to our journal.

The following is an extract from a memoir on ancient Taxila, by M. A. Court, engineer officer in the army of Runjeet Singh:—

"Manikyála is the name of a small village situated on the route leading from Attok to Lahor. It is built on the ruins of a very ancient town of unknown origin. The geographical position of these ruins, and particularly the abundance of coins found among them, afford the presumption that this city must have been the capital of all the country between the Indus and the Hydaspes, a country which the ancients knew by the name of Taxila, and of which frequent mention is made in the history of Alexander.

"There is at Manikyála a vast and massive cupola of great antiquity. It is visible at a considerable distance, having a height of about eighty feet, with 310 or 320 of circumference. It is solidly built of quarried stones with lime cement. The outer layer is of sandstone. In the interior, the masonry is of freestone (*Pierre de taille*), mixed with sandstone (*grès*) and granite; but, principally, with a shelly limestone (*Pierre de concretion*), which by its porosity resembles stalactite. Age and exposure have so worn away the northern face of the edifice, that it is now easy to ascend to the summit, which could not have been done formerly, because there were no regular steps constructed on the exterior. Its architecture is simple, and offers nothing worthy of much remark. Round the circumference, near the base, is seen, in bas-relief, a range of small columns, the capitals of which appear to have been ornamented with ram's heads (*têtes de béliers*). These ornaments are now scarcely perceptible, on account of the wearing away of the sand-stone by time. I have remarked similar ornaments at a tank situated between Binber and Serai-saidábád, on the road to Cashmir, and remember observing the same kind of thing on the columns of the towns at Persepolis.

"This monument is, in my opinion, not more than a tomb of some ancient king of the country, or it may be the work of some conqueror from Persia or Bactria, who may have raised it in memory of some battle fought on the spot, intended to cover the remains of the warriors who fell in the combat. This last conjecture appears the more probable, seeing that similar cupolas are equally remarked in the district of Rável Pindi, in the country of the Hazáris, which joins the former, at Peshávar, in the Khaibeh hills, at Jélálábád, at Laqman, at Kábul, and even, they say, at Bámbian: all of them places situated on the road leading from Persia, or Bactriana, into Hindustán. I have moreover remarked, that the greater part of these cupolas are situated in places difficult to get through, or at least in places well adapted for a hostile encounter. One thing is certain, at any rate, namely, that they are all sepulchral tumuli; for, having myself opened several of these cupolas, I have found in most of them, little urns of bronze, or other metal, or of baked clay, containing funeral ashes, or the debris of human bones; also jewels, and coins for the most part of Græco-Scythic or Græco-Indian types.

"The Muhammedans of the neighbourhood pretend to say, that the tope contained the remains of all the Mussulmans who perished in the battle which



took place ■ this place between the Afghāns and the army of Rājā Mān; but, besides that the religion of Muhammed opposes the erection of monuments to the dead (?), the antiquity of the building and of the medals it contained prove to be far prior to the time of the Muhammedan incursions.

■ The Hindus of the country resort to the spot to offer up the first cuttings of the hair of their male children—a custom which is said to have prevailed anciently in Greece.

■ Scattered over the site of the ruins of Mānikyāla are seen the remains of fifteen other cupolas, smaller than the principal one just described. These I have lately been engaged in digging up, and they have furnished some very interesting discoveries. The excavation of a tope situated about a cannon-shot distant from the present village of Mānikyāla, to the N.N.E., is particularly calculated to throw light upon these curious monuments of antiquity, since a part of the medals extracted from it bear genuine Latin characters, while others are of the Græco-Scythic or Græco-Indian type. Moreover, the stone, which served as a covering to the niche which contained them, is sculptured all over with inscriptions in an unknown character, and altogether different from that of the coins (?).

■ This cupola was in a thorough state of dilapidation, so as hardly to be observed; and it was only after having carefully examined the contour of the foundation that I decided upon penetrating it. Its height might ■ sixty or seventy feet. I began by piercing it from above in the centre with a hole of twenty feet diameter. The materials extracted were chiefly a coarse concrete, extremely porous. The nature of the stone reminded me forcibly of the pyramids of Egypt, which are constructed of a lime-stone full of shell impressions (nummulitic limestone).

■ In my first operations, I found, at the depth of three feet, a squared stone, on which were deposited four copper coins. Below this point, the work became extremely difficult, from the enormous size of the blocks of stone, which could hardly be removed through the upper opening. At ten feet lower down, or at ten from the level of the ground, we met with a cell, in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, built in a solid manner, with well-dressed stones, firmly united with mortar. The four sides of the cell corresponded with the four cardinal points, and it was covered with a single massive stone. Having turned this over, I perceived that it was covered with inscriptions.

■ In the centre of the hollow cell stood a copper urn, encircling which were placed symmetrically eight medals of the same metal, which were completely corroded with verdigris. The urn itself was carefully enveloped in a wrapper of white linen, tightly adhering to its surface, and which fell into shreds when I opened the urn.\* The copper urn enclosed a smaller one of silver; the space between them being filled with a paste of the colour of raw umber (*terre d'ombre*), in which the verdigris had begun to form. This pasty matter was light, without smell, and still wet. On breaking it, I discovered a thread of cotton gathered up into a knot (*ramassé en un seul point*), and which was reduced to dust on handling it. When I attempted to remove the silver urn from within the outer cylinder, its bottom remained attached to the brown sediment, and I remarked that the silver was become quite brittle from age, crumbling into bits between the fingers. Within the silver urn was found one much smaller, of gold, immersed in the same brown paste, ■ which were also contained seven silver medals, with Latin characters. The gold vessel enclosed four small coins of gold, of the Græco-Scythic or Græco-Indian type;—ak

\* The exterior of the copper cylinder of M. Ventana's tope has the marks of a cloth wrapper well defined on the corroded surface.—Es. J. A. S.

two precious stones and four pearls in a decayed state; the holes perforated ■ them prove them to have been the pendants of earrings.

“ From the position in which these several urns were found, an allusion was possibly intended to the ages of the world. The four gold coins were of far inferior fabrication to those of silver. The latter are worn, as if they had been a long time in circulation. Whether they are Greek or Roman, I cannot venture to affirm. I would only remark, that, if the Greeks before the reign of Philip used the Latin alphabet, it might be probable that they were Greek coins, and that they were brought into the country by the army of Alexander. If, on the contrary, they are Roman, they may be of the epochs when the kings of India sent embassies to the Roman emperors Augustus or Justinian. Or, it ■ possible that they were brought into the country through the ordinary channel of commerce by the Red Sea.

■ The inscription on the stone is in a character that resembles the writing of the Rājputā of the Himālaya mountains in the present day. ■ has also a resemblance to the Ethiopian; and it is well known, that there existed from time immemorial a communication between Egypt and India. I am surprised that my friend General Ventura did not find an inscription on the stone in the principal deposit of the large tope. On my way to Peshāvar, I lately visited the scene of his operations, and searched carefully among the ruins for any such, but without success. This cupola was penetrated by him from above. When the cap was removed, a square shaft was found of twenty-one-feet deep and twelve feet side, well constructed of squared stones. On the floor of this chamber, there were two massive stones, between which was deposited a small box. The floor itself was formed of two enormous stones, which were broken to pieces with some trouble before the digging could be continued below. The difficulties were much increased from this point by the frequent occurrence of large blocks of stone locked into the body of the masonry without mortar, which it was necessary to extract by the upper vent. At twenty-seven feet below the first stage, a second was met with, of a less perfect nature, wherein a second discovery was made:—below this, again, before reaching the ground, the most interesting discovery occurred. Hence, the miners worked a conduit underground, on the side towards the village of Mānikyāla, which facilitated greatly the extraction of materials. This adit is now nearly closed up with rubbish, and can only be entered on all-fours.

“ As the relics found in this cupola have been addressed by my friend to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, I refrain from any observations on them. I will only remark, that the emblem on the gold medals of Mānikyāla, as well as on those of my tope, may be observed in Persia, with some slight difference, on the sculptures at Bistāun, near Kermanshāh; I think also, the same symbol exists at Persepolis.

“ I have observed that most of the cupolas of Mānikyāla are situated on the ridges of sandstone rock, which cross up from the surface of the country.

“ The neighbourhood is generally strewed with ruins, and traces of a square building can generally be perceived, in the immediate vicinity, of similar construction to that of a Persian caravanserai. If these monuments are the remains of temples, there can be no doubt that Mānikyāla must have been the principal seat of the religion of the country. The ruins of the town itself are of very considerable extent:—every where, on digging, massive walls of solid stone and lime are met with—and a great number of wells, but almost all now filled up; these latter are all built of cut stone. All the neighbouring heights are garnished with tombs; and ■ ■ known that the ancient Persians,

the Scythians, and even the Hindus, selected eminences to erect their tombs on, especially those of their chiefs. They are all adjusted ■ face the cardinal points of the compass.

" The whole country overlooked by Mánikyála must have been once a vast plateau, which, ■ the course of ages, and by the continued action of the annual rains, has undergone a complete change. It ■ now cut every-where into deep ravines, which render it very difficult to traverse. The country is sprinkled with wretched hovels; but the natural aspect of the plains is singularly bare and barren. The immediate vicinity of the hills is, however, varied with the meagre foliage of a thorny shrub.

" This district (*canton*) is now called Patwár. That it was formerly very populous, is proved by the quantity of ruins of old houses. According to the inhabitants, the whole space that now separates Mánikyála from the ruins of Tarmiak, which ■ about sixteen kurors of the country distant, was so thickly covered with houses, that the two towns might be considered as one. They add, that mulberries and other fruit-trees flourished there exceedingly. The devastation now witnessed can only be laid to the account of its being the thoroughfare of all the conquerors who in turns sallied forth to ravage India.

" It appears that the aborigines of the country were Hindus, to whom were joined the Pandavas, worshippers of the sun, and the Chandrabansis, worshippers of the moon. Subsequently, a mixture took place with the Persians, the Scythians, and even with the Greeks, for the Ghekher, so frequently talked of in the country, are nothing more than the descendants of the Greek colony that Alexander left on the banks of the Indus, or perhaps the Greeks of the kingdom of Bactria, of which this district for a long time formed a part. What I here advance is upon good foundation, for the people themselves insist, that the Ghekher are descended from the Khétanis, ancient Persians, or from the Rámlis; and, it is well known, that all Oriental nations apply this last term to Greece: hence we may conclude, that Ghekher is but a corruption of the word *Greek*. Moreover, the numerous medals discovered with Greek legends tend strongly to confirm this idea.

" The country appears to have been conquered by the Persians long before the time of Alexander. This is proved by the Persian medals found; further, an ancient tradition of Persia alludes to an invasion, that our chronologists refer to the fourteenth century before Christ. It is also known, that under Darius, the son of Hystaspes, this country and all up to the banks of the Indus, formed one of the twenty satrapies of the vast Persian empire.

" Alexander traversed it in 326 B.C. At the death of this conqueror, ■ was annexed to Bactriana, raised into a separate kingdom by the Greeks, who revolted from his successors. It then fell into the hands of the Scythians, who destroyed this latter kingdom.

" Splendid collections of coins might be made in this country. They are found principally at Mánikyála, Djlún, Pind-dánan Khán; at Nilli Daulla, Rával Pindi, and in the districts of the Hazáris and Hazáron. They were formerly worked up into *lotas* and cooking vessels, and ornaments. It was only in 1829, the period when my researches commenced, that the inhabitants began to appreciate their value. The copper coins are most numerous; the fear of being supposed to have dug up a treasure leads the inhabitants to melt up those of silver and gold, which makes their preservation comparatively rare.

" The immense store of coins constantly dug up, proves that this country

was formerly in a flourishing state; and that in consequence of the frequent invasions of India, its riches were constantly hidden by burial, and so preserved. By far the greater portion of the coins are Græco-Scythian, or Græco-Indian; others again are altogether Indian; the latter are the most ancient: they are in a Devanâgarî character now unknown to the natives.\* There are found also Græco-Persian coins, and sometimes pure Persian ones. These last represent the fire altar, with two guards to preserve it. I find that their costume has a striking resemblance to that of the present inhabitants of Putwâr, who allow their hair to fall behind the head in large tufts of curls, and wear frequently the ample plaited pantaloons represented on the two warriors of the coins.

"Manikyâla is at forty kurors E.S.E. of the fortress of Attok, and at thirty-four N.W. of the city of Jilim.

"The ruins of the town of Ramma, attributed to Sita-Râm, are at thirteen kurors S.S.W. of Manikyâla. Those of Parvata, ascribed to the era of the Pandavas, are at twelve kurors to the north. The traces of the town of Dangéli are at fourteen kurors on the east. This last place flourished under the Ghokhera, whose sovereigns fixed their residence there. Malkhyala, near Rotâ, Benda, and Tamial, near Ravel-Pindi, are also places formerly occupied by the Ghokhera."

A note, by Mr. Prinsep, the learned Editor of the Journal, on the coins discovered by M. Court, would not be intelligible without engravings. We shall endeavour to give the results.

The four coins, found on the top of the large stone, which served as a cover to the niche, containing the principal deposit, are already known (see the article in our June number, before referred to); the first being the common copper coin of Kadphises (in this instance written ΚΑΔΦΙΣΤΣ); the other three being of KANHPKI. The reverses on the latter coins are, however, different from those described in the article in our last volume; the name is distinctly composed of the four letters OKPO, which, Mr. Prinsep imagines, may be the corresponding word in Zend for the Sanscrit *Arka*, a common appellation of Surja, or the Sun. "The Hindu image of this deity is, in fact, represented with four arms, and is often accompanied with a moon rising behind the shoulders, just as was depicted on the Ventura gold coin; we can have little doubt, therefore, that, in this device, we behold the substitution of the Hindu form of the Solar divinity for the Persian effigy of Mithra."

The copy of the inscription found on the lower surface of the large slab of stone, is doubtless (observes Mr. Prinsep) the most valuable and important of M. Court's discoveries; for it will inform us of the precise nature and object of the monument. Mr. P. adds that, although his progress in decyphering the character does not yet enable him to transcribe the whole, still he sees very distinctly the word *Malkâo*, 'king,' in the very same characters that occur on the reverse of so many of the Bactrian coins. This tends to support the hypothesis that these topees are the sepulchral monuments of kings.

The characters of the inscription appear to be of the same nature as those which are found in many inscriptions throughout India, but written in a cursive hand.

"The contents of the several cylinders of M. Court's tope," continues Mr.

\* I know not to which species of coin the above passage alludes: hitherto, the number discovered in those parts with the Delhi character on them has been very small. The Samagrî-deva and the Candor coins are numerous, but they are evidently much more recent than the Bactrian and Indo-Scythic.—Ed. J. A. S.

Prinsep, "were beyond all comparison the richest and most curious hitherto met with. The large tope gave M. Ventura only two gold coins; that opened by M. Martin Honigberger presented only one gold medal of Kadphisés. Here, on the contrary, we have no less than four native gold coins, ■ excellent preservation, ■ the gold urn; and seven silver coins in the silver envelope: with this further peculiarity in the latter, that they are all of foreign origin. The four gold coins are of a device familiar to us; they bear the legible inscription, in corrupt Greek, PAO NANO PAO KANHPKI KOPANO, which I have described in my former notice. The figures on the reverse of the three first are of the Hindu cast, having four arms, with the epigraphé OKPO (the sun); they agree with that of the copper coins described in the preceding page. The last bears the title AΘΠΟ, a supposed epithet of the sun, (for an explanation of which see page 106 of our last vol.)

"The silver coins are entitled to a minute and individual examination; for from the first glance, they are seen to belong to the medallic history of Rome, of which the most ample and elaborate catalogues and designs are at hand to facilitate their exact determination.

Fig. 19.—is a silver *denarius* of Mark Antony, struck while he was a member of the celebrated triumvirate, charged with the eastern portion of the empire. It agrees with the description of a coin in Vaillant, vol. ii. p. 9.

*Obverse.* M. ANTONIVS. III. VIR. R. P. C. (*Triumvir Reipublicæ Constituenda*). *Device*, a radiated head of the sun, supposed to be the same as the Egyptian Osiris.

*Reverse.* The head of Antony, behind which, the *lituus*, or crook, denoting him to hold the priestly office of Augur.

Fig. 20.—A silver *denarius*, recognized to belong to Julius Cæsar, from the features, the inscription, and the peculiar device on the reverse. It corresponds with one described by Vaillant, li. i.

*Obverse.* The head of Cæsar, behind which a star. Medals of this kind were struck by Agrippa, Antony, and others, in honour of Cæsar, after his death; the star alludes to his divine apotheosis: the letters CAESAR... remain distinct.

*Reverse.* The group entitled in Latin, *Orbis, Securis, Manus junctæ, Caduceus, et Fœces*, supposed ■ designate the extended empire, the religion, concord, peace, and justice of the emperor.

Fig. 21.—This I imagine to be a coin of Augustus Cæsar, although ■ does not precisely agree with any published medal of that emperor.

*Obverse...* V F V S. III. VIR. Two juvenile heads, probably of Caius and Lucius. The circumscribing legend may be either of Mævius Rufus, a magistrate (Vaill. li. p. 23). or of Plotius Rufus, mint master (Vaill. li. 4), the only two recorded names permitting a termination in V F V S. and at the same time being Triumvirs.

*Reverse.* A female figure holding probably a spear in the left hand. The few letters legible seem to form part of the usual inscription on the coins of Augustus. CAESAR DIVI F. (*Augustus Cæsar divi Julii filius*).

Fig. 22.—The helmeted figure on this coin, and the unintelligible inscription on the reverse, lead me to ascribe it to the age of the Emperor Constantine, although I can find none in Bandurinus nor Vaillant, with which it exactly agrees.

*Obverse.* A head facing the left, with a handsome helmet.

*Reverse.* Two combatants, one clad as a Roman, the other as a German (?) a fallen warrior between the two. Beneath, the letters QIERMM.

The remaining three silver coins are in too imperfect a state to be identified: the first, fig. 23, bears the final letters of the word CAESARIS. The last, figure 25, has a female head with a mural crown, which may belong to a Greek city.

"How or why these coins came to be selected for burial with the local coins of the Indo-Arytic monarch, it is impossible now to conjecture; and it is cer-

tainly a most curious fact, that, while in the neighbouring monument, the foreign coins consisted solely of those of the Sassanian dynasty of Persia, these should be entirely wanting here, and should be replaced by coins of Rome, many of which must have been regarded as antiques at the time, if I have been right in attributing the fourth of the list to Constantine. Such an assumption indeed removes all difficulties regarding the date, and brings about a near accordance with the reign of Shapur II. of Persia, in the middle of the fourth century, the date already assigned to the principal tope from the presence of that sovereign's coins. We may therefore now look upon the epoch of the Hindu or Indo-scythian Rao Kanerki, as established from these two concurring evidences, and it may serve as a fixed point whence to trace backwards the line of strange names of other equally unknown and obscure monarchs, whose names are now daily coming to light through the medium of these coins, until they fall in with the well-known Bactrian kings."

A communication from Lieut. Alex. Cunningham, of the engineers, inserted in the *Journal of the Society* for December, shews that Mr. Prinsep had erred in respect to the age of one of the Roman coins, from which he had fixed the date of the tope, namely No. 22. The "helmeted figure" and the "unintelligible inscription," which led Mr. P. to ascribe it to the age of Constantine, convinced Lieut. C. that it must be of the time of the Commonwealth, and he takes it to be one of the varieties of the Gens Herennia, or of the Gens Quinctia. The obverse he considers to be either a head of Roma, or of Libertas; the reverse is a common device upon coins of families. Nos. 24 and 25, Lieut. C. thinks to be consular; No. 25 has the appearance of a Parthian coin. Mr. Cunningham has also pointed out a clear misapprehension of Mr. Prinsep with regard to the inscription on No. 23, which is not the final letters of the word "CÆSARIS," but "LARIŒULUS," the cognomen of Publius Accoleius; the coin is the only known specimen of the Gens Accoleia, and a fac-simile of the very coin (Mr. Prinsep adds, in confirmation of Mr. Cunningham's suggestion) is given in the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, art. "Numismatology."

Mr. Cunningham concludes: "Of these seven coins found in the second tope at Mānikyāla, not one can be proved to be of a later date than the birth of Christ. What is the inference? That the tope must have been constructed about the commencement of the Christian era; and the coins may have belonged to the soldiers of the army which Antony led into Parthia, and it is known from history that they lost most of their baggage on that expedition. If, the tope is of the age of Constantine, why were there no coins deposited in it of a later date than the birth of Christ, when it is well known that Roman coins of the second and third centuries after Christ are often found in the Punjab and in India itself?"\*

A note by Mr. Prinsep, on the brown liquid, contained in the cylinders from Mānikyāla, communicates the results of a chemical analysis.

"When the Mānikyāla relics reached Calcutta, the liquid in the outer copper vessel was nearly dried up, and the sediment had the form of a dark brown pulverulent crust, adhering to the inner surface of the vessels. ■ was washed out with distilled water, and preserved in glass-stoppered bottles, in which,

\* "The existence of the Rao Nann Rao coins, ■ M. Court's tope, prove it to belong to nearly the same epoch as the neighbouring monument opened by Gen. Ventura, in which Sassanian coins of the seventh century (according to Hacy and Fœrstin) were discovered. Although, therefore, taken alone, the Roman coins would raise the antiquity of the tope to a period somewhat posterior to the time of Antony's expedition, still, in combination with the other facts, they cannot set aside the more modern date of deposit; and the inference is stronger than ever, of their having been antiques at the time, and of the party buried there having been an antiquary in his day."—Ed. J. A. S.

after several months, the greater part fell to the bottom, but the liquid remained still of a deep brown, and passed the filter of the same colour.

" The liquor of the inner, or brass cylinder, having the consistence of wet mud, was bottled off separately.

" 1 In the innermost or gold cylinder, which rested in an oblique position in the brass case, a deposit of the brown matter had in the course of ages consolidated in the lowermost corner, differing from that formed by the rapid drying, ■ being very hard and of a shining vitreous or resinous lustre on fracture. It enclosed fragments of the glass (or *ambre brisé*, of M. Ventura), and when detached from the larger pieces of them, possessed the following properties :

Specific gravity, 1.92

100 parts heated in a test tube gave off moisture, and a minute portion of empyreumatic oil .....	20 0
The residue, heated red, lost of carbonaceous matter.....	4 0
It then fused under the blow-pipe into a pasty coloured slag which, pounded and digested in nitric acid, yielded of phosphate of lime (P), tinctured slightly by oxide of copper .. .. .	12.0
The silicious or glassy residue, unexamined, weighed.....	04 0
	100.0

" 2 The brown paste itself was next submitted to examination.

It was not soluble, either in alcohol or ether, and after once being precipitated by acids, evaporation to dryness, &c. it was no longer soluble in water.

Nitric acid boiled upon it took a light yellow colour, causing a slight effervescence and a brown scum to rise to the surface of the liquid, the greater part remained untouched and unchanged in colour. Sulphuric acid had no greater effect. The acid solution shewed the presence of copper in abundance.

When the brown liquid was gradually heated in a tube, to drive off its water, a slip of litmus and one of turmeric-paper being introduced into the neck of the tube, there was not the slightest indication either of free acid or of alkali.

Acetate of lead threw down a heavy precipitate of a brownish white colour, leaving the liquid clear.

The brown precipitate obtained by evaporation, when heated on a platinum foil, took fire for a moment, and then burnt like a coal, leaving an earthy residue, coloured by oxide of copper. When the decomposition was conducted in a test tube, reddened litmus paper being introduced, empyreumatic oil was given off, with strong fumes of ammonia.

Ten grains of the dried substance were introduced into a glass tube, to which a shape was then given by the blow pipe, like the letter N, nitric acid was introduced in the second bend, to arrest the ammonia, which might be driven over on the destructive distillation of the substance operated on. After gradually heating the closed end of the tube red hot, that portion was broken off, the charcoal weighed, incinerated, and the ash digested in nitric acid. From the resulting solution, ammonia threw down a copious white precipitate, redissolving the oxide of copper, which was thus carried through the filter. The precipitate, heated and weighed, was redissolved, and reproduced by ammonia; while sulphuric acid threw it down in a heavier form, as sulphate of lime. It was therefore set down as phosphate of lime.

Without entering into details, the results of the analysis were as follows :

Empyreumatic oil, passed off through acid .....	22 0
Ammonia and water .....	19.0
Carbon, burnt off. ....	18.0
Silicious insoluble portion of ash .....	9.0
Phosphate of lime .....	10.0
Oxide of copper, and what remained in the ammonia.....	22 0
	100.0

## REMINISCENCES OF A RETURNING INDIAN

## CHAPTER I

AFTER eighteen years' acquaintance with the periodical diseases of our Eastern possessions, a fever, caught in Aracan, obliged me to recruit my shattered frame beneath the influence of a milder sky. Accordingly, duly supplied with a medical certificate, I engaged a passage to England, and went on board the ship that was to convey me home, under the blissful delusion that I was quitting all the evils of life, to revel, during my period of furlough, in a sort of terrestrial paradise.

Strange are the ideas formed by an Anglo Indian, who has quitted his native country early, of the state of things at home. The dreamy reminiscences of our school-days are mixed up with visions of the imagination, all dipped in rainbow-hues, and many are the disappointments which the returning exile must endure, before he can be sobered down to the enjoyment of the reality. A few of my lessons in the art of looking into, perhaps, be useful to those individuals, who (lacking my experience) doubtless entertain the same high-flown ideas of the gratifications which await them on their arrival in England. Accustomed to a sort of barbaric magnificence,—for, though we would fain disguise the fact, there is much of meanness mingled with our boasted Indian splendour,—we cannot easily fall into the quiet, consistent mode of living adopted by persons of our own rank in England. Upon our first landing, we are invaded with a feeling of insignificance, not only in our own persons, but also in every thing which surrounds us. The houses appear to be upon too small a scale to satisfy our notions of dignity, we are particularly offended by their rows of miserable windows, their colourless fronts, and bare doorways. Every thing, by the force of contrast, seems cramped and diminutive. The beauty of the hedgerows, in our estimation, is lost in the narrowness of the enclosures, the trees appear to be robbed of their fair proportions, and, in the undulations which contract the landscape, we miss the boundless expanse over whose widely-spreading plains the eye has been accustomed to roam.

As comparatively few of the returning Indians are enabled to make their appearance in the character of a *seigneur*, until habit shall have reconciled us, the loss of our attendants, our sufferings must be truly pitiable. To be conducted from the boat which has conveyed us on shore, with perchance half-a-dozen partners in our fortune, to a small room (the largest will appear small) at an inn, and left to the mercy of one, and, as it happened in my case (the caravan-serai being full), lame and asthmatic waiter, in a word, which, in set phraseology, must be felt to be properly appreciated. We instinctively turn our heads to the vacant spot behind the chair, but, alas! no turbaned domestic awaits our behests, we are restrained by a feeling of shame from attacking the unfortunate waiter with those opprobrious epithets which the manifestation of similar indifference to our comforts, would infallibly bring down upon the heads of our absent khidmutghars. It must be borne, and patiently too, and we are compelled to exercise a virtue which, though very necessary in India, is rarely practised, from the absence of that salutary coercion which, in less despotic countries, imposes a certain propriety of deportment upon all who do not set opinion at defiance. There being nothing degrading in the abuse and ill-treatment of our domestics, we are but too apt to make them feel our power, and as they are, generally speaking, an enduring race, they are often subjected to the worst evils resulting from exaltation of temper.



### Reminiscences of a Returning Indian.

If the houses seem too small to suit our notions of the fitness of things, the joints placed upon the table offend us in a contrary manner; the mutton ■ too large, and the beef is coarse; we talk of our Bengal sheep, and of our *gynees*,\* and are ready to annihilate some stranger, who may have been invited to join the party, when he inquires whether we do not enjoy the sirloin, after being accustomed to live upon buffaloes—Buffaloes! we, who would as soon think of devouring a camel or the haunch of an elephant! Fish and vegetables are the favourite viands, though the former provokes comparisons with hilla and cockup. Our opinion of English cookery is sadly lowered; we have been foolish enough to order a curry, and are presented with a hash flavoured with turmeric and Cayenne pepper. The art of boiling rice is unknown, and that of concocting gravies has made little progress: where are our chatneys, and our sweet pickles—the far-famed compilations of Lucknow, which put to shame the mixture palmed upon the public for the king of Oude's sauce?—echo answers,—where? So we manage as well as we can with ketchup and anchovy. Great are the lamentations over Hodson's pale ale, with which English home-brewed may not compare, and the claret being unanimously declared ■ be far inferior to that manufactured in London for the Indian market, we grumble over our anticipated feast, and, almost wishing ourselves back in India, prepare to retire for the night. Oh, much maligned sirdar!† thou art avenged! We gaze with horror on the arrangements made to secure our repose. Perhaps, as we are known to have returned from India, there is a fire; for, instead of looking upon us in the light of salamanders, who have imbibed so large a portion of caloric, that it will take years to cool us down, the good folks of the inn picture to themselves shivering mortals, shrinking from the draught of a key-hole, and another us while we are panting for air. A female servant answers to that melancholy substitute for *qui hi*, a bell; we state, in the mildest terms (our blood boiling all the while), the impossibility of our sleeping upon a feather-bed furnished with linen sheets (our veins curdle at the thought), surrounded by lined curtains, and placed against the wall. The woman stares, and replies not; we struggle with our indignation, and propose a plan of operations. "Draw the bedstead into the middle of the room, place the hardest mattress you can find upon the sacking (boards would be preferred), spread it over with cotton sheets, and remove all the curtains." A very small part of this reasonable demand is complied with; the suffocating feather-bed vanishes, and the curtains are drawn back, but no cotton sheets are to be obtained; they are too vulgar to suit the ideas of the mistress of the house, who affects Holland; and as for altering the position of the bed, that would be impossible; the apartment is sufficiently encumbered already, and who ever heard of such a whim before? There is no reasoning with women; we cannot settle the question by throwing our shoes at them: the pert chambermaid ■ permitted to have her way, and in our dreams we visit the sirdar of past days with the punishment due to the nightmare which the inconveniences of our couch has inflicted upon us.

Man, we are told, is the creature of habit; an old Indian may be called its slave. We execrate the necessity of compliance with rules and regulations which are, in our opinion, absurd and unnecessary, and feel particularly annoyed at being compelled to make good our title to respectability by attention to the modes and forms of dress. In India, we are known as the collector, the judge, or the military officer, and need no adventitious aids to secure our

\* A very small breed of cattle.

† Head bearer or valet, who has the especial charge of the sleeping apartment.

position, out of uniform, we may indulge in any costume which pleases us best, and nothing either ludicrous or mean is attached to the grotesque habits assumed upon many occasions. We may luxuriate in round jackets of silk, cotton, or flannel, and appear in large straw hats, without exciting remark. One of my friends never wore shoes in the house, and another always sat with his feet upon the table: such things would be deemed extraordinary in England, so that to us at least it is not a land of freedom.

Nevertheless, we are blessed with very delicious sensations. Those who have never sojourned in a distant quarter of the globe, cannot form more than a faint idea of the exceeding pleasure imparted by trifling and common objects, our admiration of the day is in the highest degree poetical, and we experience the true animal enjoyment in rolling upon the grass,—the soft green sward bespangled with flowers, which conceals no treacherous reptile, and which we may make our couch without awakening to the dangers of a fever. Then the air to us breathes balm, it is positive pleasure to inhale the cool fresh breezes which blow around us, and the sense of liberty is delightful. We may walk out into the fields, at any period of the day, without inconvenience, for the frequent rains, of which too many of us very unjustly complain, does not confine the population of England to their homes with the tyrannic control exercised by an Indian sun, which, during many months in the year, cannot be faced with impunity. How often, when gazing half-blinded with the dazzling glare on the cloudless expanse of our Eastern skies, have we languished for the sombre atmosphere of an English November! But we are seldom sufficiently candid to make this confession, and, in joining the outcry raised against the foggy climate at home, we do not contrast its inconveniences with those attached to perpetual sunshine.

When out of humour with disappointment met with in England, forgetful of past miseries, we descant upon the luxuries of Indian life, and, viewing every thing we meet with through a prejudiced medium, usually convey to those who may chance to listen to us very erroneous ideas of a country in which we possessed more authority, and received more deference, than we can command at home. A small lodging, however neat and amply-furnished, offers a poor exchange for the rambling bungalow we called our own, we do not reflect upon, or mention, the bare white-washed walls, the curtainless windows, and roofs whose cotton cloths, stretched across, form the substitute for a ceiling, remembering only the number and loftiness of the apartments, and, discontented with the moiety of a servant, whose attentions are divided between us and another lodger, we cast vain wishes after the dozen "black fellows," whose idleness and stupidity we were in the habit of cursing fifty times a day. We meet with little sympathy, and very few persons appear to be really interested in the descriptions we may chance to give of the country we have left. We are disgusted with the prevailing ignorance and indifference upon the subject of a territory which has been for so long a period one of the brightest possessions of the British Crown, and are perpetually annoyed by silly questions about the number of our slaves, and how we manage to exist without bread and butter. Aware that the name of an old Indian is synonymous with that of a bore, we are shy of making communications which may provoke the sneers of our auditors, who affect great contempt for commanders of sepoy and stormers of mud forts, and who are apt to confound Indian collectors with English excisemen.

Few could be more completely isolated upon their landing in their native country than myself, my English connexions were remote, and, as I did not

return laden with shawls and diamonds, they contented themselves with a very moderate portion of attention to their distant relation. Left in a great measure to myself, I began to entertain the prevailing but most erroneous notion, that England is a very inhospitable country, and, forgetting that London cannot present the same facilities of introduction which procures so ready an entrance into the best houses in Calcutta, fancied that its doors were shut against strangers.

Anxious for the enjoyment of female society, I felt particularly desirous to be domesticated in some amiable family; and it was not long before my wishes were gratified. I accompanied a young friend, whom I happened to meet at the India House, to the opera, and having obtained seats in the pit, which commanded a better view of the boxes in the vicinity than of the stage, my eyes were attracted to one in which two ladies were seated. They were so much alike, and there appeared to be so little disparity in their ages, that I concluded they were sisters, and never had the *beau idéal* I had formed of the perfection of beauty been so completely realized. To the soft delicate contour, the chivalled feature, and the large dark lustrous eyes, which distinguish the loveliest portion of the females of Hindoostan, were added the pearly fairness and the roseate flush, which belong to an European clime. Never had I seen so much regularity of feature combined with such intellectuality of expression, and I was more particularly delighted with the absence of all pretension, surrounded by high bred women, whose air of fashion seemed the result of long and severe study, their simply elegant taste in dress, and their unaffected deportment, charmed by its contrast to the haughty style assumed by the queenlike beauties of the neighbouring boxes. Their eyes were frequently directed to the place where we sat, and the nature of the attention was soon explained. My companion turning round, exchanged a glance of recognition, and exclaimed, "there is my aunt and cousin,—I did not dream that they had returned so early to town, we will join them." He took my arm, and, after being duly presented, I found myself seated in a chair next to the elder of the ladies, who, to my astonishment, I learned was the mother of the favourite apparently only a few years her junior. At the conclusion of the opera, I accompanied the party to their residence in the Regent's Park, where I was introduced to the husband and father of my new acquaintance, Mr. Trevyllian. My name was not unknown to him, as I had been the means of extricating his nephew from a very unpleasant predicament, and, regarded in the light of his benefactor, I was at once admitted to all the privileges of a friend. The quiet elegance of the mode of living pursued by the Trevyllians, was exactly consonant to my habits and ideas, compared to the gaiety and bustle usually pervading the drawing rooms of London, during the season, their mansion was dull, but the absence of fashionable follies rendered it far more attractive to me. Books, drawings, and flowers, a drive to some exhibition of art, or a ramble in the park, occupied our mornings; the evenings were devoted to music and conversation. Though large parties were an abomination, Trevyllian delighted in society, he drew a circle around him composed of all that was most estimable and instructive, and this peaceful routine was seldom disturbed by crowded assemblages or midnight revels. Mr. Trevyllian and Helen found no pleasure equal to that of anticipating his wishes, the affection of both seemed to amount to idolatry, and the latter, secured by an early engagement from the vain desire of conquest, was literally a child of home, and could form no idea of gratification unallied to domestic felicity.

The contemplation of so charming a picture afforded me infinite satisfac-

tion; yet ■ had its dark shades. I could not be long upon terms of intimacy with this truly united family, without perceiving that it was not exempted from the common lot of humanity. There was a drawback to the blessings they enjoyed produced by the oppressive melancholy which dimmed the beautiful brow of Mrs. Trevyllian. All who were exposed to its influence caught the infection; but casual observers might have mistaken its source, for it was only the unchangeable pensive, the invariable faintness of the smile, and the look of ever-haunting care, which distinguished the profound grief nursed by one member of the family from the placid tranquillity of the other two. Mrs. Trevyllian became an object of deep and painful interest to me; I watched her with a degree of solicitude scarcely inferior to that displayed by her nearest relations. The subject was one of too much delicacy to admit of comment; no ostensible cause appeared, and, while those around me were silent, I could not openly seek to penetrate into the secret source of an affliction which the sufferer anxiously strove to conceal. Trevyllian seemed to treat the unaccountable dejection of his wife more as a constitutional weakness than the effect of some mental disease preying on the heart; but I could not be so deceived. Indications, which the most arduous efforts were unable to subdue, the quivering lip, the damp forehead, and the tearful eye, acquainted me with the appalling nature of the strife within. That she was more than unhappy—wretched—miserable, I could not doubt; my imagination, never under due restraint, rioted in surmises; black conjectures arose, which were quickly banished by the purity of manner, the singleness of heart, manifested in every word and action of the most guileless being I had ever conversed with. Yet, though repelling these dark suspicions with horror and indignation, they recurred again and again. My increasing admiration of the numerous virtues and accomplishments which daily developed themselves in my new acquaintance, in deepening the anxiety which I felt for her welfare, also added to the earnestness of my desire to become the depository of her secret: a restless demon was at work within me, and I sought eagerly for opportunities to gain her confidence, but could learn nothing, except that the complaint had gained ground during the last few years, without any apparent cause, since the tide of events from the period of her marriage with Mr. Trevyllian, which had taken place before she had reached her twentieth birth-day, had flowed on in unruffled calmness.

I had seen a good deal of the workings of the human mind, had witnessed intense suffering, existence embittered by unalterable anguish, and lingering deaths brought on by the struggles of a troubled conscience; and, while I reproached myself with injustice, I could not repel the conviction, that the profound melancholy which enshrouded Mrs. Trevyllian was the offspring of remorse. Fearful guesses, pressing with the weight of certainty, struck upon my heart; I felt assured that there was some dark tale to be revealed, and I shuddered as I traced a striking resemblance between the smothered grief of this interesting woman, and the slow subduing sorrow I had witnessed in one who, bowed down to the earth by a sense of guilt, languished like her in the midst of splendour, and sunk at last into the grave, the victim of a wounded mind. She was a *divorcée*—the results were similar; could the cause be widely different? Woman's weakness is often seduced into crime, but the sensitiveness of her nature revolts at its remembrance. I became bewildered with conflicting thoughts; most unwilling to condemn, yet unable to dismiss my doubts.

I visited Clarence Terrace every day, and my presence now seemed essential to the happiness of all its inmates; even Helen, who might be supposed ■

wholly engrossed by a youthful attachment, could not dispense with the society of the major, and my appearance in the circle did not seem less desirable to her lover. Just emancipated from all control, frank, generous, and uncorrupted, Sir Stuart Conway, in age, disposition, rank, and fortune, appeared to be a fitting match for the innocent and beautiful Helen. Yet, though his present devotion could scarcely fail to satisfy the most jealous inquisition, I questioned its stability, there might be a prejudice in favour of the affection of a maturer age, though, as far as Helen was concerned, for whom my feelings were truly fraternal, it could not spring from any selfish hope. But, independent of an opinion founded upon experience, I thought I could perceive latent symptoms in Sir Stuart of many qualities unfavourable to the chances of conjugal happiness. Hitherto, nothing had occurred to call them forth, but I was surprised that parents, so anxious for the security of their daughter's welfare, should be blind to the danger of entrusting her to the guardianship of a wild impetuous youth, totally ignorant of the world, and who would himself require an experienced guide to conduct him in safety through the labyrinth of gay society. Of course, I kept my suspicions to myself, but many and powerful were the apprehensions which I entertained for the happiness of the lovely Helen.

Mrs. Trevyllian approved of early marriages, and her mother, whose idea had lost nothing of their youthful romance, reposed the most perfect confidence in the unshaking favour of an attachment possessing all the freshness belonging to first love.

Conscious of the purity of my feelings towards Helen, I made no attempt to disguise them, and the unaffected interest, which I displayed in every thing that concerned her happiness, formed a bond of union between me and a doating mother, whether Mrs. Trevyllian had become aware of my secret suspicions, and desired to divert them, I could not guess, but, upon receiving some fresh proof of my zeal in Helen's service, she began to converse, for the first time, upon the subject of the overwhelming dejection, which appeared every day to increase. She attributed it to a superstitious feeling she had long been ashamed to confess, but which she had tried in vain to shake off, a presentiment of danger impending over the head of her beautiful and beloved daughter. "Who has been my idol," she exclaimed, "and I shall be punished for the excess of my attachment. The mournful conviction presses continually on my heart, I see her lying dead before me, crushed by the weight of some frightful calamity." The burst of grief, which accompanied this declaration, assured me of the sincerity of her fears, but, whether they proceeded from merely ideal apprehensions, remained doubtful. I dared not analyze my feelings upon the subject, and, much as I desired to know the truth, the questions, which my busy imagination quickly shaped, died away upon my lip.

It was difficult to separate the idea of extreme youth from the person of Mrs. Trevyllian. Time had not left even a light impression of his touch; she could not have numbered fewer than seven-and-thirty years, yet Helen at sixteen was scarcely more juvenile in her appearance. Her spirits alone had fallen a prey to consuming sorrow, for that too had faded the bloom of her delicate beauty. The affliction of such a creature was inexpressibly touching, the loveliness of her countenance, her air of simplicity, and the winning gentleness of her manners, disarmed suspicion, and I felt ashamed at ever having attached guilt to sorrows which I now believed to emanate from the holiest maternal feelings, and henceforth I determined to dismiss those degrading conjectures, which it seemed almost profanation ever to have formed. Mrs.

Trevyllian appeared to find relief in trusting to a sympathising friend those vague yet overpowering fears, which she could not communicate to her husband and child, and, in finding an ostensible cause for terror, however unfounded and unreasonable, I no longer troubled myself with investigation—alike offensive and unsatisfactory.

Helen now became the object of my attention, but there all was sunshine. If her happiness had assumed a placid character, it was not the less gratefully and deeply felt. Her sensibility, though acute, was not of a morbid nature; she loved and was beloved, she entertained no doubts, cherished no vain alarms, but reposed with perfect confidence in the affection of those relatives and friends whom she trusted would shield her from every ill. She had read and wept over tales of suffering and sorrow, but the pursuit of fictitious woes, however highly wrought, can only leave faint traces of grief upon the heart; the real evils of life had yet been unseen and unfelt, her hand could wipe away the tears shed by the poor, and her sympathy alleviate the afflictions of her young companions, what therefore, could she know of the heart-piercing calamities which are so often the lot of man, and how could she learn the dread misfortunes of whose existence she was scarcely aware? Mrs Trevyllian made no ostentatious parade of her anxiety, and Helen remained in happy unconsciousness of the agonizing terrors which filled her mother's heart. Possessed of a guiding clue, the agitation and alarm which the most trivial circumstances could produce, and the mental conflicts sustained in their suppression, were revealed to me. I saw that Mrs Trevyllian's life was one continual struggle for composure, and in the absence of exciting causes, I could not avoid lamenting over the tendency of the human mind to load itself with imaginary evils, when heaven in its mercy has spared those heavy afflictions with which so many denizens of earth are visited.

Greatly to my surprise, Mrs Trevyllian's fears were not pointed to the only quarter whence I could discern the approach of danger to Helen, far from participating in my apprehensions, she dwelled with complacency upon the prospect of her speedy marriage with a volatile young man, whose character was yet undecided. Perhaps I might be wrong in entertaining doubts of Conway's stability, but, however slight might be the grounds on which they rested, they were not destitute of foundation, while, if Helen should remain in the bosom of her family, under the guardianship of parents both in the prime of life, and both enjoying perfect health, it was difficult to imagine the possibility of her being exposed to the crushing evils, which the gloomy pre-ages of a demented mind had ensured.

We might grieve over the fantastic nature of Mrs. Trevyllian's sufferings, but they could not excite a smile, their intensity sufficed to render them respectable, yet who could gaze upon Helen without feeling the futility of apprehensions on her account? Seated at her drawing, her glossy tresses shaken from her fair open brow, and every feature of her face betraying a sweet consciousness that other eyes were watching the progress of her pencil, looking up at intervals and smiling upon her lover with soft delight, she seemed to be a creature formed for happiness, whom all must love and all must cherish.

The spring was now advancing, and the influx of visitors to London was felt even in the quiet mansion of Clarence Terrace, the ladies could no longer shut their doors to the crowd, and were compelled to pay and receive those most unsatisfactory taxes on society—morning visits. "Who is this military lady, Annette, who has entered herself on the list of your acquaintance?" inquired Trevyllian of his wife, as he took up a large, highly-glazed, gold-

bordered, and gold-lettered card, on which was inscribed "Mrs. Colonel Twysden."—"A person," replied Mrs. Trevyllion, faintly smiling, "to whom I feel obliged to pay some attention; in fact, she has been made over to me by your aunt for that purpose; her husband was a connexion, it appears, of the late Colonel Twysden, and his widow being a stranger in England, either she or I must be at the trouble of introducing her to the amusements of the season; your aunt's reclusive mode of life renders it impossible for her to acquit herself of this onerous duty, and it naturally devolves upon me. I cannot say that I feel much prepossessed by this gorgeous tablet, but we must make great allowances for the splendour afflicted by an Indian lady. Mrs. Twysden has very lately arrived from Calcutta." The card furnished conversation for the morning, and most particularly amused Sir Stuart Conway, who expressed a hope that the fair Amazon would appear in the uniform of her deceased husband's corps. That she would not fail to exhibit something equally ridiculous, was my private opinion, for, though I had never seen the lady, I knew that she belonged to that peculiar portion of the Indian community denominated half-castes. I refrained from stating my expectations, as I had no desire to communicate the prejudices which few Anglo-Indians fail to entertain of a class, who have been spitefully said to inherit the vices and defects of both parents, and the virtues of neither. I suspected, from the description which had been given me of the girl whom old Twysden had married from Mrs. Gregorio's seminary in Rany Moodie Gully, that she would be exceedingly out of place in the society of intellectual women. The best schools of Calcutta are not very well adapted to form the minds and manners according to the modern standard, and that kept by a not very reputable female, the four-times-widowed relic of a half-caste Portuguese, was ill-calculated to produce a desirable companion for the elegantly-minded Helen. The chances were much in favour of Mrs. Twysden being conceited and stilted in no common degree.

I regretted exceedingly the intrusion of a stranger into our happy circle, and not anticipating the slightest pleasure from the acquaintance, prepared to meet Mrs. Twysden at dinner in Clarence Terrace, with far less pleasure than I had experienced upon any former occasion. The lady's carriage drew up to the door as I approached, and, following her into the drawing-room, I saw at a glance that I was not wrong in my conjectures respecting the style of her dress. Crimson, amber, and bright green, appeared in equal proportion, it was loaded with incongruous ornaments, and outstripped the reigning fashion in the extravagance of its design. Helen and Sir Stuart Conway exchanged glances, and with difficulty suppressed a smile, both seemed almost startled by the complexion of their guest, Mrs. Twysden, with coarse but not unhandsome features, was the darkest of brunettes, there were but few shades of difference between the hue of her skin and that of the native who attended her; yet she seemed totally unconscious of her somewhat uncouth appearance, and, as I had expected, displayed an air of perfect self-satisfaction, while enduring a contrast with the dazzling fairness of European beauty. I could not like this woman; her pronunciation offended me, I felt disgusted with the air of perfect equality she assumed, and her affected contempt for the style of living in England. Her reminiscences did not go beyond her marriage with a man of rank in the service, but her early days were associated in my mind with the abomination of Rany Moodie Gully, the half-European, half-native, establishment, reeking with the fumes of tobacco and garlic, served up in the shape of chillums and curries, and alike acceptable to the whole of the heterogeneous assemblage of pupils of all ages, servants, male and female, (Moosulman,

Hindoo, and demi-Christian), all eating, smoking and quarrelling; dirty rooms filled with slipshod slovenly girls, in ragged coarse cotton dresses, or lighted up for the reception of idle and dissipated men, invited with a view to matrimonial projects.

Mrs Twyden, of course, afflicted to despise persons belonging to her own class, she spoke contemptuously of *half-castes*, and left it to be inferred that her descent was of a purer order. Helen and Mrs Trevillian were deceived by these assumptions, but with me they went for nothing, and, in spite of a stricter guard over her words and actions than I could have thought possible in a person brought up in the indulgence of native habits, I could perceive the bias of her mind, and felt assured that, when opportunity offered, she would fall into old ways and old customs. In addition to the khidmutghar, whom she had dressed up in the style of an omrah, she had brought an unfortunate male dependent to England, as ugly as an African demon, and with apparently little more sense than the monkeys whom he so closely resembled. This miserable creature was frequently the object of her wrath, and though she restrained herself in my presence, I could see by the flash of the eye and the lowering abject look of the shrinking delinquent, that he had reason to dread the effects of her fury. I felt that I had no right to communicate my injurious suppositions to others, an intimacy, under the circumstances of the case, could not be avoided, and, as she might be benefitted by an intercourse with Mr and Mrs Trevillian, while they ran no risk of imbibing her ideas, I did not attempt to counteract their generous decisions in her favour.

Helen always charming, enchanted me by the delicacy of her conduct: she palliated and excused with untiring sweetness the absurdities duly exhibited by an ignorant, arrogant woman, she was evidently distressed by the unmerciful nature of Conway's ridicule, and never ceased to dissuade him from the indulgence of a too common amusement, that of making an associate appear in the most absurd point of view: the task was the more difficult as Trevillian, who had given Mrs. Twyden the title of "*Queen of the Cannibal Islands*," seemed inclined to join in his young friend's sport. Defended by a panoply of self-conceit, the subject of many idle jests remained happily unconscious of the mockery of homage she received from men delighting to impose upon her vanity. Trevillian and Sir Stuart appeared to be her slaves, and, upon one memorable occasion, their pretended admiration was converted into a more legitimate sentiment.

Upon the evening of a fancy dress-ball, Mrs Twyden burst upon us in a new light. She made her appearance in the magnificent costume of the East, her long black hair, braided in many tresses, was confined by glittering ornaments; she was enveloped in diaphery of gold muslin, which, together with the folds of a richly embroidered veil, and a Cashmere shawl, arranged as a native of India alone can arrange it, gave ease and majesty to a figure which had been seen to great disadvantage in an European dress. The darkness of her complexion suited the Oriental style of her habiliments, and even a less attractive countenance might have excited admiration when accompanied by the graceful shrouding veil. She wore a profusion of ornaments, but they were appropriate, and did not now appear to be out of place. Accustomed to the becoming nature of the Indian costume, I was surprised into admiration of its effect upon Mrs Twyden, and those to whom it was new seemed anxious to repair the great wrong they had committed against her personal charms. The title of "*Queen of the Cannibal Islands*," gave place to that of "*Lalla Rookh*," and the fair beauties seemed to be thrown into the shade. Mrs



Trevyllian and Helen enjoyed their friend's triumph with a truly generous spirit, rejoicing that she had disarmed the ridicule which had been somewhat cruelly lavished upon blemishes beyond her power to remedy, and Mrs. Twysden was not slow to perceive her advantage. Henceforward, she adopted an Asiatic style of costume, never appearing, when full dressed, without a turban and a shawl, folded round her in their most graceful forms. The improvement in her appearance became manifest to every eye, and she was now generally spoken of as Mrs. Trevyllian's handsome Indian friend. While acknowledging her claims to this title, my prejudices did not give way; I felt ashamed of them, but they remained in full force, and I always heard her talk of returning to Bengal with secret satisfaction.

It is seldom that a woman remains ignorant of the nature of the sentiment she has inspired in a male breast, notwithstanding my uniform politeness, Mrs. Twysden was well aware that she was an object of dislike to me, and she could scarcely control her disposition to avenge the slight offered to her charms, or conceal the mortal hatred she had conceived against me under a civil form. She never appeared to be perfectly at her ease in my presence, and whenever I found her at Clarence Terrace, my entrance seemed always to check her vivacity. I seldom visited her at her lodgings in Baker Street, excepting when I accompanied Mrs. Trevyllian or Helen, but she sometimes condescended to ask for my escort when she had business to transact in the city. Upon one of these occasions, having settled some money-matters with her agent, I handed her into her carriage at the door of Messrs. Gribthorpe, Giffenden, and Co., and took my leave. Immediately after making my bow, I was accosted by an old Indian acquaintance, whom I had not seen for several years, he gave me joy, laughing, "You are a bold fellow," said he, "to venture upon that fair—no, faith, that dark smiling piece of mischief, for I suppose you know that she poisoned her first husband?" "You are joking," I returned. "Not I," replied my friend, "it is a fact, and this I can tell you, that, if it had happened in England, she must have been condemned by any twelve good men and true who ever sat upon a jury, but it was down in Assam, and you know how things are sometimes managed in an Indian jungle. Poor Twysden, who lived the life of a dog with her, died evidently from some deleterious mixture administered in a basin of broth; the miserable devil of a cook was taken up, and is in prison now, for any thing I know to the contrary, he swore positively that his mistress had flavoured the soup, one or two of the other servants disappeared, the rest knew nothing of the matter, and the business was hushed up; but, had I been commanding officer, the widow should not have got off so well."

Though astonished and confounded by this accusation, I affected to treat it lightly. Chadwick, however, persisted, and with friendly earnestness entreated that I would break off all connexion with a woman whom he had reason to believe to be capable of the most atrocious acts. "Her treatment," he continued, "of her unfortunate brother, is sufficient to prove the blackness of her heart." "What brother?" I inquired, "I never knew that she had one." "You must have seen him in her train," replied Chadwick; "she calls him Antonio, and has dressed him in a livery; he is a poor half-witted creature, insensible to everything except blows, which I fancy are not very sparingly dealt out. old Madam Gregorio let me into that secret, and also several others not very creditable to her pupil." I succeeded in convincing my friend that I did not entertain serious intentions towards Mrs. Twysden; but his information troubled me exceedingly. I could not feel myself justified

in repeating it, for I well knew that in India accusations of the most scandalous description often rest upon very slight grounds. I could not endure the idea of permitting Mrs Trevyllan and Helen to remain in ignorance of the true character of their associate, yet how could I expect them to credit a tale which might be the offspring of calumny, and of which I could bring no proof excepting the assertions of Chadwick? My own dark and apparently unfounded suspicions I felt bound to conceal, for, though they pressed heavily upon my breast, almost with the force of conviction, in communicating them to others, I might be guilty of a great wrong, and, indeed, so acute was my sense of the injustice of entertaining these horrible misgivings, that it rendered my opinion of the truth of the story subject to many fluctuations, sometimes, when certain looks and tones, to me fraught with painful meaning, recurred to my remembrance, I felt inclined to credit it in its fullest and darkest extent, and when the disagreeable recollection faded away, I wavered in my belief, persuading myself that I had been more influenced, in the degree of weight which I had attached to the charge, by my individual dislike to the person implicated, than by the facts adduced in its support. An imputation of a similar nature, not better substantiated, advanced against any other female of my acquaintance, would have been dismissed at once from my mind, and if I could not perform that act of justice towards Mrs Twysden, at least I ought to abstain from active hostility. I came at length to this decision, but felt by no means satisfied with it, especially as I perceived very plainly that she was rising in the estimation of friends whom it might be my duty to warn against too close an intimacy with a depraved unprincipled woman. Chadwick had quitted London, I could not, therefore, consult him upon the subject, and by sifting the evidences arrive at any satisfactory conclusion - constrained to be silent sorely against my will, I suffered the tide of affairs to run its course.

Mrs Twysden enjoyed all the benefit of a re-action. Those who had formerly scoffed at her pretensions, now, in their zeal to perform an act of justice, erred on the contrary side, and greatly exaggerated the amount of her attractions. That she possessed no inconsiderable share, seemed undeniable, for even I was obliged to admit that, when, wrapped in her shawl, she played off the airs of a Circassian beauty, she did not assume the character without a title. I feared that Sir Stuart Conway suffered his admiration to exceed its proper limits, for his eyes often strayed from a more interesting object, to rest upon the swarthy brow of a gypsy. The gentle, confiding Helen felt no pang of jealousy at the attentions offered by her lover to a woman evidently endeavouring to attract him, but I, unhappily, far better acquainted with his license extended by men in affairs of this nature, feared that the flirtation, already commenced, would end in an entanglement, which, if not of the heart, might be equally injurious to my sweet friend's peace. I believed that Conway visited in Baker Street more frequently than he chose to admit; his time was not now entirely at Helen's disposal, and my opinion, that his frequent absences were occasioned by engagements with Mrs Twysden, was strengthened by a casual circumstance.

I happened to be sitting for my portrait, an act of folly of which I had the grace to feel thoroughly ashamed. Of course, I did not allow the fact to transpire, and my friends of Clarence Terrace were ignorant that a fashionable artist, the celebrated Mr Lake, was actively employed in transferring the major's mahogany features to an ivory tablet. Upon one occasion, I chanced to call a few minutes before the appointed hour, and was shown into an apartment adjoining that appropriated to the sitters. Several beautifully

executed miniatures were lying upon the table, and, not imagining that I could be guilty of a breach of trust, I took them up and examined them. In the largest and most elaborately finished, I recognized the countenance of Mrs. Twysden. The likeness, which, though flattered, was extremely striking, pointed out the original at once, she had been taken in her favourite Oriental costume, and it could not be denied that she made an attractive picture. From the painting my eyes wandered to the setting: the frame was superb, a rich foliage of many-coloured golds, interspersed with precious stones, encircled three sides; below, upon a scroll of roughened gold, appeared the name of "Lalla Rookh," traced in diamonds. While I continued to gaze and to conjecture, for imagination was extremely busy, the artist entered, he appeared to be rather disconcerted upon discovering the object which had engaged my attention, and, observing hastily that I had been admitted by mistake, thrust the portrait into a drawer. I could gain no information respecting the title or the person for whom this splendid *gaze d'amour* was intended, and the concealment excited my suspicions. Afterwards, when calling at Clarence Terrace, I found Sir Stuart Conway in the drawing-room, I immediately mentioned the circumstance, and perceived with deep regret that my suspicions were but too well founded, he became instantly embarrassed and confused, and made a very awkward attempt to laugh at the exposure of Mrs. Twysden's vanity.

I now became seriously alarmed, my worst fears had received confirmation, and, gazing into the future, I saw misery approaching the lovely, unconscious Helen, with rapid steps. Disagreeable as the task might be, I determined to watch the movements of the faithless lover, and, when assured that I had not wronged him by my suppositions, my next step should be to acquaint Trevelyan with all the circumstances of the case. By timely remonstrance Conway might be induced to relinquish this dangerous connexion, or, if too inexorably involved in an artful woman's toils, it must be our care to secure Helen from the shock which his sudden desertion would occasion,—to wean her by degrees from an attachment placed upon an unworthy object.

Who can account for the strange infatuation, which we are so often called upon to deplore, for the abandonment of every rational chance of happiness in some wild insane pursuit, which the reason and even the heart must condemn? Conway might possibly be ignorant of the danger he incurred, while merely indulging a roaming fancy, he could not seriously prefer a woman whom he must despise, to the enchanting creature who possessed so many claims upon his affection and fidelity, and, in all probability, flattered himself that he could withdraw at pleasure from his present perilous amusement. But I felt painfully assured, that, without the speedy intervention of some friendly hand, he would rush into the surrounding snares which were too skillfully laid for so thoughtless a person to escape, and, however contrary to his wishes and intentions, he would find too late that he had linked his fortunes for ever with those of a person whom he had never loved.

A small party were assembled in the evening at Clarence Terrace, and in the constrained demeanour of Conway I read new proofs of his apostacy. Mrs. Twysden also appeared less confident than usual, and it was easy to perceive that a mutual understanding existed between them: in their anxiety to divert my attention, they overacted their parts, and gave me reason to believe that they were more deeply entangled with each other than even my fears had suggested. Our circle seemed divested of gaiety, and exhibited for the first time a dull and oppressive scene, the efforts of a few unconcerned persons to restore a cheerful tone completely failed, and, in this extremity, a young lady,

to whose flow of spirits we had often been indebted, seized a pack of cards, and proposed to tell Helen's fortune. I was too deeply intent on watching the looks and gestures of two of the party, to listen with any interest to the lively nonsense uttered by Miss Fortescue, she had spread the cards upon the table, and, assuming an oracular air, commenced the usual jargon about letters and losses, lovers and legacies. Helen's fortune seemed to proceed very prosperously, until, upon the second arrangement of the cards, a little start of affected horror announced some unexpected and portentous combination. Whether Miss Fortescue's eyes had been as keen as mine, and, in consequence of certain perceptions, she desired to convey a serious hint under the mask of this gay trifling, or that her expressions, framed by a chance directed random shots to their true aim, I never learned, but a few words produced an extraordinary effect upon the party. I merely distinguished the following exclamations: "A distant quarter of the globe—a voyage—deserted children—litchery—danger from a dark woman—an elopement and death"—Here the speaker was interrupted by a loud cluck, Miss Trevillian had fallen senseless on the floor. This unfortunate incident broke up our party. I returned home, full of melancholy thoughts, and was greeted upon my arrival at my lodgings by an express from the country, acquainting me with the dangerous illness of one of my nearest relations, and the consequent distress of his wife and daughter, who earnestly required my presence, in order to counteract the plans of a designing person, from whose insinuations they had reason to fear the loss of the greater portion of their property. I could not be deaf to such an appeal; and, although I felt a mournful conviction that my services would be equally required in London, I could scarcely be justified in neglecting an obvious duty. I attend to the presentiments of a highly excited imagination. Perchance, during my acquaintance with the Trevillians, an acquaintance replete with anxiety and conjecture, I had excessively indulged in a series of phantasies, and by dwelling upon trifling incidents had invested them with undue weight and importance. I had always been somewhat of a dreamer, and being conscious of a disposition to build romantic structures upon slight foundations, I distinguished my own judgment and determined to dismiss these morbid apprehensions from my mind. But they would not vanish at command, anxious thoughts filled my heart during the whole of my journey, and several times I could scarcely repress the feeling which prompted me to return to London.

## TRIAL BY JURY IN THE COURTS OF CIRCUIT IN INDIA.

*(From a Letter to a Friend)*

IN the year 1827, a regulation was promulgated at Fort St. George, for the gradual introduction of trial by jury into the administration of the higher branch of the criminal law under that presidency, but an opinion having been conceived unfavourable to its probable effects, its operation was stayed, and, so far as I am aware, it has, hitherto, remained a dead letter in the statute-book. The adoption of this mode of trial before the courts of circuit appears, however, to be recommended by so many forcible considerations, as strongly to urge the expediency of submitting it to the test of fair experiment.

The melioration of the condition of the great body of our native subjects, has ever, I believe, been an object of solicitude, both with the Indian authorities at home, and with the governments abroad, though it must be acknowledged that the success of our endeavours to promote their welfare has not

always been commensurate with our wishes or expectations. The very existence of a foreign dominion, is, in itself, depressing to the character of the people who live under it; and the depression thus produced must unavoidably form an obstacle to the realization of the benefits which, in other circumstances, might, with greater certainty, be expected to result from well-considered schemes of improvement, pursued by their rulers. Situated, therefore, as we are in India, the counteraction of this debasement of the character of its inhabitants is clearly an object of paramount importance, in order that substantial advantage may be derived from any plan which may be employed for the amelioration of their moral and political condition, and, in this view, it is indispensable that we should treat them with liberality and confidence. In point of natural talents, they are not inferior to ourselves, there are multitudes among them who are fully competent, by intelligence, to execute the office of jurors, and, in my opinion, we shall at once inflict unmerited wrong upon them, and forego a highly promising means of their improvement, if, by the abandonment of the projected measure, we virtually declare that we deem them unworthy or incapable of sitting as arbiters upon the conduct of each other. In knowledge of the general character of their nation, they must necessarily surprise us, precluded as we are, by prejudices on their part and dissimilarity of habits on our own, from those intimacies of private life, in which, rather than in the formalities of public business, are to be traced the circumstances, feelings, and associations, whereby the minds of witnesses are liable to be influenced and their testimony biased, and the more favourable opportunities which they enjoy for observing one another, in their several spheres and vocations, must give them a corresponding advantage over us in estimating the private character and credibility of individuals among them. We cannot, moreover, cope with the natives in the knowledge of their vernacular tongues. We may, indeed, so far master their various dialects, as to qualify ourselves for holding common conversation, or transacting our any business; but we cannot expect to be so thoroughly skilled as themselves in those niceties of language, by which the sense may sometimes be materially affected, while there is little apparent change in the expression. Their exact acquaintance with the usages and practices of the various sections into which they are divided, must also, when combined with their other qualifications, prove a special advantage to them in appreciating the force of circumstantial evidence, in cases where direct proof is wanting. With respect, therefore, to the knowledge of the languages of the country, and of general and particular character, as well as of the various incidents that are fitted to produce a sinister influence on testimony, and of the peculiar circumstances on which the weight of collateral proof will sometimes depend; or, in other words, with regard to the capability of judging of what is probable or improbable, and of knowing when to believe and when to discredit the depositions of witnesses, the superiority must, I conceive, be yielded to the natives. On the other hand, however, it must be admitted that they are prone to corruption, and apt to be warped in their judgment by prejudices springing from caste and other sources, but who that reflects on the mighty disadvantages under which they labour, with reference to the principles of religious belief, can look otherwise than with compassion on the failings exhibited in their conduct, or without earnestly desiring that all proper and allowable means should be used to raise them in the scale of rational and accountable beings. Notwithstanding, then, the drawbacks to the complete success of the measure,

the hope may surely be cherished that honourable and confidential employment, such as would devolve upon the more respectable and intelligent among them as jurors, would operate beneficially in augmenting the force and extending the influence of moral principle; and, although it would be impossible to provide altogether against the betrayal of trust by individual members of a jury, yet no inconsiderable security against the effect of such misconduct upon the interests of public justice, would be found in composing the jury of different castes or sects, and in making the verdict to depend upon the voice of the majority of jurors. The prejudices of caste, too, are not everywhere equally strong and numerous, and it would of course, be advisable to make the first trial of the jury system where circumstances might be most favourable to its introduction, such, for example, as the ceded districts of the Madras territory, where the great distinction of light and dark-skinned castes has little existence.

Under the present plan of criminal judicature, under the government of Madras, the important business of delivering the judgments is performed by the judges of circuit, in conjunction with the moonshies, or expounders of Mahomedan law, who have much, I believe, more than a very scanty acquaintance with the dialects of the Hindoos, and under this system, perjuries, it is to be feared, are awfully common in our courts. But, under the proposed scheme of jury trial, it might fairly be anticipated that witnesses would feel the risk of detection in falsehood to be so great as to deter them, in a considerable degree, from its commission, and, in all probability, an interest would be excited in our judicial proceedings far deeper and more extensive than what is experienced now. Thus, it might be hoped, the laws would become more generally known, and punishment, it is not onable to expect, when awarded consequent upon conviction of guilt by a jury, would be deemed more ignominious—fresh vigour, it may, therefore, be conceived, would be imparted to the laws, and the tone of public morals would be improved.

If, therefore, the foregoing views are just, the advantages of introducing trial by jury may be summed up as follows: viz. greater accuracy of finding the guilt or innocence of persons charged with crime, in cases of circumstantial, conflicting, preconceived, or reluctant evidence, the repression of perjury, and the increased efficiency of punishment as an example, some invigoration of the internal sense of right and wrong, the attraction of more general attention to our judicial proceedings, whereby the laws would become better understood, and the violation of them more detested, and, as the result of the whole, the improvement of public manners. Such changes could not be looked for immediately, or in perfection, from the contemplated measure; but it is my impression that it would be favourable to all of them.

The eligibility to serve on juries, should, I think, be as extensive as possible without doing violence to native prejudices, and I should imagine that Mahometans and different castes of Hindoos might act together. Converts to Christianity ought, undoubtedly, to be eligible, so far as their religion is concerned; and, indeed, as our general policy holds out no inducement to the interested profession of the Christian faith, it ought not assuredly to impede its progress, or, in anywise, to disparage its sincere professors.

# MISS ROBERTS' "SCENES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HINDOSTAN"

WE should have been somewhat embarrassed in the discharge of our critical functions, whilst passing judgment on this work, had not the opinion we honestly entertain of its contents been confirmed by impartial and very competent authorities. "Many and excellent works have lately come under our notice, illustrative of India," says the *Calcutta Literary Gazette*, "but we do not know when our attention has been more forcibly attracted than by a series of sketches published by Miss Roberts in the *Asiatic Journal*. Light, animated, and graphic, they describe manners and people with spirit, and scenery with a tone of poetical feeling, which alone can do justice to the magnificence of the Eastern world."

A personal knowledge of Indian scenery and manners, a faculty of quick and accurate observation, a correct taste, and a remarkable sobriety in description, form an aggregate of qualifications in our fair contributor, which could scarcely have failed to make her draughts of Eastern scenery and society faithful, animated, and popular. Miss Roberts has, moreover, evinced tact and sense in avoiding all topics of controversy and litigation, without compromising truth, she has wisely abstained from making her papers the vehicles of party spirit—a merit not always found in works of this kind.

A London journal, in noticing this publication, has justly pointed out its value as the means of familiarizing the people of England with India and Indian topics, which, as it is remarked in that paper, is a necessary preliminary step to bringing public opinion to bear upon the government of our vast Eastern dependency. Few persons, comparatively speaking, are attracted to books by a pure love of science. "Light reading" constitutes the "study" of the many, and thus is a work which affords a very agreeable menstruum for administering that kind of knowledge which seems unpalatable by itself. The *Arabian Nights Entertainment*, gross and crude as its materials are, has done more than any other work to diffuse just notions of Oriental manners in Europe. It is disparaging to the European understanding to suppose that the tales would have been less popular had they been compounded of real incidents, not wild and incredible fictions, the gorgeous apparatus and costume forming the chief attractions.

We trust, therefore, that the favour evinced towards these papers by the readers of this Journal, is but an earnest of the more extensive popularity they will experience in their present form, and that the fair author, for whose talents we entertain the highest esteem, will have no reason to complain of a dearth of public patronage.

## FLOWERS FROM A GRECIAN GARDEN.

THE collections from the Anthology by Bland and Merivale have tended to familiarize the English reader with some of the graceful and delicate trifles of the Grecian muse. But, though the garden has been visited by several diligent and tasteful gatherers, neither are the flowers all wreathed, nor the honey all exhausted.

One of the most beautiful of these poems is a Hymn to Health, of which Johnson has taken notice in the *Rambler*. "There is," he says, "among the fragments of the Greek poets, a Hymn to Health, in which the power of exalting the happiness of life, of heightening the gifts of fortune, and adding enjoyment to possession, is inculcated with so much force and beauty, that no one who has ever languished under the discomforts and infirmities of a lingering disease, can read it without feeling the images dance in his heart, and adding from his own experience new vigour to the wish, and from his own imagination new colours to the picture. The particular occasion of this little composition is unknown, but it is probable that the author had been sick, and in the first raptures of returning vigour addressed Health in the following manner:"

## I

Health! eldest of the heavenly born!  
In Elysian bow'rs,  
May I dwell with thee,  
In mirth and pleasant gloe,  
Through life's cold and wintry hours,  
Be a gentle guest to me!  
What are wealth or honours high,  
When thou, beloved, art not nigh?  
Idle Pleasure's lively strain,  
And the poet wakes in vain  
The music of his silver lute,  
When thy cheerful voice is mute.  
With thee, sweet spirit, joys abide,  
And Gladness walketh at thy side  
For thee the Graces' purple spring  
Pours its richest offering.

## II

Dost thou start from Death, the mother  
Of quiet dreams, unbroken rest,  
Sweeter than his drowsy brother?  
Ere beath'd into the mourner's breast,  
It comes, and Grief and Want are o'er,  
And dried the heavy eyes of Pain  
That mighty bow is bent no more,  
That arrow never gleams again.



## III.

## AN INVITATION.

Welcome unto my verdant bow'r,  
The foliage of the plane shall shed  
The twilight of the evening hour  
Over thy weary head.

The light foot of the western breeze  
Walks on each flow'r of radiant hue  
And lo!—between the sparkling trees,  
Like show'r of silver dew,—  
On glittering bird,—the stream doth run,  
Shaking its pale foam in the sun.

The reader of the Anthology will remember to have been often delighted by the refined and delicate strains of amatory tenderness which that collection contains. In the following 'Wishes,' something of the original charm, it is hoped, has been retained in the version.

## IV.

## I εἰς λυγρὰ λύρα.

I wish I were an ivory lyre,  
A lyre beautiful to see  
Some girl with eyes of ardent fire  
Unto the dance might carry me—  
Festival of song and glee!

I wish I were a cup of gold,  
A shining cup of precious wine,  
With dewy flow'rs about me roll'd,—  
Then might I kiss that lip of thine,  
And breathe the dew of love divine!

## V.

## Λέβητος ἡμετέριον ἔχοντα.

My gentle star! I wish I were  
Yon quiet evening star,  
That like a garden through the air  
Beams sweetly on the eye

Then would I pour my burning soul  
Into the starry skies,  
And gaze upon thy glowing charms,  
Beloved! with a thousand eyes!

## VI.

I wish I were the tender rose,  
Meek child of early May,  
That in thy cottage-garden grows,  
And gazes on thee all the day

I wish I were the summer breeze,  
That lulls the singing bird to rest,  
In the cool shadow of the trees—  
Then might I breathe upon thy breast.

All things are happy, love, but I !  
Thy sparrow feels thy breathing sweet ;  
The fountain brightness at thine eye,  
The flower bends beneath thy feet.

VII

TO CUPID.

Spread thy silver wings, and fly,  
Cupid ! from my aching heart,  
Summer's bud hath left the sky,—  
Wilt thou never, love, depart ?  
Morn, and noon, and eve, and night,  
From thy soft song I cannot flee  
Thou comest with the dawning light,  
The moon beam findeth thee  
Sweet bud ! thou idlest all the year—  
Prithce, wherefore dost thou stay ?  
The purple wing that brought thee here,  
Will surely carry thee away

VIII.

TO ZENOPIHIA.

No song ere lulled the wood god's ear  
Sweeter than thou singest here,  
Zenophila, on thy soft reed,  
Wherefore, wherefore, do I see,  
Thair minstrel of the woods, from thee,  
From thy magic never freed.  
Through dewy path and flow'ry lea,  
Thy gentle beauty haunteth me,  
With voice, and eyes, and song, and lyre,  
Waking thoughts of sweet desire  
Where'er I go, where'er I turn,  
For thee, for thee alone, I burn.

IX.

WITH A CHARIET.

This garland twin'd of early flow'rs,  
Beloved girl ! I send to thee,  
Gathered in the morning-hours,—  
Woven here in beauty see.  
The rose's cup, the lily's bell,  
The sorrowful anemone,  
Pale narcissus, that doth tell  
Its tale unto the memory

## MR. BROWNE ROBERTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In reference to the proceedings in the Insolvent Court of Calcutta, which have been published in your Journal, and otherwise industriously circulated, I trust you will do me the favour to insert this letter in your next monthly number.

I shall make no comment on the causes that have induced the persecutions I have endured, nor offer any remarks on the ungenerous manner in which it has been carried on, by the violation of confidential correspondence, the production of a mere private book and papers, and the examination of parties as to their belief of the solvency of Mackintosh and Co., instead of producing the regular account-books of the firm,—a course repeatedly remarked on by the judge on the bench;—but merely offer a few facts, leaving it to your readers to draw from them their own inference.

The grounds alleged for those proceedings are as follows:—

1st. That ■ the time I joined the house of Mackintosh and Co. it was in ■ state of insolvency;—that it continued in that state to the beginning of 1828, when I left it;—and that the object of my leaving it was to avoid the consequences of its insolvency.

2dly. That, when afterwards I joined Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. I withheld from them the knowledge of Mackintosh and Co.'s insolvency, and allowed the balances against them to increase to an extent ruinous to Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co.

3dly. That I did not make known to the London house the real state of my own affairs, but gave them reason to believe that a large balance was due to me in the Calcutta house.

In answer to the first charge, I have only to say, that after a patient investigation of the books of the firm, I was induced to decide that it would be to my advantage to sacrifice the excellent prospects I then had in the army, and join Mackintosh and Co.; and I here most positively affirm, that up to the day of my relinquishing my share in the house, I had no cause whatever, from my knowledge of the affairs of that house, to repent of the step I had taken.

The deficit balance of fourteen lacs, in the general abstract, I considered covered by the account of old debts, amounting to thirty-two lacs, which were kept separate, in the absence of remittances from the parties, to ensure them a more vigilant attention: ten lacs of this account were covered by the collateral security of life insurance. The books of the firm, had they been produced, would have shown that the amount of these debts comprised the balances of numerous officers and servants of government, and other parties, then living, and that, if Mackintosh and Co. had kept their books like other establishments, and not separated these accounts for the purpose stated, instead of a deficit, there would have been a surplus in the general abstract of upwards of sixteen lacs at the credit of stock.

Mr. Jenkins must have looked on that account as a sufficient set-off against the deficit balance three years after I left the house, as he is reported to have deposed, that "If the balances of Mendieta and Co., Ramrutton Mullick and Co., and Mercer and Co., had been good, and there had been no panic, I believe I should have joined the house."

Of the three balances he objects to, the first is, to this day, more than covered by the claim on the Royal Philippine Company, to prosecute which Mr. Storm ■ now on his way to Spain. Against Mercer and Co.'s balance, the house held in my time large quantities of indigo, cotton, ships, cotton screws, extensive zamindaries, and indigo factories in full work, then calculated to pay off the whole debt in two years, and which they might have done but for the subsequent rapid and ruinous fall in the value of all kinds of produce and landed property. From the same cause, a large portion of Ramrutton Mullick's debt has become doubtful. Calculating, however, on the price of landed property previously to 1828, it appears that Mackintosh and Co. have sold, since I left the firm, property which, added to the claims and property they still have on hands to realize, was sufficient in value to cover Ramrutton's balance.

That, ■ the time of my leaving the house, I did not do so voluntarily and that ■ was considered by myself and partners to be in a prosperous state, ■ sufficiently attested by the characters of the parties who joined the firm, and the extracts of the minutes that were recorded by my colleagues on the occasion of my departure —

"We propose, in addition to what was formerly assigned to Roberts share in the stock (alluding to Mr. Storm's minutes of the 24th January 1824, proposing ■ give me Rs. 120,000 for my share) "that his trouble on our behalf in arranging the affairs of the *Philippine Company*, be remunerated by a share in the amount recovered

"We hope that his share in our business in London by his seat in the old or new establishment, will compensate for his exclusion of his interests here, and if any further deposit of capital be requisite to enable him to cash share, we shall advance it to the London house

' *Calcutta, Feb 4th, 1825*

(Signed) JAMES CATHER  
G. J. GORDON  
J. STORM

Again, on the 7th February —

"The main point of Roberts' decision to go home is most important. I am sure we are all unanimous in holding it Roberts commands such sums as he may require for completing his quota of capital in the London house

(Signed) JOHN STORM  
G. J. GORDON  
J. CATHER

In respect to the second charge brought against me that of concealing from Richards, Mackintosh and Co the knowledge of Mackintosh and Co's insolvency, &c. this charge, in relation to my position at that moment, I might not in refutation of the first, for it can be so easily credited that at when I left the house in 1820, I had formed even a suspicion of its insolvency. I should have been so void of foresight, and blind to my own interests, as to join their correspondents, knowing too that the balance against Mackintosh and Co had been greatly increased since my return to England, by the fall in indigo, and other produce in the London markets, and by so deliberate an act of insolvency entailed certain ruin on myself and family.

I had, in fact nothing to conceal. I hit Mackintosh and Co with a flourishing business. Mr. Storm an experienced and practical man, well acquainted with the affairs of the house, had been in the office nearly one year before the minutes above referred to were written, and two years after my retirement, the senior partner associated his own nephew with himself and colleagues in the firm.

In proof that my conduct had been mysterious as a member of Richards, Mackintosh and Co's house, a private letter, which was written in cypher, and addressed to one of the partners of Mackintosh and Co, in answer to objections made to some large credits which Richards, Mackintosh and Co, in the absence of remittances from Calcutta, had occasion to pass on them, was produced in court, and has been much dwelt on. This letter was written with the concurrence of my partners, and the purport of it, after alluding to the circumstances which gave rise to the credits, was in remonstrance, as follows "Look, I beg of you, at your drains on us and your enormous balance—the commitments of the year will not cover the drafts you have passed in favour of the House of India. —"Allow me once more to repeat the question I put to Gordon—where are we to come from to meet your drafts?" He assured that, in India, I never had any thing like the anxiety this state of things produces here. I must once more intreat you all to take into consideration the serious predicament in which we shall be placed if you do not make prompt large remittances, and reduce your balance. I shall not dwell further on this subject, but refer you to Mr. Richards' letter to James Stewart on these points."

For two years after my admission into the London house, the balance against Mackintosh and Co had not materially increased, it had nevertheless the constant

attention of the partners, who, as the foregoing extract shows, lost no opportunity of urging on their correspondents the necessity of its reduction. But, in the commencement of 1832, the drafts became unexpectedly heavy and pressing. I then offered to proceed to India. The strong assurances, however, which every ship brought home, of large remittances being in progress, induced my partners to suspend a measure which, if incautiously taken, they apprehended might be productive of disastrous consequences to their correspondents, who were said to be labouring under a mere temporary pressure from the panic produced by Palmer and Co.'s failure, and which they were assured was gradually subsiding, while the business of the house was rapidly increasing, (the balance-sheet of 1828 gave an aggregate of about 170 lacs; in 1832-3 it amounted to upwards of 230 lacs.)

That these expectations were kept up to the last will be seen from the following extract from a letter, dated the 20th October 1832, little more than two months before Mackintosh and Co.'s stoppage. Mr. R. C. Jenkins, who was known to be in the entire confidence of Mackintosh and Co., and who, Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. had been given to understand, was to become a partner of the Calcutta house, then wrote:—

"You will be glad to hear we are daily receiving proofs of confidence, &c. Storm is going to send you some six or seven lacs of indigo, besides other produce, and I hope it may not be necessary to precipitate sales. Your drafts were expected."

This letter served effectually to dispel every apprehension, and raised the hopes and confidence of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. Had those consignments been received without being drawn against, and had the China bills been paid, as that letter gave us reason to suppose they would have been, the London house would have stood in a very different position on hearing of Mackintosh and Co.'s failure: in fact, there would have been no necessity for the suspension of its payments.

The third charge brought against me is, that I withheld from the London house the real state of my own affairs, &c.

I think this charge will appear to be sufficiently refuted by the fact, that, previous to my admission into the London house, I handed the partners a minute, of which the following is an extract:—

"In the event of our coming to a final arrangement, I beg to add, that although my own means would fall far, very far, short of the requisite capital in any house of business, my late partners, in sending me to Europe with an unlimited credit to effect that object, have left me nothing to wish or desire in that respect."

But a reference to my position in both houses will better explain the real circumstances of my case.

I joined Mackintosh and Co. in 1820, on an eighth share, for which I had to pay Rs. 50,000.

In 1824 I returned to Europe, with my family, at a heavy expense, and rejoined Mackintosh and Co. in 1826.

In 1826, I relinquished my seat in the house, and embarked for England. During two years (from 1826 to 1828) I was unconnected with either house. In 1830, I joined Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., on a half share, which in 1832 was increased to a whole share. In 1833 we suspended payment.

From this brief statement, it will appear that I was but five years present with Mackintosh and Co., and three with Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. Short as was the period of my services with these houses, I believe I may venture to appeal to the members of both establishments, to bear witness to the integrity and zeal with which, to the utmost of my humble ability, I discharged the duties devolving on me, and that too, under no ordinary private trials in both establishments; at all events, I am inwardly supported by the consciousness of having done my best to promote the stability and welfare of both.

I have never received from the Calcutta house any compensation whatever for my services during the two years that I was employed in London on their behalf, while unconnected with Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., nor for the heavy losses I

sustained in breaking up my Calcutta establishment, and the expenses of my return to Europe, ■■■ furtherance of the interests of the house; neither have I been remunerated for my management of the Spanish claim, to which so much of my time and attention were devoted; in short, with the exception of a considerable remittance of trust-property made to me in 1831 for investment here, I did not receive remittances sufficient to cover my expenses before I became a member of the London house.

In stating these facts, I should wish it to be understood, that it is very far from my object to throw them out by way of complaint against Mackintosh and Co., whose intentions were always well-meaning, and who would, I am satisfied, have done me ample justice, had they not been overwhelmed by the rapid progress of those calamitous events, which have laid desolate the old houses of Calcutta, and spread such universal misery throughout India.

I ought to apologize for intruding so long on your time, yet, ere I bring this letter to a conclusion, I trust I may be pardoned for briefly noticing one or two other points, which are rather disingenuously introduced, with a view of further impugning my conduct. It was stated, that I omitted to include in my first schedule my wife's trust-property. This I admit. But it was done openly, in a moment of great anxiety and confusion, under the first impulse of feeling, and by the advice of friends, who were of opinion, that as it was intended as a provision for my family against want, there was no obligation for my inserting it: the moment, however, the question was mooted, my life-interest in the trust was advertised, and publicly sold, and the amount realised, £600, included in a revised schedule.

With a similar view, surprise was afforded to be expressed that I was not present in the month of February "acting under the deed of arrangement." In leaving India, I confess I did so reluctantly, but not until I was advised that my presence could be no longer of any use; and I am happy to find that neither the interests of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., nor my own, have been in the least prejudiced by my absence. During the seven months I was in India, I had assiduously and exclusively devoted my time to the affairs of our creditors and estate; I had effected every object of my mission that was practicable; I possessed no money to throw away on expensive law proceedings, which I felt conscious, however overtrained and searching, could not injure me or the interests I represented. I should not have been, therefore, justified in remaining a day longer than I considered necessary for the protection of those interests, and at the expense of our estate to contend with one of its creditors, possessing ample means and every disposition to harass and throw all kinds of impediments in my way, even to the prejudice of his own claims. That creditor, the prosecutor of those very proceedings, and in whose behalf my absence had been so insidiously noticed, had addressed me a letter, on the 26th November preceding, of which the following is an extract:—

"I hope it is not your intention to make your stay of long duration, as your doing so will only incur an unnecessary expense on the estate of R., M. & Co."

I have also been represented as having withheld information of my proceedings while in India from that creditor. I beg to explain that, whenever applied to in a proper manner, I was ever ready, nay anxious, to submit my proceedings to the inspection of all parties interested. If there was one exception, the following extract will show that the conduct of the party himself was the occasion of it. On the first application made to me for copies of the whole of the statements of debts handed over to me for recovery against parties in India, and of the instructions and other papers entrusted to me, I replied:—"I have no office establishment to prepare a detail comprising upwards of ninety items of various claims, &c.; and, as my time and attention are much more effectually and valuably employed in watching over the interests of the creditors of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. in passing events, I have only to add, that the details you desire may be seen on personal application to me, and every information afforded on all points connected with the estate I represent."

The applicant did not call for the inspection of the papers; but, in a few days afterwards, wrote to me again on the subject; meanwhile, having received copies of

his communications to the assignees of Mackintosh and Co.'s estate, I answered him to the following effect :—

" Since I find the avowed object of your proceedings out here to be the same that it has been since June last year, a hostile line of conduct, tending to the prejudice of the interests of the general creditors of the house I belong to, and to embarrass and impede me, as it has hitherto done, in the discharge of the duties for which the inspectors sent me to this country at considerable expense to the estate, I must decline entering into any further correspondence and communication with you." At the same time I referred him, in the same letter, to my solicitors for any information, on any particular point, he might be desirous of obtaining.

I trust it will appear that, on coming forward on this occasion, I am influenced by no vindictive feeling towards the party who has instituted against me the proceedings I have adverted to. Much, I have been throughout aware, was to be allowed for the feelings occasioned by the severity of losses sustained by our misfortune,—but when I and my character attacked when charges are laid to me for which there is no foundation when those charges are ingenuously and industriously disseminated, and when every action is actually turned into a subject of reproach I feel it due to myself to lay before the public an open exposition of the circumstances as they really are, trusting that, however unrelentingly and unfeelingly advantage has been taken of my situation, and endeavours made to calumniate me, the facts which I have stated may bear with them conviction to every unprejudiced mind.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

London, August 14, 1833.

B. ROBERTS

## STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: The time has now arrived, when something must be done to establish permanent communication by steam with India. Thousands have already been squandered, and nothing is yet accomplished, owing to the ignorance of some of the parties, who have been so active in misleading the public on the subject. Would it not be well, before embarking on schemes which may lead to disappointment, and the useless expenditure of money, to avail ourselves of all the best sources of information; and what more valuable than that to be gained from practical experience? I would, therefore, suggest that, before any plan be decided on, Captain Wilson, of the Indian Navy, be called to this country, to give us the advantage of his experience on the matter. He has already published a pamphlet on the subject, with the view to point out the most economical manner in which steam-communication could be attempted, as a private experiment, to induce government to take the matter in hand; but now that it has received the serious attention of government, there can be no doubt Captain Wilson would (viewing the matter in a different light) not only be disposed, but best qualified, to suggest the more extended plans, which, under such circumstances, he would doubtless consider warrantable. On such a source of information the utmost reliance might be placed. That officer, from his rank and station in the service to which he belongs, must be above all motives of self-interest to mislead the public, or abet the useless expenditure of money in futile schemes.

AN INDIAN.

## CAVE-TEMPLES OF INDIA.

THE extraordinary excavations, by which the living rock of some vast hill has been converted into temples, are beginning to attract the attention of persons who do not claim to be antiquaries. The time seems not far distant, which will see pilgrims from all parts of civilized Europe flocking to these long and unaccountably neglected shrines, eager to view wonders, of which the pen and pencil can convey only a very faint idea. There are no scenes in the world so strongly calculated to raise emotions of wonder and delight as the cave temples of southern and western India. Even the soulless Jacquemont, who could pass through Delhi and Agra without a comment, who sneered at Bishop Heber's reverence for bricks, and who beheld the sublime landscapes of the Himalaya with the most rigid indifference, was surprised into a burst of enthusiasm, when he came upon the splendid enchantments of Ellora. The curious may become tolerably well acquainted with the leading features of these singular excavations, from numerous engravings already published, but there are others which are scarcely known excepting to casual visitors.

To the southward of Madras, at Malabaricum, a series of temples occur denominated the Seven Pagodas, which, though possessing many claims to notice, have not obtained so much celebrity as those of Sakettie, Elephanta, and Dowlatabad. In approaching from Trimaloor, over a level plain, the hill of Malabaricum assumes a very attractive appearance. The road passes by the northwest foot of the elevation, at a little distance from a cluster of small stone pagodas, which appear with good effect in the landscape. At this point, the road enters a tangled jungle, chiefly consisting of brushwood, whence it issues into a small plain, commanding a prospect, which presents a very pleasing combination of hill and dale, wood and water. The sea stretches its broad bosom in the front, the hill, with its rock-crowned village, rises to the right, and, on the left, at a little distance, the choultry divides the scene. This is the place usually selected for the encampment of parties who may be induced to visit the sequestered relics of a former age. Hitherto, the pilgrims have been few in number, for, though Malabaricum is not above two easy marches from Madras, a very small proportion of the civil and military servants of the presidency have ever been at the trouble to make an excursion thither.

The space between the choultry and the hill is strewed with loose fragments of stone, many of them enriched with sculptures, showing how profusely the chisel has been employed, and with what lavish magnificence its treasures have been scattered. But the examination of these interesting remains is usually very hasty, the visitors passing onwards to a still more attractive object, a single stone, about thirty-feet in diameter, which rests upon the sloping surface of the bare rock, appearing to be supported in a very singular manner upon a mere point of its circumference. Upon a closer inspection, however, it will be found to rest upon a flat section of more than a foot in breadth, and it is supposed that it owes its present position to some convulsion of nature (of which there are several indications in different parts of the hill), and to have rolled away to its present resting-place from some distant site. A little farther onward, is a stone pagoda, evidently cut out of the rock, and standing alone, like a statue hewn from its parent quarry. The workmanship is curious, and exhibits considerable skill, the taste and elegance of ancient times being contrasted by a hideous block, rudely cut, of modern execution, representing the elephant-headed god, Ganesa, or Ganesa, which, being still an object of



religious worship, is smeared with ghee and garlanded with flowers by the neighbouring villagers. There is also an inscription upon the pagoda, but the characters are now obsolete. This pagoda forms a sort of postern to the north-east ascent, standing at the entrance of a narrow ravine, or rather fissure, which leads into the heart of the hill. The rocks to the right of the avenue are of a very interesting character, standing out in large bold masses, and the clay soil exhibits very curious specimens of the progress of petrification, while, to the left, the rocks, assuming a still more romantic aspect, charm the eye by the variety and picturesque beauty of their forms. Between these, an artificial cave has been hewn out, about twenty five feet long, ten high, and five or six in depth, supported in the front by pillars of very curious construction, and embellished with several niches. One, at the entrance at the left hand, containing a representation of the fourth avatar of Vishnu, in the form of a boar, with the sun and moon personified in attendance, his Sacya, or consort, and several other figures. A niche to the right represents the third descent of Vishnu, in the character of a dwarf, or, as it is usually called, "Vishnu in Brama," a favourite adventure of the god, who is supposed to have been compelled to leave his course to earth to subdue ■ rebellious giant. Appearing to him in the most diminutive size, he begged a portion of ground large enough to rest the sole of his foot upon, which being granted in contempt, he placed one foot upon the earth, and expanding into an immense size, reached with the other foot to heaven, thus crushing the giant in his usurpation, and seizing his dominions. He is represented in the performance of this marvellous action, one foot being extended in the air, the other trampling upon a figure beneath him. In another niche, the consort of Vishnu is seen bathing, sitting on a lotus, and attended by a train of elephants, lugging vessels of water. The centre niche is vacant, and the remaining one a good deal defaced.

At a little distance higher up, is another cave. But, there being no path way, it is inaccessible. We next come, and amidst and brushwood, to the *Singh a-saam*, or 'lion seat,' the figure, raised behind a small platform of stone, composed of a plum slab, six feet by three, affords a spirited representation of a lion couchant, the back being flattened for a seat. The whole is of granite, and, according to general supposition, originally intended for a tribunal of justice. Behind, to the left, are two pillars, which, when the ascent is made in a contrary direction, are found to belong to the foundations of a tolerably large dwelling, apparently intended for a palace. In the opposite ridge, southward, there is a square or cubical building, of peculiar formation, perched upon the summit of the highest eminence, which, from every point of view, forms an object of the most picturesque beauty. An oval stone cistern, about twenty feet by ten, and five or six deep, called by the attendant a Brahmin's bath, occurs near the lion seat, and, proceeding forward, the eye is arrested by several excavations in almost inaccessible situations, the only means of approach being by steps cut into the rock. These have all the appearance of being merely constructed for the accommodation of the workmen, and it appears more than probable that few, if any, human beings have ever mounted them since the period of their abandonment by the persons for whom they were originally intended. The path soon descends rapidly into a most romantic glen, surrounded on all sides by rocks magnificently piled above each other, and crowned by the cubical building before mentioned, which, in this particular spot, assumes in its majestic loneliness a truly regal aspect. The guide now conducts the visitor round the base of the hill ■ another narrow and rather difficult passage, on its southern face, leading, at an inconsidera-

ble distance, to the south-east cove. This is usually considered to be the principal excavation at Mavaliveram; it is certainly the largest, being about thirty-five feet in length, and ten in height; one of the pillars in front has been broken off, and the whole of the sculptures, which are numerous, seem not to have been executed at the same period, or by persons equally skilful in their art. The ornaments of one of the niches or compartments are inferior to the remainder, but the whole is curious and well worthy of a detailed description. A little beyond, a small spot between the rocks is remarkable for commanding a panoramic view of great interest, a scene of natural splendour enriched by art, solitary without being savage, and, in its reliques of former grandeur, carrying the mind back to a distant age and a superior race.

Nothing more being to be seen in this direction, the visitor descends again to the main-road, and follows its course as it winds round the hill towards the village, passing an insulated rock, which, on the side facing the sea, is covered with an inscription which no one has hitherto deciphered. Some indifferent sculptures are strowed about, and one or two unfinished caves, scarcely worth visiting, appear on the left; one contains a long inscription in the same characters as the former, and the whole bears evidence of having been hastily abandoned. The road now enters the village, which contains several objects of interest. A choultry at the top, partly excavated and partly built, forms a handsome structure, and is profusely enriched with carving in the interior, chiefly representing the early exploits of Vishnu. The large village-pagoda is to the right, but boasts few claims to notice; there is also an unfinished cave; but the most remarkable work which is to be found at Mavaliveram occurs at a little distance beyond. The rock rises in this place in a bold, abrupt manner, presenting a noble front, which is literally covered with sculptures, all in *alto relievo*, the figures being of the size of life, and finely proportioned. The scene is illustrative of the wars of Krishna and Arjun, his brother, as they are related in an episode of the *Mahābhārata*. Having sustained some reverses of fortune, and dreading ultimate defeat, Arjun retired to a desert, subjecting himself to long and severe penance, as the means, according to the Hindu belief, of obtaining the mastery in heaven. The effects of this penance alarmed the whole of Knilysa (the Hindu Olympus); all the deities were in consternation, as Siva came down in person to prevent its continuance, by granting to Arjuna whatever he should ask. Arjun and Krishna, having thus compelled the assistance of the god, obtained the victory; and the moment of this illustrious visit has been chosen by the sculptor for the subject of his work. Arjun is represented in the act of penance, standing upon one foot with the other resting against the ankle, his hands over his head, his beard grown and his whole body wasted away to a skeleton. Siva, a gigantic figure, stands beside him, four-handed, holding a large mace in one hand and appearing to bestow favour with another. These form the two principal figures, but there are several hundreds besides, some of which are celestial, some human, and some merely animal. These are kneeling in ranks, doing homage, either to the exalted virtue of Arjun, or the more exalted personage beside him, the general opinion being, however, in favour of the former notion. The sun and moon personified, are as usual among the crowd, and may always be recognized by two flat circles round the head. The figure of Arjun is considered to have a great deal of merit, and the whole groupe is of the most striking and imposing nature. In a large fissure in this rock, appears the figure of Naga, with a female head terminating in a serpent. There are also two elephants, finely carved, of the size of life,

and a smaller one of still greater excellence. Beneath these figures, a small pagoda has been excavated, and beside it the figure of a Brahmin is sculptured, seated, as if reading. The time and labour bestowed upon this mass of carving, fills the spectator with surprise, while gazing upon so splendid a monument of the skill, patience, and industry of man.

Few Europeans can manage to examine the whole of these interesting remains at one time. The little tour already sketched, though not much exceeding a mile, is not compassed very speedily, owing to the difficult nature of a part of the ground, and the frequent pauses demanded by the attractiveness of the surrounding objects. Visitors, who are inclined to study these antiquities at their ease, have, in addition to the Brahmin who acts as *cicerone*, the attendance of a bearer, carrying a camp-chair; part of the road, however, may be traversed in a palanquin, though the beauty of the whole will well repay the fatigue of the pedestrian. In the cool of the evening, a pleasant walk may be taken down the entire street of the village, which passes the sculptured rock just described, and leads to the sea. On the extremity of the beach, there is, or was, for its situation might not always be tenable, a stone pagoda, of very peculiar construction, put together without cement, immense masses of fragments lie around it, the surf dashing against them with a degree of violence which seems to threaten instantaneous destruction. There were formerly several other temples in the neighbourhood of these ruins, now literally covered by the sea, and from these the place has taken its name of the Seven Pagodas, an appellation given to it by the navigators of the coast. On the return to the night, fronting the village-pagoda, a small temple presents itself, standing elevated to a considerable height upon four stone pillars. Whether this design was intended to answer any particular purpose, or merely a freak of fancy on the part of the architect, none of the native *cheroo* can tell, but it has a strange effect upon the eye.

Should the traveller have time upon his hands, another day may be very agreeably employed in visiting some sculptures of a different nature than those which the present paper has attempted to describe, which appear to be Jaina, and are in a very secluded situation. Though idolatry is still manifested in these graven images, it is displayed in a less revolting form, and might be mistaken for the mere display of art in the representation of the human form. None of the monstrosities common to the objects of Brahminical worship are introduced, the figures of men being faithfully preserved. These statues are clothed, the style of the drapery differing entirely from that of modern times in India, and apparently belonging to a colder country, a circumstance which has led to the supposition that the workmen were foreigners, another evidence of the importation of Buddhism from a less sultry clime.

The cluster of small stone pagodas which first attract the visitor's attention, but which are usually passed over with a cursory glance, — the desire to arrive at more striking objects, are worthy of a closer examination; and the interest of a second visit will be increased by the numerous conflagrations which they contain of an opinion few can help entertaining, that of some violent convulsion of nature having arrested the progress of the work. Evidence, scarcely admitting of a doubt, which appears in every direction, shews that the undertaking must have been abandoned hastily, ere the design could have been more than half-completed, and from the ravages which have been committed, there is every reason to believe that nothing less frightful than an earthquake occasioned the panic which led to the desertion of these temples before they had been consecrated to religious

worship. Small fragments, chipped off by the chisel, lie heaped around in vast quantities, and the marks of intestine warfare are shown in large fissures, running through the rocks, and immense masses of stone, apparently forced from their original places, and heaped together in a manner which human agency could not have effected. Similar fissures are to be found in all the excavations at the back of the hill, and the traces of sudden devastation are distinctly visible in places not easily accessible, and which it is dangerous to explore, on account of the number of *Copra capellas* and other deadly snakes, which find a harbour in these remote fastnesses. The envious, however, brave every peril, in order to satisfy themselves of the truth of the conclusions they have drawn from the appearances exhibited in less desolate spots.

About a mile and a-half from the choultry, the stranger will find another series of pagodas, very well worth visiting, three occurring in a line, not far distant from each other. They are cut out from the rock, standing isolated, and have a singularly neat and pleasing appearance. The interiors are hollowed out, and, though furnished, show that this part of the rock has been subjected to the same visitation as that which is interested elsewhere, more than one fissure, evidently caused by an earthquake, being visible. Each of these pagodas has a gallery running round the top, embellished with several figures in niches, apparently belonging to the *Sains*, there being no analogy whatever to the peculiarities of the Brahminical mythology. These figures are executed with greater skill than any of the others, and manifest a higher advancement of art. There are inscriptions in a large character, similar to those seen elsewhere over all the figures, apparently explanatory of their name and purpose. The effigy of some animal, either elephant or lion, lies half buried in the sand in the front of these pagodas, and the sides of these temples towards the sea are somewhat obscured by drifts swept against them by the wind. Though destitute of the grandeur of the proportions which distinguish the cave-temples in other parts of India, the excavations of Mavaliveram are not only exceedingly beautiful and interesting in themselves, but curious on account of their containing sculptures similar to those at Jélephanta and Ellora, places which lie nearly in a north westerly direction, and for the admixture of Buddhist and Brahminical shrines, common to all these singular places of worship.

The natives are only possessed of very meagre traditions concerning the temples at this spot. They state that a tribe of stone-masons, driven from the north west by a famine in their own country, were employed by the reigning prince to make these excavations, and there is some probability in this account. There can be little doubt that the whole of the cave-temples of India were constructed nearly at the same period, at a time in which the country enjoyed profound peace, and the government, at least, had vast resources at its command. Their desecration seems to have been speedily accomplished, and though there is not the same reason to believe that an earthquake interposed to stay the progress of the workmen in other places, few, if any, of the superior temples are entirely completed, at least there is something left unfinished in every range. The rock at Mavaliveram is a coarse granite, a very unfavourable material for the sculptor, and the skill displayed in the carving shews that, under more advantageous circumstances, the work would have been far superior.

The early travellers in India, either less susceptible of the beauties of art, or more deeply imbued with religious feelings than those of modern times, saw in the magnificent excavations of the Deccan nothing save enormous temples, constructed for the worship of demons. One of these worthless,

Laeschoten, describes the temples of Salsette, as "very devilish, and frightful to view," and the Portuguese, into whose bigotted but, we may add, irreverent hands, this island and that of Elephanta had the misfortune to fall, so far from holding the subterranean cathedrals contained in them sacred, as monuments of art, were zealously bent upon their destruction.

Salsette, though affording some of the grandest specimens of these noble works, is so surrounded by gloom, occasioned by the eternal shadows of thick and almost impenetrable forests, that some excuse may be made for the horror experienced by ignorant, though pious men, when suddenly coming upon the huge effigies of heathen deities grimly reposing amid its darksome caverns. The scene is of the wildest and most savage character. The great temple, intruding into the very bowels of the mountain, vast, void, and dreary, and guarded at its portals by monstrous images, objects of worship to the followers of a corrupt and licentious creed, may well excite fearful sensations in the human breast. Around it, masses of grey rocks, receding into caverns, and every where shadowed by gigantic trees, afford asylums for savage and noxious animals. The ugly huts in these recesses, and they form the abodes of the most venomous serpents, while bats congregate in multitudes in the darkest places, and the wild bees, swarming in almost every crevice, render the path of an enterprising visitor both difficult and dangerous. Those, however, who view with pity, rather than with indignation, the errors and delusions which have ever characterized the weak institutions of man, in his unaided efforts to frame a religious creed, will derive no ordinary degree of pleasure from the contemplation of the gloomy wonders of Salsette. The principal cavern, situated rather more than midway on the side of a steep mountain, in a commanding situation, including the portico and the alien leading to it, is one hundred and forty two feet in length. It contains a magnificent hall, divided into three compartments, or aisles, by rows of columns, and having a fluted concave roof, ribbed with wood, of noble design, the other ornaments being confined to sculptures on the capitals of the pillars, exceedingly well executed. The portico is more richly decorated with statues and bas-reliefs, and it was these colossal effigies which so strongly excited the pious horror of the early missionaries, who, in the stupendous monuments of paganism, which the populous cities, the sequestered villages, and the loneliest solitudes of India reveal, saw, indeed, the dominion of the evil one, and were shocked at its power and extent. "The *Chancas*, *Hanumans*, and *Varunas* of Salsette," observes a modern writer, "smoked all over with oil and ochre, might easily be mistaken for devils, and the interior, having a descent of one or two steps, and obscure, even when dimly lighted by the noonday beam, would appear as if it was the entrance to the infernal regions."

The figures, however, are Buddhist, and, strictly speaking, less revolting to Christian spectators than those at Elephanta. The gloom and horror, which environ the excavations of Salsette, vanish upon an ascent to the summit of the mountain, whence they have been hollowed out. This point commands a rich, varied, and extensive view. Below and beyond the savage rocks, which form the foreground, plains of the brightest fertility stretch, groves of palms intersecting the rice-fields, and gentle eminences, crowned with wood, surrounding smiling valleys, the whole being animated by frequent villages, and herds of cattle reposing in the shade. The island of Bombay, with its harbour and shipping, bounds the horizon to the south, distant mountains, rising on the continent, close the view to the northward, and to the west the broad waters of the ocean expand themselves until they meet the sky.

The caves of Elephanta, though not having the advantage of the fine roof and splendid pillars which distinguish the principal excavation of Salsette, are much richer in sculptures, and, if less striking and imposing in their exterior view, can boast a more cheerful aspect. The hill, in which the great cathedral is hewn, is very romantic and picturesque, without possessing the savage sublimity of Salsette. The road winds round ■ through luxuriant dingles, finely wooded and richly garlanded with creepers of several kinds, and from various turnings and openings, the most splendid views are caught of the city of Bombay, with its numerous and stately edifices, the distant ghauts, and the woody stores of the continent. The temples themselves are awful in their subterranean grandeur, the long rows of pillars terminating in utter darkness, or yielding through the grey obscurity of their vistas glimpses of enormous statues, of which a colossal triad bust, in the centre, is the most conspicuous. Strangers who are gifted with poetical temperaments, view these mighty works with a sort of delighted wonder which ■ perfectly entrancing. They can scarcely believe that they are the performance of human hands, and fancy themselves at the portal of the dominions of the Gnostic king, expecting to find all the secrets of the earth laid open to them, to wander amid subterranean kingdoms, rich in unknown ores, to skirt lakes of fire, throwing up flames and bursting through the mountains in volcanoes, and to gaze upon "the birth place of jewels and gold." While others, awe-struck with the grandeur and vastness of the design, are too much excited to collect their thoughts, and wander restlessly about, unable to calm down the agitation of their minds. There are many matter-of-fact people, however, who see nothing very remarkable in these excavations, looking upon the whole as a quarry, hewn out into an ingenious form.

At Elephanta, the zeal of the sons of Rome has been manifested in a way which shews how gladly they would have rooted out every remnant of idolatry from the land. The method they took to effect their purpose was an ingenious one. They kindled large fires round the pillars, and, when they were sufficiently heated, threw cold water upon them. Several have been split from top to bottom, others are broken off in the centre, and many of the statues have been mutilated by discharges of musquetry. A considerable accumulation of water in the caves of Elephanta has aided the ravages committed by man, and the dilapidations which have taken place, during an inconsiderable number of years, have thrown some doubt upon the remote antiquity of these temples. It is not, however, possible to form a just opinion upon this difficult question, much less to hazard a decision, without having seen Ellora, where the works are of much greater magnitude, and have withstood the most indefatigable efforts employed for their destruction by Mussulman zealots, whose excursions, in a cause which they considered just and holy, were not at all inferior to those of the Portuguese.

The excavations of Kailash occur in a range of hills amongst the western ghauts, and consist principally of a Buddhist temple, with ■ ribbed roof of wood, similar to that at Salsette. The scenery which surrounds these excavations is exceedingly beautiful, many of the neighbouring hills are crowned with the remains of those fortresses, which, in former times, and before the introduction of the modern system of military tactics in India, kept the whole of the adjacent states in awe. Though no longer formidable as places of defence, they add considerably to the grandeur and beauty of the landscape, and perhaps are too much neglected in disdain of the old art of warfare, since, in the hands of experienced engineers, they might be made nearly, if not quite, impregnable.

Though ■ the cave-temples in India have long been deserted, and

although the Buddhist religion is now extinct there, a few years ago, if not at the present time, Karli could boast a very large attendance of Brahmms, who derived their support from pensions granted to them by the Peishwa. Buddha having gone out of fashion, the Hindoos of the more orthodox creed have disfigured the entrance of this splendid excavation, by erecting a mean temple in honour of Mahadeva in the front, and they are further accused of altering the figures to suit their own peculiar notions. It is said that, here and at Ellora, the Brahmical string, which is worn differently by the Brahmms of the different persuasions, has been erased from its proper position on the Buddhist effigies, and added artificially on the opposite shoulder, while various other devices have been resorted to, in order to obliterate the principal features of Buddhism.

The splendours of Karli, though of no ordinary nature, are far surpassed by those of Ellora. This range of hills is beautifully situated in the midst of a fertile country of the most cheerful aspect imaginable. Lushly cultivated plains, destitute of jungle, but having sufficient wood to clothe them with luxuriance, stretch from the foot of the ridge, which is watered by a sparkling stream, flinging itself down in frequent cascades. The hill itself, completely perforated in every direction, presents a series of magnificent temples, fitting abodes for the gods of the land. Kyles, which is appropriately styled the paradise of the gods, transcends the others both in beauty and singularity. It is isolated, an acre being cut round it from the parent rock. Every portion, even to the outside of the roof, is profusely embellished with the labours of the chisel, and the grandeur of its proportions, the magnificence of the design, and the elegance which marks the grouping of its almost innumerable figures, must astonish as well as gratify the dullest and least imaginative of spectators. A few Brahmms still cling to the deserted altars of Ellora, and, like all other places, which have been once esteemed holy, the cave-temples are the haunts of numerous saqueurs, now more frequently invited to the bounty of Christian visitors, than to the wealthy amongst their own persuasion, who seldom, if ever, make pilgrimages to these superb memorials of the faith of their ancestors.

The late campaigns, in India, occasioned the discovery of a series of cave-temples, the existence of which was previously unknown to Europeans, or the more intellectual classes of natives. The pursuit of some refractory Bheels, in the direction of Aigam, led to the caverns in which these people had taken refuge, which were found to be very splendid excavations, dedicated to the performance of Buddhistic worship. Many of the interior decorations were composed of paintings, in a bold and florid style, the colours being perfectly unimpaired by time. The figures represented in these paintings are described to be Persian, both in dress and feature, and the female countenances, especially, are said to possess great beauty. Some of the borders of these compartments are of the richest blue, as fresh as when they were first painted on the walls, and the whole seems to offer an extensive field for the investigation of the curious. Whether any account of these new discoveries has yet been published we cannot say, at any rate it has not been generally disseminated, and we are left to gather our information from the often somewhat vague descriptions of military men, who, in the course of their campaigning have obtained a hasty glance of these interesting remains.

## ON THE EXTENSION OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.\*

BY THE LATE M. ABEL-RÉMUSAT.

THE preceding is an extract of the geographical table of the divisions of the Tang empire; but, although it shows clearly enough the increase of the Chinese power, it does not contain the details necessary to remove all doubt as to the reality of the incorporations which these augmentations suppose. I will supply these from facts derived from the history of foreign nations itself, — facts which will confirm and explain what might seem doubtful in geographical nomenclature, and demonstrate the kind of part taken by the Chinese, at this period, in the affairs of those countries.

The countries on the north and north-west of Samarkand, were known in China under the name of *Taou*. In the seventh century, the eastern part of this country bore the name of *Soo-tuy-sha-na*, or *Tsuy-too-sha-na*, which, as I shall elsewhere show, is the same as *Oxroshnah*, which it now bears, and which designates a territory situated 400 leagues south of Tashkand, east of Samarkand, and north of Fargana. In the years 618—626, the prince of this country sent ambassadors, who, protesting unalterable fidelity to the empire, stated that they had entertained a desire of submision, as soon as they had heard of the warlike virtues of the king of Tsia, as they called the emperor of China. Kaou-tsoo evinced much joy at their submission. Nevertheless, there was not then, properly speaking, any incorporation. The western part of this same country was ruled by a prince named *Ko-lo-poo-lo*. In 742, he sent tribute, and received in return the title of *Huac-le-wang*, 'king whose virtue is in the heart.' The letter he had written contained assurances of eternal fidelity to the celestial khan, the request of a strict alliance with the Chinese, and the offer of succour in their wars. In 753, the king of eastern Taou joined the king of the A-he in demanding permission to attack the black-robed Arabs (the Abbassides): the result of their application is not known.

The country of Shash had sent tribute in 618 and 649. In 658, Khanküë, its capital, had the title of "Government of Ta-wan," the name given by the Chinese, in the time of the Han dynasty, to this country, adjoining Tashkand, where the Kirkeez Kaisaks now dwell. The king was written down commandant and khan. In 713, he was exalted, in consideration of his services, to the rank of king of Shash; and, in 740, he received the title of *Shun-c-wang*, 'king obedient to justice.' Next year, this prince's successor wrote to the emperor, representing that since the subjection of the Turks to the celestial khan, the Arabs alone disturbed the repose of other states, and prayed the emperor to repress their incursions. "The son of heaven," says the history, "did not see fit to comply with the request of the commandant of Shash."

Some time after, the governor-general of western Tartary sent thither General Kaou-sên-che, to decide the disputes between its princes, and to restrain within their duty those who were inclined to desert it. The king of Shash submitted, like the rest, to the Chinese general, and sent deputies to him, whose heads the Chinese general cut off. All the kings of the west were outraged at this atrocity; the king of Shash fled to the Arabs, who supplied him with troops; he took Taras, defeated the army of Kaou-sên-che, and from this period became a vassal of the Arabs. In 762, however, he sent an embassy with tribute.

Tokharistan had sent several embassies during the years 618—649. In

\* Concluded from p. 276.



650, the ambassadors brought a cassowary (called a "camel-bird"). In 650—660, the city of A-hwan was made a government, under the name of that of the Yuy-she, and the smaller cities of the other part of the country were distributed into 24 chow. The king received the title of *too-too*, or governor. In 705, the king of Tokharestan sent his younger brother to do homage to the emperor in his name: this prince remained at court. In the years 713 and 755, the king sent tribute several times, and received in return the titles of *e-hoo* of Tokharestan and king of the Getes. In 760, nine kingdoms of the west revolted at once; but the emperor repressed their incursions. Suhtsung placed Tokharestan under the general commanding in Soo-fang, or Tartary.

She-khe-ne, Hoo-me, and Keu-me, are three small states in the mountains of Tokharestan, south of the Oxus, in going towards Balkh and Termed: the position is indicated more particularly to the north of the Black-river, or He-ho. These countries, as well as Sze-moo, south of Shash, and Yu-phan, a short distance from Samarkand, were reckoned amongst tributaries.

Bamian, in the seventh century, had a prince, who began paying tribute about the year 627. In 658, the city of Lo-lan, the capital of the Bamian state, was made a government, under the title of *Sü-fung*, and the city of Foo-she, a district of the second order, named *Se-wan-chow*. The prince had the title of commandant, and general of all the troops in the five districts of the interior. From this time, Bamian has not ceased to pay tribute.

The country of Ho, also named Keue-shwang ne-kes, to the north of Samarkand, a short distance to the south of the Sihoun, had likewise its own prince. In 641, the king of Ho sent ambassadors, as well as in 650—655, who said that their master, as soon as he learned that the Tanga had sent a general to conquer the west, had earnestly desired to evince his submission by tribute. This state thereupon received the title of district of Kwuy-shwang, from the name of one of the five principalities, into which, in the time of the Hans, Sogdiana was distributed.

The king of Kharezm, whose capital was Gordish, and whose states the Chinese describe as adjoining Persia on the south-west, and the Khazars on the north-west, sent tribute twice, in 751 and 762. But he must not be included amongst the vassals properly so called: his state did not receive the name nor the title which would denote the union of Kharezm to the empire.

The prince of Kesh had sent tribute in 642. In 650—660, his state was made a chow, named Kesh-chow. In 742—755, it was honoured with the name of *Lao-wei-kwo*, 'kingdom of advancing majesty.'

In 631, the king of Samarkand asked to submit to the empire, as he had previously been subject to the western Turks. The emperor Tse-tsung refused to acquiesce in this request, which, as he said, though honourable to him, might become a burthen on his people. In fact, by receiving this submission, the emperor would have found himself compelled to succour the king of Samarkand, and would have been led thereby into distant wars, very burthen-some to the Chinese at a time when they did not possess the whole of Tartary.

In 650—655, the king of Samarkand, named Foo-hoo-nian (probably *Bahman*), received from the emperor the title of governor of Khang-keu, a name under which Samarkand had been known under the preceding dynasties. ■ In 696, the same dignity was conferred on the prince Too-so-pa-to, and, after his death, on his son. After him, the people of the country themselves gave the crown to one named Thoo-hwan. In 713—741, the inhabitants of Samar-

found himself involved in an unfortunate war with the Arabs. This is very probably the war spoken of by Armenian authors, who say that in 741, the Arabian general Abdallah attacked the people of *Djen* (China), on the banks of the Oxus. The king of Samarkand earnestly requested that a general might be sent to his aid; but the emperor would not consent. Long after, the same prince made another application to the emperor, which was better received; namely, to grant to one of his sons the title of king of *Tshaou*; and to another that of king of *Me*. We have already seen that the name of *Tshaou* had been given by the Chinese, in ancient times, to the country north and north-west of Samarkand, as far as the *Sihoon*. That of *Me*, as we shall presently find, is the name of a small territory to the south-east of Samarkand. The two requests were granted, and when *U-le-ka* died, the emperor sent officers to instal the king of *Tshaou* in his place.

The petty state of *Me* or *Mei-morg*, to the south of Samarkand, formed at first a separate principality, of which *Po-se-tih* was the capital. In 650—655, it was invaded by the Arabs; there is reason to believe that they retired speedily, for, in 658, it was erected into a chow, under the name of Southern *Mei*.

In 658—680, the prince of the *Alans* of *Khojand* was admitted of the number of vassals of the empire. His principality received the name of *A-so-chow*: *A* and *Se* are two national names, which the Chinese give almost indifferently to the tribes who dwell between the *Sihoon* and the *Oxus*, north of Samarkand. The prince, named *Sha-woo-sha*, was of the celebrated family of *Sha woo*, different branches of which filled at that period all the thrones of Transoxiana. The city of *Khojand*, the prince of which was named *Shaou-woo-pe-se*, was made a chow, under the title of *Moo-loo*. Various embassies with tribute are subsequently recorded.

It should be remarked that, although the Chinese had relations at this time with the *A-so* of *Bokhara*, and had even received embassies from them, they did not include them amongst the vassals of the empire;—a distinction which proves that all their accounts of the subjection of other neighbouring people are not imaginary. The territory of this city, according to them, is bounded on the west by the *Oxus*; the capital still bears the name of *A-lun-mo*; the inhabitants give themselves the name of *Fo-küé*, which, in their tongue, signifies 'brave.' They paid tribute in 618, 626, and 627. The emperor *Tae-tsung* treated their ambassadors with great kindness, and told them that the submission of the western Turks would thenceforward render their communications and the journeys of merchants more easy. But there is nothing said about the submission of *Bokhara*.

*Fargana* had obeyed its native princes till 631, when prince *Khe-pe* was killed by *Mo-no-too*, king of the western Turks. *A-se-na-shu-ne* obtained possession of the city; on his death, his son, *Khō-po-che*, established the nephew of *Khe-pe*, as king, in *Hoo-min*, and maintained himself in *Ho-se*. About 656, *Khō-po-che* sent tribute by ambassadors, whom *Kaou-tsung* received graciously. In 658, *Ho-se* was erected into the government or district of *Hou-seun*, the name given by the Chinese, prior to our era, ■ the great tribe of the *Oo-suns*, which belonged to none of the races now inhabiting Tartary, and which extended even beyond *Fargana*. From this period, *Fargana* has paid tribute annually, which implies that its relations with China have never been interrupted.

In 739, the king of *Fargana*, in return for the services he had rendered in the war against the Turkish prince *Thoo-ho-seen*, received the title of *Fung-hwa-wang*; and ■ 744, his kingdom was named *Ning-yuen*. In 754, his son

was sent ■ the capital to reside there, in order to learn Chinese politeness. He was created a general of the left, in the imperial military establishment, and became one of the most devoted servants of the Thangs.

The country of Ke-pin may have varied in extent, and it is probable that, in the time of the Hans, the Chinese gave this name to the eastern part of Khorasan and Bactriana properly so called; but, under the Suy and Tang dynasties, the same name was applied to the country of Kandahar. In 619, the king of this country offered tribute, and in 638, the country was made a government, under the name of Seou-sœn. In 705, the king received the title of governor of Seou-sœn, with the command of troops there and in the eleven other chow. In subsequent years, embassies and tribute were sent, and in 748, the son of the reigning prince was registered as hereditary prince of Ke-pin and U-chang.

Between Cashgar and Cashmere, in a part which is left almost entirely blank in D'Auville's map, the Chinese geographers have placed two countries, designated Great and Little Po-leu (Pooroot). These countries, which lay apart from the common route from Persia to China, acquired importance when the Tibetans began, in the eighth century, to form a powerful empire in the central regions of Asia. Although great Pooroot was subjected by the Tibetans, the king thrice, between the years 696 and 713, sent tribute, and was therefore continued on the registers. The king of Little Pooroot came to the imperial court about the year 713. Hœuen-tsang received him courteously, retained his son near his person, and established a camp in his kingdom. Nevertheless, the Tibetans greatly incommoded this state, not, as they assured the king, because they wished to take it from him, but because it was in their route to the four garrisons they intended to attack. Some time after, however, they made themselves masters of the nine cities which composed this petty state. The king, Moo-kin-mang, implored succour from the emperor, and the governor of northern Tartary directed the lieutenant-general who commanded at Cashgar to march to the relief of the king of Pooroot. The Chinese troops, joined to those of Moo-kin-mang, defeated the Tibetans, killing "many times ten thousand men," and took the nine cities, which were restored to the king. One of the successors of this prince, named Soo-she-le, married a Tibetan princess, and consequently became allied to the Tibetans. His submission led to that of twenty kingdoms on the north-west. Tribute ceased to be brought to the governor of the west, who vainly endeavoured to recall the princes to their duty. In 747, the lieutenant-general Kaou-sœn-che, having by stratagem penetrated into Great Pooroot, destroyed a bridge over the river So-c, which separated the Tibetan army from that of the confederates, and thereby was able to completely defeat the latter, who were glad ■ conclude peace. This victory made a great noise in these parts; the Chinese say that, on learning the news, all the barbarian dependencies of the Arabs and Romans, to the number of seventy-two, were seized with terror, and hastened to tender their submission and to solicit an union with the empire. Reduced to their just value, these magniloquent terms signify that this success of Kaou-sœn-che raised the Chinese power to its height in the west, and opened routes for commerce with Persia and the Roman empire, which the multitude of intermediate petty states had hitherto rendered impracticable. The king and queen of Pooroot were carried to the capital, where the emperor was pleased to absolve Soo-she-le from the penalty he had incurred; he even gave him a post in his household: he was, however, retained at court and his

Under the names of *Se-yu* and *Ko-tha-lo-che*, the Chinese comprehend a part of eastern Persia, which correspond, in my opinion, with the eastern portion of *Sistan*, and to which they assign *Guzna* as the capital. Three mixed races inhabit these countries,—Turks, natives of *Candahar*, and *Tokharians*. The *Candahar* people were the most determined in their resistance to the Arabs, but they were at length subdued. They subsequently sent tribute in the years 720 and 742. In this country, as before remarked, the government of the *Tajiks* was erected.

It is highly curious to find recorded, in Chinese narratives, events which are better known to us from other sources. What they state of Persia, the most western country with which they had immediate relations in the seventh century, may serve to attest their accuracy in cases where we have no other testimony than theirs. According to them, Persia, in the time of the *Sui* dynasty (A D 580—617), was exposed to the invasions of the Turks. *E-hoo-kho-han* made war on this country, and killed the king *Koo sa-ho* (*Coaroes*). His son, *Sherooyeh*, succeeded him, and reigned, under the protection of the Turks, who, on his death, prevented his subjects from raising to the throne the daughter of *Koo sa-ho*, and killed her. The son of *Sherooyeh*, named *Fan kent*, fled to the *Romans*, but was recalled by his subjects, and made *ta che* (*the great*), or '*Great King*'. Upon his death the son of his elder brother, *L-ze-tse* (*Yezdigerd*), succeeded him. In 618, this prince sent an ambassador, named *Moo-wa-pun*, with tribute. *E-ze-tse's* reign was not tranquil, he was dethroned by one of his vassals, and, on his flight to *Lokharistan*, he was attacked and killed by the Arabs. His son, *Phuoor*, entered *Tokhmistan*, and obtained possession of it by force. In 661, he made known to the court (of China) that the Arabs had again attacked him. At this time, the emperor had sent officers into the western countries to distribute them into *chow* and *hien*. *Tso-ling*, the capital of the hereditary states of *Phirooz*, was erected into a *foo*, and *Phuoor* himself was honoured with the title of *foo-foo*. Pursued by the Arabs, and finding no succour in any part of his territories, he came to the court, and received the post of general of the imperial house. At his death, his son, *Ne-nere-sze*, succeeded to his rights. In 679, forces were raised to restore this prince, but the length of the march was so great, that, on the arrival of the army at the limits of the government of the west, it was obliged to return. *Ne-nere-sze* continued his journey, and met with hospitable treatment in *Tokhmistan*. In the course of twenty-years, however, the tribes which had composed his kingdom being separated and dispersed, he returned to court in 707. The western tribes of Persia were the only ones which preserved their independence. They sent various embassies from 713 to 755, one especially came from the prince of *Tabarestan*, a country bounded by mountains on three sides and by the "little sea" on the north. Its capital was named *Sui*. In the time of the kings of Persia, an officer resided there, with the title of grand-general of the East. He refused to submit to the Arabs, and, in 716, this prince, named *Hoo-loo-han*, sent ambassadors. His principality was eventually destroyed by the Arabs. Other states in Persia, formed subsequent to the invasion of the *Musulmans*, are named as sending ambassadors to China, from 647 to 755.

*Cashmere*, surrounded, according to the Chinese, by a chain of mountains, which defend it against attacks from its neighbours, sent, nevertheless, to declare its submission in 713. The king of this country received a title by patent from the emperor. A later prince renewed his submission, and declared that the emperor might consider his troops (amounting to 200,000, including

some mounted on elephants) as his own; and that, joined to the imperial forces in Pooroot, they would ensure them victory. But the Tibetans, having occupied the five routes to Cashmere, the Cashmerians stated that there was in their country a lake, named Maha-po-to-mo-lung, which afforded an excellent military post, and of which they desired that the celestial khan would take possession, requiring for their master only a title equivalent to that of privy councillor. This embassy was received with peculiar distinction. The Chinese history speaks of Tsü-chia-shir, Sing-pooi, Oo-i-she, the Punjab, and other countries adjoining Cashmere, as having distinct chiefs, and not being subject to China.

These details, which, if necessary, might be followed out at great length from the Chinese historians, suffice to show the part which the Chinese played in the seventh and eighth centuries, in countries very remote from the natural limits of their empire. Although the two governments of Po-thing and Han-se extended over only a part of Turai, and consequently the immediate authority of the emperor has never been exercised over the countries on the hither side of the Sihoon, it cannot be denied that the Chinese were entitled, in a certain sense, to comprehend in their empire portions of Transoxiana and Bactriana; and it is even probable that the princes of the country, menaced by an invasion of the Arabs, far from feeling any repugnance to a submission which could not be effective towards a sovereign too remote to be dangerous, on the contrary, sought to make it in order to obtain succour. There can, therefore, be little doubt that the limits of Asia were pushed, at this period, as far as the countries watered by the Oxus, according to the confession even of the princes of those countries. We find that Abou Eshak Ibrahim, cited by Ebn Haukal, places the frontier of the country of *Sin* on those of *Ma-warnahar*, at the extremity of the territory inhabited by Muslims; and that the Arabian poet, Abou Joomanah Bihaly, states that General Kotaybah, son of Moslem, of the tribe of Bahaly, was buried in the country of *Sin*,\* whilst we know, from the testimony of Aboul Yektan, another writer of the first century of Muhammadanism, that this general died at Fargana.

#### VI. *Under the Wei Dynasty*

From the end of the third century to the commencement of the seventh, the accidents which occasioned the fall and elevation of different dynasties, the division of China into two empires, north and south, the power acquired successively by several Tartar tribes,—as the Too-koo-hwän, the Jwan-jwan, and the Turks,—were so many obstacles to the aggrandizement of the Chinese power on the west. It is certain that, during this period, China was agitated and ravaged by too many revolutions, factions, and intestine wars, to exert much influence abroad, and to extend it in remote countries. Thus, there is no period in which Chinese historians are more barren of matter concerning foreign nations in general, and those of the west in particular. We must, however, except those who wrote under the Wei dynasty, which ruled, from 398 to 534, over the northern provinces of China and the greater part of Tartary. The princes of this dynasty, who came originally from Siberia, had kept up relations with all the tribes which dwelt beyond Lake Baikal, as far as the Obi, and the countries near the Frozen sea. The north of Asia was never before so well known by the Chinese. A great number of Siberian tribes were then described with much precision. Those of the north-west, towards the west, were also described, but in less detail. They kept up multiplied relations with the countries of the Shash, or Kweï-shan; the Soo-te,

or Alans; with the Permians, the A-sse of Bokhara, the Oo-sseus, the inhabitants of Balkh and Candahar, and other people of the West. Officers, sent by Tae-woo-te into the western countries, reported that they were distributed into three *yu*, or regions, the first of which was comprised between that part of the Gobi which is named "Moving Sands," and the Blue Mountains, or chain of Cashgar; the second comprized the country of Buh-bulikh, and extended to the south, as far as the Yuy-she; and the third, included between the two seas (the Black Sea and the Caspian), was bounded on the north only by the vast marshes, which Chinese geographers place in the northern part of Kapchak.

But even under this dynasty, so far were they from wishing to make conquests in the west, that, although the Chinese armies were invited by the people oppressed by the Jwan-jwan, it was seriously debated at the court, whether it would not be better to abandon than to defend Sha-chow, a city which formed the western frontier of China, and was exposed perpetually to the ravages of the barbarians. The minister who made this proposal represented that this advanced post was too far to the north-west to be successfully defended, and that it was the means of drawing upon the territories of the empire the insults of the Tartars, on whom it was impossible to inflict vengeance. He was of opinion that the garrison, as well as the officers of the western frontier, should be transported to Leang-chow. This proposal was strenuously opposed in the council of state by Han-serou, who remarked that it was not the wealth of the country, nor ambitious views, which had ever determined the emperors to maintain Sha-chow, their object had been to intercept the communication between the barbarians of the north and those of the west (the Tartars and Tibetans), whose union might prove fatal to the empire; that, by removing the command to Leang-chow, the incursions of the Tartars would not be checked, on the contrary, they would be attracted to the vicinity of the most populous and most fertile provinces. These considerations, suggested by sound policy, made an impression, and Sha-chow continued to be occupied, but the troubles, which preceded and occasioned the downfall of this dynasty, left the Chinese no means of extending their power beyond their frontiers, and in the interval which elapsed till the elevation of the Sui, (from 534 to 580), we must not expect to find in their historians more than notices of some isolated invasions, from which no increase of power resulted to the Chinese.

#### VII. Under the Tsin Dynasty.

The dynasty of the Tsin, whose name, though written in Chinese with a totally different character, sufficiently resembles in pronunciation that of the ancient dynasty of Ts'in, to have contributed to perpetuate its use amongst strangers, commenced in a manner to preserve to China the influence she had hitherto exercised over the Tartars. In the reign of Woo-te, there was a commander of Tartars at Se-gin-foo, and Woo-te had established four commanderships to watch over the Huang-noo, the Keang, or Tibetans, the Jung, or Tartars, &c., and, in 277, all the Tartars of the north-west, the Seang-pe, five divisions of the east and the south, were united to the empire, although left to the immediate rule of their native princes. Upon this, the communication was opened with the countries of the west.

In 280, the king of the Ouigours (*Che-ssu*, "Conductors of Cars"), that of Shen-shen, on Lake Lop, and that of Buh-bulikh, tendered their submission. A war soon after took place with the latter, who was dethroned and his bro-

ther substituted. Thus Chinese power was recognized in this part of Tartary; but, in spite of the advice of those who recommended the re-establishment of the government of the west, which the Han dynasty had kept up there, it was not deemed advisable to take formal possession of it.

In 285, Woo-te sent by an ambassador the title of "King of Ta-wan" to Lan yu, prince of that country, which is situated between the Oxus and Jaxartes, to the east of Samarkand. Envoys were even received from the potent empire, on the west of Persia, which foreigners named "Great Thain," because they always compared its usages and government with those of the kingdom of the middle.

But the revolt of the Heng noo, which broke out in Shen-se, where they had been imprudently suffered to settle in too great numbers, interrupted the relations of the Tsin dynasty with the west. Several petty Tartar dynasties rose in Shen-se and the neighbouring provinces, so that the Tsin emperors were reduced to the southern provinces of China, and forced to reside at Nan-king. The history of the petty dynasties of the west would be the source whence we should seek the sequel of the facts under consideration, but that these dynasties were mostly of Tartar origin, and I have already remarked that we must not, in such a case, expect from the historians details so circumstantial as those they give respecting their own emperors.

#### VIII *San-kwo, or 'Three Kingdoms.'*

Of the three dynasties which divided the Chinese empire between them, in the course of the third century, there was but one which, owing to the situation of the territories subject to it, could have kept up relations with the west and, consequently, have thought of carrying its arms thither. The kings of Hoo were confined to the southern provinces. The princes sprung from the Han dynasty, who, under the name of Shoo, governed Sze chuen, were too weak to undertake anything beyond it, and, if they had been more powerful, the mountains of the Kiang would have proved an insurmountable barrier. Military expeditions, or even mere commercial relations, have never been regularly carried on across Tibet, those who desired to proceed from China to Persia, were always forced to turn those immense chains, and to take either the route of India to the south, or that of Tartary to the north. The kings of the Wei dynasty, who possessed the north of China, could at little advance towards the west, although they kept up communications on this side, through the provinces of Shen-se, which had submitted to them. They would be obliged to subjugate Sze-chuen, which remained in the hands of the Shoo-hans. The wars they engaged in for this object had an unfortunate issue, and the princes of Tsin, who subverted their throne, left them no time to think of conquests.

#### IX *The Han Dynasty.*

We have now reached the period when the Chinese for the first time carried their arms into the west; it is likewise the epoch in which most of their historians and geographers place the discovery of the western countries, *Atac Se-yu*. Whether or not the Chinese had, previously to this, any notion of the countries of the west, is a question which belongs more properly to an inquiry into their geographical science.

In the reign of Hsiao-woo-te, who reigned from 142 to 57 B.C., the Chinese began to have regular relations with the countries of the west. It may not be irrelevant to consider briefly the chief circumstances attending the

journey made at this period into the west, by the Chinese general Chhang-keen. In this reign, some Heung-noo, who had submitted to the Chinese, stated that their countrymen had made war with the Yuy-she, a Tartar tribe dwelling to the south of Sha-chow, and having cut their king's head off, the king of the Heung-noo had made a drinking vessel of the skull. The Yuy-she had fled far off, but ceased not to cherish resentment against the Heung-noo. The emperor, learning this, wished to take advantage of this state of things in order to destroy the barbarians, and resolved to form an alliance with the Yuy-she. He sent Chhang-keen, with a suite of officers, to find the Yuy-she, who had, in the first instance, taken possession of the country of the Sae, whose inhabitants they forced to retire into the country of the Hien-too, a Hindu tribe, settled in Tartary; but they were expelled by the Oo-seun, and moving still further to the west, they settled first in Ta-wan, or at Shash, then in Ta-hia, or the country of the Daxæ, which they had subjugated, and finally fixed to the north of the Oxus. Chhang-keen was obliged to traverse the territories under the control of the Heung-noo, who knew the object of his journey, and succeeded in intercepting him. He and his companions were seized and kept prisoners ten years, without losing sight of their commission. They contrived to escape, and reached Ta-wan, the inhabitants of which had heard of the wealth and power of China, but had not yet had direct communication with the empire. They testified much joy at seeing Chhang-keen, and, learning the object of his visit, they afforded him every facility for proceeding to Houghma. There he learned that the Yuy-she, after raising to the throne a relation of the widow of the king whom the Heung-noo had slain, got possession of Ta-hia. The ambassador followed them thither, to the south of the Oxus, but he could not prevail upon them to quit a fertile and abundant country, and return into the deserts of Tartary, to make war with the Heung-noo. Chhang-keen, mortified at the failure of his negotiation, after a year's delay, in order to avoid on his return another captivity, took the road which led across the mountains of Tibet. But this was of no avail; the Heung-noo took him again prisoner, and kept him several years. He at length escaped during the troubles which followed the death of the reigning Chien-yu, and returned to China after thirteen years' absence, with only one of his colleagues, the rest of the hundred persons having perished through fatigue and captivity. The countries personally visited by Chhang-keen were Ta-wan, or Shash; the country of the Ta-yuy-she, or Transoxiana, Ta-hia, or Bactriana; and Kang-ken, or Sogdiana; but he brought detailed accounts of five or six other neighbouring states. He was the first who made the Hindoos known under the name of *Shin-ton*, and announced that the people of Sze-cheuen carried on trade with India and as far as Bactriana, by a shorter route than he had come, across the mountains. The narrative of Chhang-keen induced the emperor to make several attempts to discover a route to India across Tibet; but they failed on account of the difficulty of the path, and the barbarism of the inhabitants, who killed the Chinese envoys.

After this visit of Chhang-keen, Ho-kheu-ping took the same route to attack the Heung-noo. This expedition is the epoch when the Chinese frontiers were for the first time advanced to the west, in the country where the modern *boo chow* is situated. This country was soon peopled with Chinese families, and was divided into four *ken*, or territories, namely, Woo-wu, Chang-ye, Sha-chow, and Soo-chow.

Lo kwang-le having penetrated into the country where the Kirkeez *Khursaks* now dwell, the territories between Sha-chow and the salt lake (*Lake Lop*)



were united to the empire, and small forts were built at convenient distances, for mutual succour.

Under Shaou-te and Senen-te (B C 87 to 49), the Chinese emperors began, agreeably to the advice of a grandee named Sang-hung-yang, to take an active part in the disputes of the princes of Tartary. The imperial protection was accorded to the king of Shen-shen, and an officer was despatched to the west of Lake Lop to defend him. But it was not in the north that the Chinese were at this time most powerful, their sway was unchecked in the south of Tartary, at Yarkand, Khoten, &c. In 59 B C, the Heung-noo being nearly subjugated, western Tartary was less exposed to their attacks. The Chinese power now became more considerable and better consolidated. They had commanders in the countries of Pe-seu, Kien-cho, and Sou-che, and a governor-general had a superintending power not only over them but over Sogdiana, and countries of the west not immediately united to the empire. In the space between B C. 0 and A ■ 5, western Tartary was divided into 55 small states, the princes of which were vassals of the empire. Towards the close of the reign of Wang-mang, a celebrated usurper, who occupied the throne for fourteen years, and wished to found a dynasty, the troubles in the empire gave a fatal blow to the Chinese power in Tartary. Its different princes passed, one after another, under the authority of the Heung-noo. These people, having augmented their forces with all those of the states of western Tartary, attacked that part of China which is to the west of the Hwang ho, Shi-chow, So-chow, &c., but Ming-te, the reigning emperor, sent an army against them, took possession of a part of the country, and re-opened the communication with Khoten and other places to the west, which had been interrupted for sixty five years. At his death, A ■ 75, the forces of Yarkand and Bish-balikh attacked the commandant of the south, and the Heung noo joined to the "conductors of wars," besieged the commandant of the north. Chang-te, "unwilling to sacrifice the repose of China to the good of the barbarians," withdrew the commandants of Tartary, and the Heung noo took immediate possession of the Ooigoor country. The Chinese general at Khoten endeavoured to restrain the people of that country. Ho-te, successor of Chang-te, pursued other projects. He sent against the Heung-noo a general, named Phan-chaou, who gained a great victory, he retook the Ooigoor country, and in less than three years became master of all western Tartary. He was rewarded with the title of governor general, and he fixed his government in Bish-balikh. Commanderships were re-established in the Ooigoor country. Fifty states in these regions were then subjected and united to the empire. The submission of the Tajiks was even received, with that of the A-se, and of all the tribes as far as the shores of the Caspian. Phan-chaou sent an officer to the "sea of the west," whose journey supplied exact details respecting the manners, the productions, and the traditions of a number of countries: amongst the most remote were those of Mang-ke and Taou-le. The intention of Phan-chaou was, that this envoy should penetrate to the great Thsin, but when he reached the shores of the Western sea, the Tajiks represented to him that the navigation he was about to undertake was a very perilous one; that, with a good wind, its passage required two months, so that for the return, unless favoured by the wind, two years were required, so that travellers to the great Thsin took provisions for three years. These were the objections they made, or perhaps the excuses he invented to justify his disobedience, and thus the Roman empire was not at this time placed amongst the number of the tributaries of that of China. The latter, however, did not fail to include

therein, besides the whole of Tartary, where they exercised a real authority, Transoxiana, Samarkand, Bokhara, Persia, and other countries. India might likewise have been comprehended, from whence embassies had then been received, and which has since been ranked amongst the western countries, because persons came from thence by the north and north-west, through Cabul, Candahar, Samarkand, and Shah. India was then filled with curiosities and merchandize from great Tsin, with which the natives had much intercourse on the west.

The commerce between the two Tsin, that is, the Roman empire and China, appears to have been the real motive of the expeditions of the Chinese to the Caspian sea. "The kings of great Tsin," says a Chinese author, "were always desirous of forming relations with the Chinese; but the A-se, who bartered their goods for those of great Tsin, always took care to conceal the route and to prevent a communication between the two empires. This communication could not take place till the reign of Hwan-te, A.D. 166, when the king of Great Tsin, named An-thun, sent ambassadors, who came, not by the northern route, but by Jo-nan (Tonking): they had nothing very valuable amongst the things they brought." Later, in the time of the Three Kingdoms, "the inhabitants of Great Tsin had long desired to send ambassadors to the Kingdom of the Middle; but the A-se opposed it, through fear of losing the profit they derived from the trade which passed through their hands. The people of Great Tsin manufacture stuffs, which are better dyed and of a finer colour than any made to the east of the sea; they also find much advantage in purchasing the silk of the Kingdom of the Middle, wherewith to make stuffs in their manner, which is the reason of their keeping up commerce with the A-se and other neighbouring people."

In the reign of Han-te (107 to 125), all the states of Tartary revolted, and the emperor, deeming it inexpedient to make the sacrifices which would have been necessary to reduce them, preferred abandoning the west altogether, and suppressing the government-general. The Heung-noo of the north, thereupon, regained possession of Tartary, and renewed their incursions upon the territories of the empire. Ten years after, the governor of Sha-chow requested a force to repel them, offering to restore western Tartary again to China; but the empress Tang-tae-haou would not sanction the attempt. The attacks of the Heung-noo and the "conductors of cars" becoming more serious, thoughts were entertained, with a view of securing Ho-se, of closing the two passages between China and western Tartary, named Yu-men and Yang-kwan. But a superior officer remarked upon this, that if the west was abandoned to itself, nothing hindered the Heung-noo from becoming sole masters of it, and then joining the Tibetans, against whom it would be impossible to defend the four departments of the west. The Shen-shen of Lake Lop, although still faithful to the Chinese, could not resist, whilst the people of Yarkand, Khoten and Bish-balikh, would not hesitate to join the enemy. In a grand council on this subject, the result was that the son of Phan chaou, named Phan-yung, was appointed governor of the west. Although he had not a sufficient force, he succeeded in subjecting the "conductors of cars." This was the third time, since A.D. 25, that the communication with the west had been interrupted and renewed. Under Shun-te, Phan-yung again subdued Yarkand, which led to the subjection of Bish-balikh, Cashgar, Khoten, Soo-cho, and seventeen other small states. Four years after, a general was appointed to command in the Ooigour country; but the troubles, which happened in the empire soon after, relaxed the bonds which retained these barbarians, so that,

towards the close of the Han dynasty, none of them acknowledged the Chinese authority.

The conclusions which I think myself in a condition to draw from the facts stated in this memoir, may be reduced to four :

1. The frontiers of the empire have not always been fixed where we are accustomed to place those of China. Under the dynasties of the Hans, the Tsins, the Weis, the Tangs, the Mongols, and the present Tartar dynasty, the Chinese have comprised in their empire vast territories in western Tartary.

2. At two principal epochs, in the second century B C., and in the seventh and eighth centuries after that era, a Chinese officer, resident in the centre of Tartary, was intrusted with the administration, in the name of the emperor, of all the countries bounded by the mountains of Cashgar, and the superintendence of those extending as far as the Caspian sea: the princes of all these countries recognized as their sovereign, or, at least, protector, the king of Tsin,—the celestial khan,—the emperor of China.

3. Even at the period when the Chinese were reduced within their natural limits, the remembrance of their power, their expeditions often renewed, the trade, and especially that in silk, which carried them beyond their empire, or attracted foreigners thither, diffused to the extremities of Asia, and kept alive, the notions formed of the wealth, the power, and the grandeur of the kingdom of Tsin.

4. By a necessary consequence, the Chinese have always been acquainted with the affairs of the countries westward of the Great Wall, and in the narratives of their writers we may look for the most correct historical and geographical details respecting western Tartary.\*

\* Abridged from *Mém. de l'Acad. des Ins.* et B. L. T. III.

#### COLONEL GARDINER.

THE following letter from Colonel Gardiner, with reference to an article extracted from the *Asiatic Journal*, appears in the *Afghanistan Ushbar* of March 14th. The incident alluded to at the beginning of the letter, as our readers are aware, has been fully explained in our *Journal* for April last (Vol. xvi. p. 282), by Colonel Tod himself, the *dux facti*.

"Dear Sir:—In your paper of the 28th ult., just received, I find I have been unwillingly dragged from my obscurity by the author of 'Sketches of Remarkable Living Characters in India.' This I should not have noticed, but for a mistake or two, that it is my duty to correct. In the first place, it was Colonel Casement who ordered, and instructed me, in his name, to attempt the negotiation for the surrender of the garrison of Konalmain. I obeyed his order successfully, only demurring at the sum demanded, Rs. 30,000, which for so weak a garrison I considered extravagant; but the resident, Colonel Tod, arrived at this stage of the business, with superior diplomatic power—Colonel Casement was no longer consulted, and my poor rush-light was under a bushel. But who can feel anything against the author of such a splendid and correct work as 'Rajast'han?' The writer of the extract has probably mistaken Konalmain for the fort of Rampoor, where, under the instructions of Colonel Vantrenen, the negotiation for the evacuation was entirely intrusted to me, and, for the sum of Rs. 7,000, a siege was prevented at a very advanced season of the year, when, as General Ochterlony wrote to me, he would otherwise have been obliged to order the battering-train from Agra.

"When I made my escape, as detailed, by swimming the Taptee, it was

from the tender curves of the gentle Brahmin, our late pensioner, Emurt Row's force, by whom I was then in close confinement, and not from Holkar.

"I fear I must divest my marriage with her highness the begum of great part of its romantic attraction, by confessing that the young begum was only thirteen years of age, when I first applied for and received her mother's consent, and which marriage probably saved both their lives. Allow me to assure you, on the *very best authority*, that a Moslem lady's marriage with a Christian, by a Cazee, is as legal in this country, as if the ceremony had been performed by the bishop of Calcutta—a point lately settled by my son's marriage with the niece of the emperor, the Nuwab Mulka Humaneet Begum—and that the respectability of the females of my family amongst the natives of Hindoostan has been settled by the emperor many years ago, he having adopted my wife as his daughter; a ceremony satisfactorily repeated by the queen on a visit to my own house in Delhi. I can assure my partial sketcher, that my only daughter died in 1804, and that my granddaughters, by the particular desire of their grandmother, are Christians. It was an act of her own, as, by the marriage-agreement, the daughters were to be brought up in the religion of the mother, the sons in that of your

"Very obedient, humble servant,

"Khwa-Gunge, 5th March 1837"

"W. L. G."

## Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

### PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

*Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta*—At the meeting of this society, February 7th, a paper was read detailing a case of congenital cataract, successfully operated on by D. S. Young, Esq., senior staff surgeon, Nizam's service.

Mr. Young's patient was a boy about twelve years of age, he knew the difference between day and night, but had no conception whatever of colour; surgically, the case offered nothing very new or striking. The first cataract operated on was milky, when the fluid contents of the capsule, by freely mixing with the aqueous humour, became sufficiently diluted to admit the rays of light to the retina, the boy saw the objects around him, and his language and gestures were highly expressive of the delight he experienced from enjoying the first manifestations of a new sense. In seventy-two hours, the whole of the milky fluid had been absorbed, the pupil was clear and black, and contracted powerfully, but the light was so painful and embarrassing to the poor boy, that he would not allow the bandage to be taken off for several days. On the tenth day, Dr. Young operated on the other eye, the cataract, which was soft and cheesy, he cut up and left to the absorbing powers of the aqueous humour. In six days, the pupil was black and clear. Dr. Young's experience in this case induces him to concur with Berkeley, that the senses of sight and touch constitute two worlds, which, though intimately connected, bear no sort of resemblance to one another, "the tangible world having three dimensions, viz. length, breadth, and thickness, and the visible only two, viz. length and breadth. The objects of sight constitute a sort of language, which nature addresses to the eyes, and by which she communicates information most important to our welfare. As, in any language, the words or sounds bear no resemblance to the things they denote, so, in this particular language, the visible objects bear no sort of resemblance to the tangible objects they represent." A month after the operation, the boy could tell any colour, but, if he

wished to be very exact, when asked the name of any object presented to him, he first looked at it, and if he had seen ■ before, and it had been explained to him, he at once said "a book," "a stick," or whatever the object might be; but, if it were new to him, he would tell the colour, and then feel ■ with his fingers, when, should it prove to be anything he had been accustomed to handle, before he got his sight, he would at once name it. At the date of the despatch of Dr. Young's letter, the boy's vision was continuing to improve.

### CRITICAL NOTICES.

*A Brief Account of an Ophthalmic Institution, during the years 1827--1832, at Macao. By a Philanthropist. Canton, 1834.*

THIS little brochure contains abundant evidence of the good which may be effected by an individual. Mr. T. R. Colledge, soon after his appointment as surgeon ■ the British Factory in China, in 1826, commenced administering medical aid to indigent natives. He soon discovered that no native practitioner could treat diseases of the eye, which prevail to a great extent amongst the labouring Chinese. He determined to devote his attention to this branch of the profession; and, in 1828, he rented apartments at Macao for the reception of patients requiring operations. The institution became popular, was supported by subscriptions, and by offerings at the communion-table of the chaplainry, and has been the means of rendering extensive benefit, and thus rewarding, in the most grateful manner, its philanthropic founder. Mr. Colledge, in a simple account of the origin of the institution, states that, during the year 1827, his own funds supplied the necessary outlay; that friends, who had witnessed the success of his exertions, came forward in support of a more regular infirmary; that two houses are now rented at Macao, capable of receiving about forty in-patients; that the East-India Company liberally supplied medicines, and the hospital which thus grew under his hands conciliated the confidence of a people who had been accustomed to consider foreigners as barbarians. Since the commencement of the undertaking, 4,000 indigent Chinese have been relieved; many restored to sight and more saved from impending blindness. "Independently," he observes, "of the practical benefits conferred on suffering humanity, it is most desirable that the enlightened nation, to which I belong, should be known in this country as possessing other characteristics than those attaching ■ us solely as merchants and adventurers: as charitably anxious to relieve the distresses of our fellow creature, we may be remembered when the record of our other connexions with China has passed away."

From a collection of interesting letters of thanks from some of the poor patients, given in the appendix, we select one from Tsung A-le, who "knocks head and twice bows before the presence of the great physician!" &c.

"I, in youth, had an affliction of my eyes, and both were short of light; fortunately, it occurred that you, Sir, reached this land, where you have disclosed the able devices of your mind, and used your skilful hand. You cut off a bit of filmy skin, removed the blood-shot root, pierced the reflecting pupil, and extracted the green fluid; you swept aside the clouds, and the moon was seen as a gem without flaw. You spared no labour nor trouble; made no account of the expense of the medicines; both kept me in your lodging-house, and gave me rice and tea; truly, it is what neither in ancient nor modern times has ever been."

*The History of England, continued from the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh. Vol. V. Being Vol. LXIX. of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. London, 1835. Longman and Co. Tylor.*

THIS volume is occupied exclusively with the reign of Charles I. The writer, in our opinion, evinces too strong a leaning to the Parliamentary party, and too much hostility to the king and his partisans; his readiness to find excuses and apologies for the unwarrantable acts of the popular leaders, and his alacrity to condemn all the measures

of Charles and his ministers, are too prominent. It is, we admit, difficult for an historian of that extraordinary period to keep his mind entirely free from the heat and intemperance of party, and even for a critic to decide whether the historian be partial or not. There is no writer on this part of our history who is perfectly clear of a suspicion of a predilection to one side or the other. The predilection is, in some writers, excessive; we think it so in the otherwise able continuation of Sir James Mackintosh's history.

*The Life and Works of Cowper.* Edited by the Rev T. S. GRIMSHAW, A.M. London, 1835. Vols. VI. and VII. Saunders and Oakey.

IN our journal for July we gave a short account of the history and character of this work. The sixth volume, which commences the poetry of Cowper, has an introductory essay on his Genius and Poetry, by the Rev. J. W. Cunningham. We are not admirers of such essays in general, but Mr. Cunningham's is characterized by taste and judgment, and the temperment of Cowper, which has imparted a peculiar tone to his poetry, perhaps rendered such a preface necessary. Its fault is a generous one, that of being too encomiastic.

*Little Arthur's History of England.* Two Vols. London, 1835. Murray.

A TALE of English history, extremely well adapted to young students.

*The Firm Minister; a Poem, Political and Historical.* By a Poet. London, 1834. Chilton.

IS this work be a covert attempt to gratify popular prejudice against the aristocracy, by exhibiting a peer as the writer of bad poetry, we can understand why it is published, —not otherwise.

*The French Language its own Teacher; or the Study of French directed of all its difficulties, upon a plan entirely original, and directly opposed to the prevailing mode of teaching Languages.* By RICH ALIVA. Part II. London, 1835. Chilton.

SINCE the publication of Mr. Aliva's First Part, we have had occasion to consider his plan more attentively, as well as the opinions of competent judges upon its merits, and we are disposed to think very well of it, as one which will, in time, work a great improvement in teaching languages.

*Paracelsus.* By ROSAM BROWNING. London, 1835. E. Wilson.

A DRAMATIC poem, which gives some hope of better things.

*The Roman Catholic Oath Considered.* By ENRIK MACDONNELL, Esq.

*The Roman Catholic Oath Illustrated by Roman Catholic Authorities; and Lord John Russell's Resolution illustrated by extracts from speeches of its Proposer and Supporters.* By ENRIK MACDONNELL, Esq. London, 1835. Chilton.

WE recommend these pamphlets to the serious consideration of all classes, in and out of the Senate, as an able and convincing exposition of the Roman Catholic Oath, by a barrister, of the Roman Catholic religion, and formerly agent to the Catholics of Ireland. Mr. MacDonnell comes to this solemn conclusion, that, "if I were a member of either house of Parliament, I should not feel myself at liberty to vote or speak in support of any measure, having for its object the severance of any portion of the Church property from the establishment, for any purposes whatever; and I should, of course, feel equally bound to decline being, directly or indirectly, connected with any resolution or other proposition involving, expressly or by implication, a recognition of the principle of such severance."

*Pictureque Views in the Island of Ascension.* By LIEUT. WM. ALLEN, R.N., F.R.G.S., &c. London, 1835. Smith, Elder and Co.

THIS island, described as a waste of ashes, basaltic rock, scorix, and, with the exception of the summit of the "green mountain," the very bare ideal of sterility, exhi-



## ON THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA

## No III.

A FORMER paper on the subject of the natural resources of India closed with an intimation, that an inquiry would be made into various departments of labour in that country, by which would be established the fact, that little or none of the economy and ingenuity, the natives have credit for, is to be met with in the processes in use in their several arts.

Agriculture, the widest and most important field of Indian labour, may be first subjected to such an inquiry as the limits of this paper will admit of, which will compel the writer to confine his observations to the chief processes of husbandry. The first of these is the preservation and renewal of the soil. It is well that the fertilizing power of the climate is so great in India, as to ensure land, the soil of which is wholly neglected, to yield crops which repay the laborers' toil. Such is the neglect of the people, that most lands do little more, in reality, than support the families connected with them, while vast tracts, solely upon this account, are out of cultivation, and of others, not the surface soil alone, but the land itself, is destroyed by rain, which, had the level of the land been preserved, might have been kept from acquiring destructive velocity, until conducted off by suitable channels.

The consequence of this neglect of preservative measures is every-where manifested. In Upper India, all the lands are scoured, their alluvium is annually carried away by torrents, whose collective body forms the vast waters of the Ganges, in the rainy season, loaded with the best riches of the country. Of these, enough are bestowed upon certain low lands in Bengal, in a deposit of excellent soil, to tell of the value of the far larger portion carried off to the ocean. Few, perhaps, who look upon that volume of turbid waters, reflect that they are rendered yellow by treasure, more valuable far than the gold of the richest stream, that, did they bring down to the sea, instead, an annual tribute of the precious metals, exceeding all that is drawn yearly from the mines of Peru, its worth would be small in comparison with the spoils they are allowed to collect from Upper India by an infatuated people, who appear never to have possessed energy for resisting this, or any other species of plunder. It is not supposed, indeed, that all removal of the alluvium could be prevented, but it cannot be doubted, that much of the land under cultivation might be protected by a more complete system of the field embankments already employed where the necessity is too urgent for them to be neglected. Easily as the embanking such lands might be effected, the people find the other occupations of husbandry too engrossing of their time to permit them to attend to this. At the same time, the undertaking appears to be too expensive, and the cost of the work is always pleaded in excuse of the neglect of it. What does all this indicate, but some extensive mismanagement of labour, in a country where there are hands enough, if well employed, to carry into effect every work of improvement that the most enterprising nation could desire?

Where the preservation of the soil is so generally neglected, it is not surprising.  
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prising that little attention is bestowed upon its renewal. Hence, the manuring of land is practised on so small a scale, and in so few places, that it can scarcely be said to exist. Refuse matters, which might form the basis of manure beds, are consumed as fuel, and no straw can be spared for the purpose, by the half-starved cattle. The scanty supply of artificial food is one reason of this. Another cause is the multitude of the cattle, rendered necessary, by an universal waste of their power, which has been compensated for by numbers. Under a powerful sun and an arid wind, the soil of all the higher lands is either bound into an almost stony hardness, or reduced to loose sand, according as its aluminous or siliceous particles abound, whereas a mould, rich in the organic matter it is at present annually deprived of, would have the firm cohesion of its parts prevented in the one case, and its substance become retentive of moisture in the other.

Ploughing does now express an operation upon the soil in England, which the Indian husbandman has no knowledge of. He knows not how infinitely and completely a work the parts of a plough properly constructed may be made to perform. His idea of ploughing embraces not the uplifting, inverting, and at the same time, shivering throughout, of the soil, which the modern English plough so admirably performs. Small as is the depth, to which the native plough acts upon the soil, it fails of effecting, even upon that portion, a suitable division of the parts. Not do the four ploughings, allowed before each sowing, suffice to prepare the land, not less than eight are often practised, and the land remains ill divided still. The landside of the pitiful furrow is as much broken by the plough as the other. The plough has no firm surface to react against, and cannot throw the soil over, nor effect that peculiar crushing of it, which the English plough performs, and in default of which the Indian husbandman has to dodge down the loose clods upon his land, by repeatedly traversing it with his plough. It hence happens, that the expense of ploughing in India, estimated in prices of the produce, is greater than that of ploughing in England, and it consumes much more than double the labour. So false is the economy of working with a rude instrument. It may well be termed expensive simplicity. The plough consists of too few parts to do the work, though they should have the best form given them, but they are formed apparently with no knowledge of the peculiar principles concerned. The English plough is not, indeed, an instrument suited to the feeble strength of the ill-fed cattle of India, but its form might be so modified, in the wheel and mould board especially, as to render it an invaluable acquisition to Indian agriculture. By diminishing the labour employed, it would diminish the consumption of the produce reserved to command this labour. More produce would then be available for rent, and the rent ought to be raised accordingly, but returned to the people in working their civilization. Great as the direct benefit would be from the introduction of a plough suited to the means of the people, it would be small in comparison with the resulting benefit, when, by bringing to the surface a deeper stratum, the powers of a double quantity of soil were commanded, and the crops rendered heavier and more

certain. Thus, also, it is probable, the expenses of irrigation would be diminished. Less of the water diffused over the surface would be lost by evaporation, than at present. Absorbed by the earth of a deeper ploughing, it would be retained until drawn gradually upwards by the sun's rays, during which time, it would nourish the plant as effectually, as the larger quantity lying in the surface soil, so much of which is lost at present, by exhalation, through the free action of the air and sun.

Defectively as the important operation of ploughing is conducted in India, that of irrigation will be found still more defective. In Upper India, the cost is such as must appear incredible to those who are uninformed on the subject. It will be found to range, in all the provinces above lower Bengal, from 15s to £1. 15s the acre per annum, according to local circumstances. Thus, in a country where produce bears less than one-fourth of its price in England! Owing to the expense of the process, many tracts of land cannot be watered, and consequently yield only one, and that the uncertain and coarse crop of the rainy season. Few lands are adequately supplied with water, which in a tropical climate, in such a soil as that of India especially, appears to give unlimited fertility to the land. The writer will here take the opportunity of remarking that the expense of irrigating many of the best lands places in an absurd light the notion that one-third of the crop is, or can be, on an average, the amount yielded up for the government-rent. There are vast tracts of the best land, in provinces where the settlements are not permanent, yielding two rupees per bigah of revenue, the expense of irrigating which is four rupees. If the former represented the value of one-third of the produce, the latter must be that of two thirds. Thus, between the government and *one single operation of husbandry*, would be swallowed up the whole crop! The ploughing, already shown to be so expensive, would have to be performed for nothing, nothing would remain for seed corn, or harrowing, for reaping, or threshing, in short, nothing for the support of the people during three-fourths of the year! But there are other lands, and these not a few, the expense of irrigating which is not less than four times the rent.

Connected with this process is a curious fact, pointing out the small local value of all the commercial plant of India, in comparison with that of the grain-crops of the country. The prices of indigo and cotton do not admit, in general, of their respective plants being watered. The process is too expensive to be borne by them. Hence, for the former, the low lands of Bengal are preferred, although the plants upon them is ever liable to be destroyed by inundation, and the latter is intrusted for its watering to the uncertain showers of the rainy season in the Upper Provinces.

Of the various methods by which irrigation is practised in India, nearly all are attended with so great a waste of labour, that the cultivation could not bear the expense, were not the labourers habituated to the fewest wants of life. The method in most extensive use may be selected for exemplifying the truth of this. In the method alluded to, the power of bullocks is employed. Two bullocks and two men are occupied at one well or reser-

voir, and it will be found that upon an average they do not raise a greater quantity of water than 5,000 pounds one foot high per minute. The bag it is raised in contains usually from 250 to 300 pounds, and is raised from a depth of from 30 to 50 feet in from two to three minutes. A pair of bullocks, such as are employed by the ryots, cannot work at this rate more than half the day. Now, the labour of one Englishman has been estimated so high as 6,000 pounds raised one foot high per minute; allowing this to be too high, and that in general it cannot be rated higher than 5,000 pounds raised one foot per minute, the man working only six hours, it does still appear that the work of the two bullocks and two men in India cannot be valued above that which an Englishman can perform when his labour is most advantageously applied. It would be absurd to estimate the power of a pair of the feeblest bullocks at less than that of three men; so that there is here a triple loss of power, to which is to be added the total loss of the power of the men employed with the bullocks, since their strength is not engaged in the work. Were not their wants as contracted as their ingenuity, the expense of labour here noticed would be attended with a consumption of a large part of the crop. Until the processes for raising water for irrigation shall be improved in India, a great improvement in the condition of the labourers cannot be hoped for. It already costs 8d. in India to raise 1,000 cubic feet of water 30 feet high, which is prodigiously more expensive than the raising of water by steam-power in England, and nearly as much so as it would prove, were human labour employed on the work at its present rate in England.

The reader will not be detained by a mechanical examination of the several methods in use in India. Any person, disposed to afford them such an examination, will find in them errors against right principles abundantly numerous to account for the defective result. There is one instrument, the general principle of which is perhaps the best that could be employed. The instrument alluded to is that which has been confounded with the Persian wheel, and in which the water is raised by an endless chain of buckets. But the invention has never been completed. Even in Holland and in the German mines, where it has been employed, the delivery of the water from the buckets does not appear to have been effected in the best manner. In India, its action is impeded by construction so rude, as to deprive it of all the advantage it ought to have over the simpler methods, worse in their principle.

Such is the state of the chief processes in Indian agriculture. An examination in detail of the minor operations, though for the most part equally faulty, is not requisite to establish a point sufficiently proved, that the oppression under which Indian agriculture really lies is a system of labour universally misapplied. The writer will presume that he need not occupy the reader's attention by an examination of the several mechanical and chemical arts of India. He has, on former occasions, treated on the subject; and may now briefly remark, that in the whole circle of them he could hardly point out one in which labour is not grossly misapplied. What

then ■ all this universal waste of labour but extravagance of the worst kind? The people of India are, indeed, to all appearance, a very parsimonious people. Their's is extravagance without enjoyment. The luxurious man wastes labour in the form of its products, but he has the enjoyment of these products. The native of India wastes labour without production. His terminal condition is no better than the former's, while his intermediate state as to enjoyment is worse. His is not, indeed, luxurious, but it is parsimonious extravagance. ■ is not a wasteful consumption of things produced, but of the labour which might produce them. What is true of each individual is true of the whole country. The things of wealth are not truly enjoyed; but the expense of them is incurred. The labour of the country is expended, but expended unproductively. That very system of labour throughout India, which wears so seductive an aspect of economy and simplicity, is in reality extravagantly wasteful of means, and is the main cause of the poverty of the people. General poverty is the natural result of such general extravagance, whether that extravagance be accompanied by enjoyment or not.

From all that has been said flows evidence which renders unnecessary any detailed inquiry to establish the fact, that the natural resources of India are prodigiously great. Whence does it arise that such extravagance of means does not cause an utter impoverishment of the people, but from the boundless natural resources of their country, which not only supports such a system of extravagance, but yields them some funds with which to pay the revenue of the state?

The question now presents itself: by what means can a great work of improvement be wrought in the system of labour in India, of agricultural labour especially? The agency, it is by all agreed, must be European. The parties then are private individuals and the government. The writer believes that much might be done by gratuitous efforts, on the part of the former, whether settlers or members of the service. If such efforts were general, natives would be found in many places willing to adopt improvements, the benefit of which had been made evident to them. Members of the service, if prepared for the work, and not readily disheartened by the apathy of the people, would find in it a highly gratifying and useful occupation for their leisure hours, and settlers in India might spare some though in general less time to the purpose. The current expectations of politicians appear to assign to these last the drawing forth of the resources of India, and the civilization of the people, not by gratuitous efforts but in the search of gain. By whichever means effected, the writer would rejoice to witness the success, and is of opinion that the utmost encouragement ought to be afforded to enterprising settlers by the government; but he is unable, from any experience or opportunities of observation he has possessed (and they have not been small), to entertain the hope that capitalists, unassisted by the government, will find much gain from such undertakings in India. Exorbitant profits, such as indigo once afforded, can alone counterbalance the losses inevitable, at all times and in all places, from the fraud and neg-

ligence of the people. The system of labour in India must undergo a wide improvement, before the people will work productively as hired labourers, or before they will do work by contract without advances of money, and of such advances, a large part is almost invariably lost. The peculiar advantages possessed by Bengal, for the production of silk and indigo, make these, to a certain extent, an exception, but, in general, little gain is to be expected, on the part of Europeans, from undertakings dependent upon field-labour in India, whether it be hired, or working upon contract. In all such cases, the apparently low price of labour is a fictitious advantage, as almost every individual who has relied upon it has found to his cost. There are other difficulties also, scarcely less formidable, in the way of settlers in the interior of the country, which it is not the purpose of the writer to touch upon. It has long become manifest to him, that the only party which can, with benefit to itself, undertake the great work of improving the agriculture and arts of India, and of facilitating the means of transport throughout the country, is the government. There are many persons not unwilling to admit that it would be the duty of the government, if the funds were forthcoming, but who contend that it does not lie in the power of the government to do any great work of improvement in India, owing to its straitened means, and others oppose as an objection the lavish expenditure said to attend all works constructed by a government. In examining into the weight of these objections, the writer is led to ask a question, which may imply an opinion apparently paradoxical, but which he feels the event will prove correct, namely, whether it is possible for the government of India to make any rapid accumulations of money through retrenchment, to however large extent, in its expenses? In India, where the adjusting powers which might be supposed to operate in England do not exist, it is unintelligible how local revenue should fail to decline with local retrenchments, unless the funds arising from such retrenchments are returned to each district yielding them, in expenditure of some other kind, such as the construction of works of public utility. If the revenue were taken in kind, if the government could make any use of the stores of grain, &c., then, indeed, these might annually be collected, whether stocked in granaries afterwards or lavished among its servants. The cultivator would in no way be concerned in the use made of revenue taken in kind. Whatever might be done with it, his ability to yield up an equal quantity next year would remain the same. But it is not produce that the government will receive. The cultivator has another duty, besides the raising of the produce, to perform, he has to sell it, and to whom can he sell it but to the consumers of the rent? The produce in question is the rent, and they who consume it must be consumers of the rent. To say that it is paid for by any other persons, is to imagine it at once to be rent and not rent. It is to raise up an imaginary class of customers, who have no existence. The customers, who buy the rent-produce (or, which is the same thing, employ those who consume it), are all the persons who receive the means from the government. The same money circulates annually as the token of the connexion

between the three parties—the government—the parties it employs—and the landholders. If the government diminish its expenditure among those it employs, these again have less to expend, directly or indirectly, among the landholders. The price of produce then must fall. The same quantity of rent-produce brings less money, and less rent can be paid to the government.

This seems to be the inevitable consequence in India of diminished expenditure. It is true, that, could the production of exportable produce be increased at the same time, and the promised surplus from retrenchments be converted into this produce and exported, the revenue might perhaps be kept up, for this would in reality be no money retrenchment, but merely a transfer of outlay from the payment of one kind of labourers, the servants of the state, to another kind, those preparing produce for exportation. But the remittances in produce cannot be so rapidly increased, and if they were, the prices of produce would fall so much in Europe as to put an end to purchases in India. Again money carried away from a distant province to pay off a debt at the presidency, does not return to purchase produce in the district in the same way that most of that from local salaries and wages does. The former has to make a long and circuitous route, during which it becomes greatly diminished before it can, if ever, return to the district which yielded it. The money is long coming back to the produce of which it is the token, and, as will presently be shown, the produce in India cannot, instead, follow the token so far. In any given district, then, in which expenditure is greatly lessened, it appears inevitable that the revenue must fall off, any considerable diminution of local expenditure in India appears to amount, while the means of transportation are so bad, to a virtual abandonment of part of the revenue of the district.

The object, then, of the writer is to show, that, to whatever extent the revenues of any district shall have declined, consequent to the diminution of expenditure in it (and something like a decline appears to have commenced), to just such an extent, whether great or small, might outlay have been made on works of public benefit, in every such district, at no cost to the government, what might be laid out thus, being otherwise lost by a fall of revenue. The government, by endeavouring to carry away its savings being no richer than if it had liberally laid out with one hand what, in its wisdom, it had saved by the other.

It would appear, that a public debt in India can only be paid off very gradually, in the present state of the country, however great may be the promised surplus from retrenchments. It may be possible, indeed, to do it more rapidly, but it will cause a serious decline in the revenue, or the revenue, if kept up, will press much more heavily on the people. If any one doubts this, let him explain how it is possible to carry away the revenue-money of a district without causing a fall of prices in the district, and with it a fall in the value of the revenue produce. It is no other than an aggravation of the evil, which in a former paper was shown to occasion so scanty returns of revenue from certain districts. The coming of money to the

neighbourhood would avail nothing, it would not at all enable the land-holders to command money, when the real purchasers of the produce were transferred elsewhere. Whither-soever the revenue-money is earned, thither must the produce, of which it is the token, follow it; or if it goes so far, that the latter cannot follow it, the former will henceforth, like a shadow, cease. The mind may be so confused by contemplating the dealings of the different industrious classes with each other, and with the raisers of produce, as to lose sight of this connexion, but the connexion nevertheless will remain the same, and with a result disappointing to any statesman who should lose sight of it.

The importance of not overlooking the thing signified, when employing its sign,—of not forgetting the revenue produce, when dealing about the revenue-money, is immense, where, as in India, so much of the revenue of a province is sometimes earned out of it. Thus, it is true, that roads can hardly be so bad as materially to affect the expense of carrying money or bills out of a district. A hundred well-made money-carts require, at the most, 200 pair of oxen, which will convey away fifty lacs of rupees at no great expense, and by the statesman who shall mistake the *token* for the *thing*, it may therefore be thought of little consequence to the government that the province is without roads, or that what are called its roads are its least passable parts, but he who shall view his object through a correct statistical eye-piece, will see far off innumerable hackeries and bullocks, with an army of drivers, creeping over all parts of the province, and striving to follow the money, with thousands of tons of produce, over mechanical obstacles almost insuperable. He will see fifty carts, with their drivers and cattle, detained a week by the side of a brook, until it shall subside so as to be fordable, others, even in the best season, delayed by sloughs. He will cast his sight over those parts of the province where wheeled vehicles cannot move. There he will see droves of bullocks, loaded with grain, employing often a man a piece to urge them on their weary way. He will know that *this* is the real movement of the revenue out of the district, that the other—that of the money—was merely the sign of this movement. Thus, fixing his sight, not on the *sign*, but on the *thing signified*, he will perceive that the party to whom the revenue belongs, and who is pleased to carry it away from the province, is the one of all others whose interests are most affected by this excessive difficulty in the transportation of the produce. He will not doubt, that the quantity annually consumed in this laborious removal of the remainder, would, being saved by a well-made canal, yield, though there should be no toll upon it, an usurious interest on the capital laid out, for he would anticipate with confidence an improvement in the resources of the province, which would bring the poorest up to the present condition of the richest part of it. On the other hand, he will know that if, after the produce has followed its token as far as it can over the present obstacles, an attempt is made to carry this token still further, the connexion between the two will give way, the token may be forced away to the presidency, this year, instead of being expended in a neigh-

bouring province; but the produce cannot follow it. Whatever revenue had not been carried away is all that it will fetch; and this, or little more, will, in time, be all the revenue forthcoming. From all such observations, it will become plain to him, that *the remittance of revenue to a distance from its source ought to be deferred, until the means for the transportation of produce are complete.*\*

In the first instance, a large canal, running the whole length of the Doab, and others branching off to the verge of the Jumna, opposite Agra and Delhi, might be made by the revenue saved by retrenchments, but in danger of being swamped by economy; so that these canals might, in reality, cost perhaps nothing. The same might be said of a canal through Rohilkund, and one through Bundelkund. The difficulties, excessive delay, and danger, of the navigation of the rivers above Allahabad, are so great, that it would be well if the traffic could all be transferred to canals. It might not be advisable to attempt to carry the navigation of canals into such impetuous and shifting rivers as those of India; and this would be of no moment, as, in any case, boats of a different form would be required for the navigation of canals from those upon the rivers; and the canals might terminate in basins on the verge of the rivers, in suitable places; so that the canal and river-boats might have their contents removed readily from one to the other. No other connexion with rivers would be needed, than channels enough to insure the supply of water at the heads of the canals, and outlets for superfluous water in their course. The former should proceed from such parts of rivers as maintained a permanent course, and should be cut through a bank naturally hard and durable. The latter, for some distance from the canals, it would be requisite to make of masonry, and with gently-inclined shoots. It is by quickly-running water only, that land in India is so rapidly cut into ravines. By allowing it nowhere in a canal a current of more than a mile or a mile and a half an hour, and guarding the channel of each waste-way as above, there is no part of the plain country of India, not liable to inundation, through which canals might not be carried with ordinary judgment.

Next to canals, roads are most needed in India. Short, well-made

\* In here speaking of money, as the *sign* of the rent-produce, the writer will not, he hopes, be suspected of falling into the exploded error of supposing that money is of no other worth than as a sign and measure of value. Inasmuch as a rupee may be supposed to have cost as much of labour and capital (*i.e.* reserved labour) to produce it, as a rupee's worth of grain; and as it will readily command as much of any commodity as the latter, the two are of equal worth, of course. In the present question, however, we are not concerned with the intrinsic value of the money, which might be great or small. It might have a fictitious value, as paper-money. The present business of the writer is to remind the reader, that money, in the case in question, is only the representative, or sign, of the rent; for what the land yields annually is produce, not money. The money (though it may be changed for other money) cannot be renewed. It must circulate annually between the parties concerned, and therefore must be kept, as near as possible, to the source of the produce; every step it recedes from the source being attended with loss to the government, in exact proportion to the difficulty with which the produce is conveyed after it.



roads, connecting canals with the country on either side, would confer the benefit of the former to the whole of the provinces they traversed. But land-carriage, of the best kind, from great distances, is so expensive for bulky produce, of which the chief wealth of the country is composed, and roads are made with so great difficulty in India, and require such incessant repair, that canals ought to be preferred wherever it is possible to make them, though at any apparently heavy expense. At the same time, where canals cannot be more advantageously used, no obstacles ought to be allowed to stand in the way of the construction of roads.

Digging and embanking are among the few operations in which the cheapness of Indian labour does manifest itself. The quantity of labour misapplied every season in the process of irrigation in the Doob alone would suffice to dig from one end to the other of that province a canal of the largest size. The penning-up of the water of canals, by means of locks every few miles, according to the descent of the country, which would be necessary for navigation, would form heads elevated above each fall of the country, from which water might be drawn off, over the lands around, so as to irrigate them spontaneously, with the trifling aid of water courses. The dispensing with the necessity of raising the water at all, would add greatly to the value of all the lands so benefited. The quantity required in the more arid parts of the country cannot be raised a few feet at a less expense than the whole rent of any but lands of the best quality. Such canals could only afford water, of course, to the country within two or three miles of the banks, but this would be an extensive and greatly enriched tract throughout their course. Lands more distant from canals might be watered by means of windmills, upon wells and tanks, and on the banks of the great rivers, in many places, the force of the stream might, with the utmost advantage, be employed to raise water out of the river, by acting upon floating mills. Upon a sufficient number of mills of each sort being set up by the government, to serve as models for the people around, and to demonstrate to them the advantage to be expected from their use, the landholders, upon being satisfied that they would answer, might easily be induced to have recourse to them, provided the construction of them were sufficiently simple, and a readiness to instruct the people in the making of them manifested by the government. They even express the greatest readiness to pay the price of any instruments made for them which should answer, and this is the utmost enterprise that can be expected of a native landholder. There are numerous other improvements in the agriculture and arts of the country, which the government might thus be instrumental in introducing, and which would become productive of incalculable benefit, not less to the government than to the people.

With regard to the objection, that funds are always wasted in works conducted by a government, the writer may observe, that this is by no means true, where a government can employ superintending officers of the first ability, and of high principle, such as that of India has at command from other departments, and where, in many cases, establishments and mate-

rials, not otherwise employed, would be available. But the objection itself is not sound, where the government is the only party who could recover funds so laid out for the good of a province, by raising the taxation, as the money became diffused. There is no province which could not easily supply the labourers, and the produce for their support. As the government created a demand for the produce, its price would rise, and more would be raised to meet the demand, and these together would create a rise in the revenue of the district, just in the same manner as land around one of the larger stations, though by nature no better, is made to yield much more produce, and can be assessed at double, often quadruple, the rate it can bear in the heart of the country. Every district contains abundant means for such works, if the people were but judiciously distributed. Owing to the revenue produce having to be conveyed out of a district in which there are neither roads nor canals, but trenches, which employed as roads would often answer almost as well as canals, the depreciation of produce is so great, that even the best lands are ill cultivated. In many places, as already noticed, produce can only be carried on the backs of bullocks, and by way of employment, there will be a man to each. Oftentimes, men are employed in work which ought to be performed by cattle, and any one acquainted with the state of such districts must know that, crowded together for want of employment, no small portion of the people sit at the homes of their friends half the year, doing little or nothing. With such abundant means as are now unemployed in each district, any works might be executed, but they never will spontaneously by a people so improvident and wanting in energy. What in England were best done by joint stock associations, in India, if done at all, must be executed by the government. Where the government has the power of recovering the sums it expends in a district by raising the taxation afterwards, where these sums could be made with certainty to flow back into the public treasury, the government would merely have to act the part of a beneficent agent, directing the people towards the most advantageous employment of their labour. Any person who doubts whether the funds expended could be made to return, can have little insight into the causes of the present impoverishment of the people, and into the natural resources of the country.

Where the land revenue has been permanently settled, the means of working the good of the people are more limited, unless, indeed, they be rightly taxed for the express purpose of carrying into execution works of benefit to themselves. A permanent revenue settlement in upper India would be a measure deeply to be regretted. Any improvements in the condition of the landholders of Bengal, in general, are to be traced, not to the settlement of the revenue, but to the stimulus of commercial advances to a prodigious amount. By a permanent revenue settlement, a gratuitous sacrifice is made of the resources of the government, with no substantial benefit to the people. Instead of stimulating them to improve their husbandry, it cannot fail of an opposite effect upon a people of the native temperament. But its worst feature is, that it involves in it the yielding up of the

only, and the great, instrument in the hands of the government, by which it could work that change in the distribution and productiveness of agricultural labour in India, which must be effected before the people can make any great advancement towards a state of prosperity, and our tenure of the country can rest upon any secure foundation. Among a people of so little general enterprize as the natives of India, the greater part of the public revenue ought to be, as indeed it is, drawn directly from the soil, neither the transfer of taxation from the land to the products of commerce and manufacturing industry, as by some urgently recommended, nor a diminution of taxation, as by others contended for, would afford any substantial relief to the people now, supposing either were practicable, and ultimately they would rather depress their condition, by lessening the expenditure of the government. The current opinion, that the natives of India are too obstinately prejudiced in favour of their ancient habits to alter them if required, is by no means correct. Their prejudices (their religious superstitions excepted) do not greatly exceed those of any other ignorant people. With them it is more indifference than obstinacy. They are habituated to seek comfort in inaction, and to confine their wants to the primary necessities of life. Hence a general want of enterprize prevails. So far from being an obstinate, they are a remarkably tractable people. It is upon this valuable quality in their character the writer would ground the hope of their labour being rendered more productive. *By acting upon the ready tractability of the natives*, measures of improvement must first be brought about (good will, on their part, and a sense of dependence on the government), would certainly follow upon the success of such measures being made manifest to them. Such a policy as has been recommended, the writer believes, could not fail, in time, of adding prodigiously to the revenues of the state, and at the same time to the comfort of the people.

In her Eastern conquests, Britain has assumed, unasked, the position and responsibilities of the political guardianship of India, the duties of which, being those of highly civilized rulers towards a barbarous people, are far more extensive than the functions of any European government. Although the word "government" may be the only term applicable to the supreme power in each case, it must not be supposed that, by employing the same term, the greater moral responsibilities of that of India can be escaped. The interests of the government, as well as of the people, do indeed call for the commencement of a system of suitable interference and paternal guidance, on its part, in which no measures need be had recourse to at all offensive to the people. On the contrary, the very measures suited to the objects in view would have an air of benevolence on the part of the government, at present incredible by the people, and would by degrees transform a fearful disaffection in the hearts of millions into a self-interested and loyal attachment to the government, desirable for the security and happiness of all. As the agriculture of the country became relieved of a large part of the crowd resting upon it, a portion should receive instruction in the various useful arts of life, while a portion of them, and that not a

small one, together with their sustenance (no longer needing their aid in raising it), might then, most justly, be claimed by a government so beneficent, as the means of strengthening its arm in the country, and of supplying produce for paying its charges without. With their fertility increased, the heaviest of the expenses of cultivation reduced, and the readiest means afforded for the exportation of their produce, the rent of the distant provinces of the country might, after leaving to the landholders half of the benefits, be raised to an amount almost incredible ■ present. What are now among the poorest parts of the country, would become the richest, and could not fail of yielding many times the rent now obtained from them.

The period of retrenchment in the public expenses ■ remarkably favourable for commencing great works, especially such as will facilitate the transportation of produce, for, in order to recover the funds expended, the taxation need not then be raised, since what would have been lost by the revenue declining from retrenchment, without other local expenditure, is saved by expenditure on such works, which is sure to keep the revenue up to its full standard. Such appears to be the legitimate purpose to which to devote, *at present*, funds resulting from retrenchments. To employ them towards liquidating the debt of India, payable at a vast distance from the source of much of them, and thus to divert them from the prior object of enabling the produce of the provinces to follow its money-representative, and of increasing the quantity of produce, does not appear expedient. It is like attempting with seed-corn to satisfy a demand, which would prove trifling after the harvest.

It is to be feared that, at present, no considerable part of the revenues of India is likely to be devoted to the purposes recommended. So long, however, as the government shall not again, like an Indian devotee, tie its own hands up with a permanent settlement in western India, the means will still remain in its power for commencing that movement, to which alone we can look for any advancement of the people towards a state of prosperity, and any increase in the revenues of the government —not a movement, indeed, of armies for the territorial enlargement of British India, but of mind for the enlargement of her resources —not an increase of superficies, but of solidity —not an acquisition of more land, but a deeper cultivation of that we possess, a drawing of more produce from the surface of India and more minerals from its bowels —not a heaping of people upon people, but a judicious distribution of those we have, a transfer of millions at present jammed in the agrarian crowd to all other pursuits of civilized men, a portion of them to the service of the state.

## INSCRIPTIONS ON THE CAVES OF CARLI.

THE impulse which has been given to the study of the characters employed in the inscriptions met with in different parts of India, and the success which has attended that study, promise that, in a short time, the whole will be decyphered. We fear there is not much to be hoped for, in an historical point of view, from the contents of these inscriptions, but we may be allowed to think it probable that the knowledge of the characters may have some use in philological inquiries, by throwing additional light upon the written languages of India.

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of Poonah (author of the Maratha grammar), in a communication to the secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and which is printed in its Journal for October last, states that he had been employed for about a year in searching amongst the natives of that place, for a key to the inscriptions at the caves, or excavated temples, of Carli, in its neighbourhood. He was, however, referred by the Marathas to the Canarese, and by these again to the Tamulians, and so on, without any result. He then made a collection of all the alphabets in use on the western side of India, and attempted by their means to decypher the inscriptions; but still with no encouraging success. The publication of the alphabet of the Allahabad inscription (No. 2) gave a proper direction to his study, and he was at length able to read some of the inscriptions at Carli.

On the cornice in the northern recess of the vestibule, is an inscription, of which the following is the sense:—

"To the Triad, I, Arodhana, lord of Jambudwipa (India), the obtainer of victories, of a truly victorious disposition, the commander of the world, the cherisher of the earth, and exalted above paradise, slaughter every foe that rises against me."

On the cornice in the southern recess is the following:—

"Blessings attend thee! Purify thyself."

Inscription on the front of the temple:—

"Garga, the ruler of the Shakas, lord of the world-born\* earth, though fleet as the wind-equalling arrow, moves on deliberately, paralysing the senses of every one who does not fall down before him. The ruler of the Shakas, who is faithful to his word, has a body of guards to proclaim destruction and penalties; but where destruction is not merited, he carries off the highest kind of renown in preserving."

Another inscription on the front of the temple:—

"Where the man-slaughtering demon Old-Age, of immense power, and muttering hoarsely, might, formerly, frantic, roam amid the horrid world-destroying devils, there, during the currency of the year of the prosperous cherisher of the world, (Shālivāhana) 100,† this mountain-topping, hell-opposing, divine hermitage [was constructed], that the assembly of the illustrious immortals, and every noble and pious personage, might there take up their abode."

Inscription on the pillar in front of the temple:—

"Blessings attend thee. O Devotee, of an auspicious spiritual mind, having an unimpeded utterance, who art purified, and sound in all thy members; thou, who art journeying towards our Supreme Lord, thou art now approaching the door.—Blessings attend thee."

From the inscriptions decyphered, Mr. Stevenson thinks the following facts may be gathered.

" 1st. That the temple, in question, was excavated sixteen centuries and a-half ago. The inscription on the pillar in front of the temple (the last), which contains the date, seems coeval with the sculptured images, and though in several places a little defaced, that part of it which contains the numeral figures, and a few letters both before and after, are happily in a state of perfect preservation. In order that no doubt might rest on this important point, I kept the inscriptions by me for two months, after decyphering them, and at last made a journey in the midst of the rains to the place, in order to ascertain whether or not my friend Lieutenant Jacob had copied them with perfect accuracy, before mentioning publicly the discovery I had made. The result of that examination was quite satisfactory, and left a full conviction on my mind, that there would be no doubt about the numeral figures. As to the era being any other than that of Shalivahana, though that is not quite clear from the inscription taken singly, the mention of one of his successors by the unambiguous title, of "Ruler of the Shakas," in an adjacent inscription, of the same cast of letter, cures this point also beyond all reasonable doubt.

" 2d. It seems evident that Shalivahana's empire in the Dakhau, continued in great splendour, in the persons of his successors, for at least a hundred years after the commencement of his era, as is plain from their executing works of so much labour and expence.

" 3d. It would appear, that the Buddhist was the religion at that time most favoured by the ruling party, though the Brahmans, probably from their extensive influence among the lower orders, were thought of sufficient consideration, to have some of their images admitted into the society of the deified sages.

" 4th. That the Shakas did not come in numbers sufficient to supplant the language or literature of the Bishmuns, whose learned language, the Sanskrita they adopted to carry the memory of their deeds down to posterity.

" 5th. That since a character much simpler, and less artificial, than the Deva Nagari, was in use for writing the Sanskrita language over all the western parts of India, it, and not the Deva Nagari, was, most probably, the character in which the Vedis, and most ancient compositions of the Hindus, were first committed to writing, and should those writings ever be carefully studied, and need conjectural criticism, this ancient character will also require to be studied.

" 6th. That the Arabic numeral cyphers had been introduced into India at the period above mentioned. The figure for one, and the two zeros, in the fifth inscription, are formed very nearly as they are formed in the Dakhau at the present day, and are noted by a kind of hyphen, as is still customary.

" 7th. That great caution must be exercised in admitting local traditions, in regard to such distant times. The universal tradition among the inhabitants of the Dakhau is, that all these caves were formed by the sons of Pandu, when in banishment, wandering about the country, and I was at first inclined to believe, that, when the Pandavas came to power, they might so perpetuate the memory of the places of their former retreat, but the temple at Carli belongs to a much later era, as we have seen, and probably the same is the case with those also at Verul (Ellora), some of which greatly resemble it. The truth is, that it would be too much for modern Brahmans to allow, that those, who rejected the divine authority of the Vedas, could perform works, which

the orthodox Hindus of modern times cannot equal, even though it should be at the expense of making the Pándavas encouragers of atheism.

"I make no remarks on the proper names of kings, in the inscriptions, as I do not know that we have any lists of the descendants of Śhālivāhana, that can be depended on. In proper names, where the letters are not perfectly distinct, doubt must remain, from the absence of all aid from the construction and context."

He observes that the images inside the temple are all of the Buddhist class, while, on the outside, the Buddhist and Brahminical are intermixed with one another.

Mr. Prinsep, the secretary of the society, observes: "Although I am not prepared to confirm *in toto* the scheme of Mr. Stevenson's alphabet,—since, when applied to the Allahabad inscription, it does not convert the context into intelligible Sanscrit,—it is most satisfactory to find that many of his equivalents for the ancient letters are the same as those to which the discovery of the double letters above described has led myself; affording thus a stronger argument in favour of their being correctly interpreted. Of these it is only necessary to mention the *s* and the *y*, of which we may now be quite certain. One more effort by a competent pandit, with the aid of Mr. Stevenson's labours, will doubtless unravel the whole mystery of the pillar-inscription."

We may take this opportunity of noticing some remarks of Mr. B. H. Hodgson, Resident in Nepal, on these inscriptions. Referring to those on the Allahabad pillar and the Lath of Feroz Shah, he says: "I possess, likewise, an inscription, procured from the Sagar territories, written in the very same character. When, therefore, we consider the wide diffusion over all parts of India of these alphabetical signs, we can scarcely doubt their derivation from Deva Nāgarī, and the inference is equally worthy of attention that the language is Sanscrit. I use the words Deva Nāgarī and Sanscrit in the largest sense, and mean thereby, the language and literal symbols of the learned Hindus; for, you know, it is a question whether the existing Deva Nāgarī and Sanscrit be the primitive types, or only the last results of refinement of older forms. The learned among the Hindus, so far as I know, adhere to the former opinion, and insist that all the Bhāshas and their written characters are derivatives from the primitive and perfect types, *viz.* Sanscrit and Deva Nāgarī. And, with reference to the variety of alphabetical signs, which are daily being discovered by us, the common assertion of the pundits of both the Brahmanical and Buddhist faiths is particularly worthy of observation. They say that there are, or were, no less than sixty-four Bhāshas, each with its appropriate alphabet, derived from Sanscrit. Now, though the round number, sixty-four, should probably be received with a grain of reserve, yet the many new varieties (so to speak) of Deva Nāgarī, which we have discovered in the last ten years, obviously drawn from that type, tend to confirm the general truth of what the pundits assert; and, at the same time, warrant the expectation that we shall find many more yet, as well as countenance such presumptions as that your Nos. 1 and 2 are essentially the same, and that both are essentially Indian, or (in the language of the pundits) varieties of the Deva Nāgarī type."

We have already noticed the singular fact, that the Allahabad and Delhi inscriptions have been found to be identically the same as that in the Mattiah Lath, near Bettiah, on the river Gandak, near the Nepal frontier.

## REMINISCENCES OF A RETURNING INDIAN.

## CHAPTER II.

Upon arriving at the place of my destination, I was immediately involved in affairs of the most serious nature. I perceived that my exertions were of the utmost importance, and that I could not desert my post without resigning two deserving and helpless women to the deep-laid snares of an insidious enemy. There were papers to be examined, numbered, and registered, to avoid the possibility of their being subjected to a garbling process; the mind of the invalid was to be disabused of the delusions which had taken possession of it, and the crafty heir-at-law was to be prevented from accomplishing a design, which would have thrown my alarmed relatives entirely upon his bounty. Notwithstanding the multitude of occupations which crowded upon me, I found time to write to all my friends in Clarence Terrace; and on each succeeding day anxiously looked for the arrival of the post, to assure me that every thing there was going on as usual. No intelligence came, and I became more and more uneasy. The affair in which I had engaged called for the active exertion of every faculty; scarcely was one tangled web unravelled, before another presented itself, demanding equal care and attention upon my part; but, though my mind was incessantly employed in detecting and defeating artifices, it perpetually wandered to distant scenes, and I could scarcely forbear from making an endeavour to disentangle myself from an undertaking which, at any other time, would have interested every feeling of my heart.

At length, I was released from my perplexing office by the death of the invalid. The baffled intruder was compelled to leave a house which he had vainly attempted to secure to himself; and, as the funeral would not take place for several days, I was enabled to return to London.

Immediately upon my arrival, I hastened to Clarence Terrace. There was something, I could scarcely tell what, of solemnness in the air of the house as I approached it, which, to my deeply-burthened heart, seemed to denote evil. The plants in the verandahs looked faded and thirsty; the blinds were all down, but one had sustained a fracture which had not been repaired, and flapped with every gust of wind against the window. I knocked, and saw by the countenance of the servant who opened the door, that something dreadful had happened. He uttered an ejaculation of distress, which stayed the question on my lips. I had no power to ask for the information which he evidently seemed unwilling to give, but, entering the hall, sat down in a paroxysm of terror upon one of the chairs. "My mistress has inquired for and will see you," said the man, at last, struggling for composure. "Speak," I replied; "tell me what has happened." "Miss Helen is dead!" he exclaimed; "and my master"—but here his words failed him, and, bursting into an agony of tears, he sobbed aloud. I was stunned, and became more and more unable to pursue the inquiry. We stood aghast and motionless for a few minutes, and, before I could recover my presence of mind, Mrs. Trevyllian's woman made her appearance, and with a face of woe asked me to walk up-stairs. I followed her almost mechanically, for the first feeling of surprise and horror had not passed away. The words, "Miss Helen is dead," still rang in my ears; I sought to know no more; all that should follow came at once upon my fancy,—the father's anguish, the mother's bereavement, the utter extinction of every ray of happiness.



I entered Mrs Trevillian's dressing-room—what a scene of desolation was there! I had been in the apartment before. All its moveable ornaments had been taken away; it looked empty and bare, and there was no order in the arrangement of the furniture which remained. On a sofa sat Mrs Trevillian, dressed, or rather huddled, in black garments, her head muffled up in a large black cap: it was true mourning, for it indicated an utter disregard for appearance, evidently the effect of that brokenness of heart which admitted of no consolation. The "trappings and the suits of woe" were not visible, the garment was put on for the mere purpose of a covering; here were no graceful veils, no attention to proprieties, but the grim ghastly features of a wick denoted the fearful devastations of the recent storm. The deportment of Mrs Trevillian was frightfully calm. "Helen is dead," said she, "and I have killed her. I knew that it would be so, and I was prepared for this stroke of retributive justice. Sit down, and listen to what I have to say. Do not, however, suppose that I for a moment hope or expect to raise your pity or extenuate my crimes. In relating my history, I am only desirous to state facts,—to explain how this dreadful catastrophe has come to pass. I shall exaggerate nothing, and if I dwell upon minute points, which may not seem of consequence, it will be because I wish to furnish you with an exact account of every event of my wretched life. Alas! I am now inaccessible to good or ill opinion, and, whether I should be held up to execration, or my conduct palliated and excused, it matters not, the blow has fallen which has annihilated me, and conscience tells me that it is merited. My only hope is that I may die, for, when I am removed to another world, Trevillian may again taste peace: time will soften his sorrows, for he is guiltless, and in the smiles of other children he may be consoled for the angel he has lost."

Here she paused for an instant, and then went on. "I do not recollect either of my parents, my father was a merchant at Calcutta, and my sister and myself were sent to England at an early age for our education. We were brought up obscurely, at a cheap school in the country, which was kept by a poor relative of a partner in the London house, with whom the firm in Bengal was connected. When I was only thirteen, and my sister sixteen years old, our guardian, in consequence of letters from my father, determined to send us out to India, and we were put on board ship, under the care of the captain. At the time that I now speak of, there were much fewer passengers to our settlements in the East than there are at present, the only lady who went out with us died on the voyage, and there was no one to take the slightest interest in our fate, excepting the commander of the vessel. He behaved very well to us, in a kind but rough manner, and on our arrival in the Hooghley, went on shore for the purpose of bringing my father on board to take us away."

"We had hitherto experienced nothing more unpleasant than the pain of sea-sickness, and the tedium and monotony of confinement, but the captain returned with appalling intelligence, the first of a series of misfortunes which have led to the loss of all that could give value to life. The house in which my father had embarked all his property had become bankrupt, and he was dead, the surviving partners threw all the blame of the failure upon him, and we had nothing to expect at their hands. It was in vain that the captain represented our forlorn condition to the residents at Calcutta: all hearts seemed hardened against us; the hospitality and kindness, of which we had heard so much, failed, no one offered to receive us into their houses, and we were left on board, with the expectation of being thrown entirely on the charity of the captain."

"The weather was exceedingly hot, and we suffered much from the sultriness of the climate. The magnificent buildings apparent from the cabin windows, which even at this period adorned Calcutta, seemed to mock our miseries; we gazed upon the splendid landscape until our eyes ached; and, were not the fact too well attested for dispute, I should deem it impossible to believe that we could have been permitted to remain in this forlorn and miserable condition, when our state of destitution was so well known to a circle revelling in every luxury that wealth could procure.

"The captain frequently brought young men on board, and obliged us to appear at the table, which on these occasions was very handsomely spread out. We were too young and too little acquainted with the world to guess his object; but it soon became manifest. A subaltern officer proposed for Eliza, and she gladly consented to become his wife. This fortunate event took us both off his hands; the marriage was celebrated without delay, and we were removed from the ship to quarters in the fort. In our remote school, I had heard of the grandeur and splendour of the East, and gorgeous visions had floated through my mind of the pomp and magnificence which would await me there. These visions were not destined to be realized; our apartments in Fort William were circumscribed and hot, and my brother-in-law's income only sufficed to provide us with the absolute necessities of life. Whether the people of Calcutta were ashamed of the inhumanity of their conduct towards us, and therefore did not like to present themselves, or whether Mr. Nixon did not wish us to go out into society, I know not; but we remained unnoticed; and, though we heard of balls and parties, were not invited to any. This was a dismal, joyless mode of life for a young girl; and I felt it the more, as my sister, in entering upon a new state, and forming plans with her husband for the future, paid very little attention to me: she had hitherto been my friend and companion, my adviser in any difficulty, and my consoler in all my little troubles. I could scarcely comprehend how the circumstances of her marriage should have so completely altered our position towards each other. But so it was; our interests were no longer the same; I fancied that I was looked upon as an incumbrance; the idea made me unhappy, and my sadness was resented as an affront. Mr. Nixon evidently felt much disappointed that none of our male visitors, and they were many, seemed disposed to offer themselves to my acceptance. It is true, I was a mere child in years, and though tall and rather womanly in my appearance, if I possessed any latent charms, they had not developed themselves: at this time, I boasted few attractions, while my sister, only three years older, had expanded into the fullest beauty.

"My brother-in-law merely waited for the commencement of the cold season to set forward on his march to join his regiment in the interior. Our route was inland, and, as the terrible weather which precedes the breaking up of the rains might be expected, we were compelled to remain at Calcutta until those deluges had passed away. The preparations for our long and arduous journey were made upon a very limited scale; but I could cheerfully have borne all the evils and hardships which of necessity fell to my share, had they been soothed by the kindness and attentions of those on whom I was totally dependent. The more, however, I endured uncomplainingly, the more I was expected to endure; my spirit was too meek for resistance, yet I felt acutely the burthens which were imposed upon me. Patience and acquiescence were not enough to satisfy those who were scarcely conscious that I had cause for resentment; I was expected to be gay, and my depression was imputed to a gloomy, discontented temper.

"I know not why I should dilate upon this part of my history, except to shew you the exceeding wretchedness and discomfort which marked every hour of the period spent by me in India, and to account for the strong aversion which I contracted for a country where I suffered every species of misery that a sensitive heart could endure.

"Under happier circumstances, I might have experienced pleasure in the novelty of the scenes which presented themselves to my wondering eyes; but my brother and sister were too much engaged with each other to pay any attention to me; they sought my conversation only when they were weary of their own, and were then surprised to find me too much saddened by neglect to bear my part with becoming liveliness. My health was not good; I frequently felt exhausted from heat and fatigue; the sun was still extremely powerful in the middle of the day, and our small tent offered a very insufficient shelter from the fierceness of its vertical beams. I have heard delicate women desecant upon the pleasures of a march in India, and I can imagine that, when there is a large establishment of servants, and when no expense is spared in procuring those enjoyments which in England are called luxuries, but which are indispensable to comfort in India, a long journey under canvas may be performed without experiencing much alloy to the delights of an ever-changing landscape. I was, however, condemned to bear every kind of annoyance without during to ask for those alleviations which might have been afforded me. During the day, the heat, and the torments from innumerable insects, were almost insupportable. Any kind of exertion was out of the question; I could only lie down upon my couch and submit passively to the suffocating atmosphere, and the continual stings of armies of mosquitoes. I had no books, no means of beguiling the time, and tedious and dreary were the hours passed in the interval of our arrival on the encamping ground until sunset. Evening brought cool air, and, when unable from extreme lassitude to take walking exercise, I could sit outside the tent. But, as the night closed in, new miseries commenced; the cries of wild animals without, and the terrors of reptiles within, effectually banished sleep; my slumbers were always broken and feverish, and at the moment when repose long courted came to seal my aching eyes, I was aroused from my bed, and compelled to ride ten or twelve miles in the cold bleak air, which so frequently succeeds to the heat of an Indian night.

"The tent was not always ready for our reception, and, weary in body and mind, on these occasions I sunk half dead under a tree, almost expecting that every moment would be my last. But though so severe a sufferer from fatigue which was far beyond my strength, I escaped an attack of fever which proved fatal to my sister and her husband, who, until the hour in which they were seized, enjoyed the highest degree of health. We encamped one night in a jungle infected with malarin, and I can only attribute my preservation to the circumstance of my sleeping under mosquito curtains, which my companions rejected on account of their impeding the free circulation of air. Before we arrived at the next stage, the fever manifested itself, and speedily proved too powerful to yield to the aid which I was enabled to afford. No medical advice could be obtained, but we were well provided with drugs, which I administered according to Nixon's directions, and the servants assisted in preparing cooling drinks. Our efforts proved ineffectual; in the course of twenty-four hours, both were numbered with the dead, and I stood alone in the world. I did not at first feel all the horrors of my situation, for I wished and expected to follow my poor sister to her grave. I did not think it possible that I could survive the dreadful scene, and lay down with the full assurance that I should never

rise again. It was perhaps this persuasion that saved my life, for it checked all violent emotions. Worn out with fatigue and watching, I fell asleep, and when I awoke, I could no longer flatter myself that my luckless career was upon the eve of closing.

"Stupified with grief, I was not in the slightest degree affected by the evils with which I was surrounded. I could think of nothing except that my sister, lately so high in health and spirits, was now a corpse. She had been buried while I slept, and I sat down by her grave, without considering that I must soon take measures for the support of my own existence, and that the tent in the forest would not afford a permanent home. The servants, with whom, in consequence of my not being acquainted with the Hindoostanee language, I could have very little communication, thought for me. I was obliged to submit implicitly to their arrangements, and I must do them the justice to say, that they made the best in their power. While still watching by the side of the grave, I was visited by a person who, though of darker complexion than any of the native Indians I had yet seen, wore in Europe in dress and spoke English. I did not comprehend all that he said, but I found that he had come to take me away, and, perceiving that there was no alternative, I suffered him to put me into a palanquin. After some hours' travelling, we arrived at a large house, and I was shown into a chamber tolerably well furnished, where several native women waited to receive me. I went to bed, but the strange sort of mechanic skill power which enabled me to go through the horrors of the last few days, now failed. My mental feelings returned, I saw the full extent of my bereavement, and I fell seriously ill. My host sent to a considerable distance for a medical man, and by his skill and attention I was at length restored to perfect health.

"During my confinement to my chamber, I learned all the particulars of my situation. The person who apparently had so benevolently attended to the representations of poor Nixon's servants, was an indigo-planter, residing in a very remote district. He came under the denomination of half-caste, though in reality he had little pretensions to European blood, his progenitors on both sides for several generations being country-born, the paternal line had descended from a French adventurer, but the female ancestry was entirely composed of native Indians. He was nominally a Roman Catholic, knowing, however, little of his religion beyond a few of its ceremonies, his education in other respects had been equally neglected, and neither person, mind, nor manners prevented any attractions for a young female, who regarded the colour of his skin with horror. Had I been aware of his intentions towards me before the departure of the surgeon, I should have made an attempt to interest his compassionate feelings in my favour, but the idea of a connexion of so shocking a nature never entered my head, until I was struck with consternation by an offer of marriage.

"Resistance was unavailing, yet I did resist, I would have fled into the jungles and died there, to have escaped so horrible a doom, but all my movements were watched, and even if I had contrived to elude the vigilance of those about me, I must inevitably have been discovered and given up to him again, for I had no means of concealment. Self-distrust often occurred to my mind, and had it not been for the strength of those religious principles which I had imbibed in my youth, I should have laid violent hands upon myself. Alas! if in other instances I had been as attentive to the divine precepts, I should have been spared my present sufferings, but, though unable to

commit a direct act of rebellion, my neglect of known duties has proved equally offensive to the Creator.

"My distress of mind, my tears and entreaties, were alike useless; I could make no impression upon a person whose ideas upon the subject of feminine rights were entirely Asiatic. I was in his power, and must yield; and, provided he gained his object, it was indifferent to him whether my inclinations were consulted or not. I never consented to become this man's wife; but I was compelled to go through the ceremony which gave him a right to call himself my husband. The marriage was performed by a Portuguese priest, to whom I appealed in vain. He either could not or would not understand me; and perhaps, being old and dull of apprehension, might have been wholly unable to comprehend the state of my feelings: the native women about me certainly could not, and from them it was vain to expect either sympathy or assistance.

"I might discourse for ever without the possibility of conveying an adequate idea of the extreme wretchedness of my situation, the loathing and horror which I experienced in the presence of my husband, the blank misery I endured in those long periods which elapsed after the relief I felt at his departure to distant plantations had in some degree subsided. I had no society whatsoever, except that of our servants; no occupation, no employment; we lived in the midst of a dense jungle, whence issued nought save savage sounds. The wishes and enjoyments of the people with whom my lot was cast, seemed to be limited to eating, quarrelling, and sleeping. They did as little as they could help, and when that was finished, betook themselves to the never-failing indulgence of repose. I was left wholly to my own reflections; our library was of a very limited description; and had I been inclined to exercise my talents in any branch of feminine art, the want of materials presented an insurmountable obstacle. We had a garden; but the climate would not permit me to take an active part in its cultivation, and the interest which I might have felt in superintending the labours of others, was destroyed by the obstinacy of the gardener. I had no spirits for exertion, and I left him entirely to the exercise of his own discretion. If I took the air upon an elephant, for we had no carriage-roads in our vicinity, it was only to plunge into deeper solitudes and wilder wastes. Familiarity with the magnificent jungles, which spread their luxuriance of foliage over the surrounding tracts, did not reconcile me to them. I seemed to have lost all perception of the beauties of nature, in the sickening conviction that I was an exile from my native land, that I had no fellowship there, no home; scenes which, in description, would have stirred my very soul, I now beheld unmoved; their gorgeousness was distasteful to me, for it was foreign, differing too widely from the gentle features of an English village landscape for me to indulge a single moment in the illusions of a fond fancy, ever seeking for images of that distant country to which I panted  
■ return.

"Fatigue alone in these excursions drove me back to the comfortless habitation which sheltered me from the inclemencies of the weather. No smile of welcome greeted me there. I could not even call myself the mistress, since I had no authority over the household, no participation in the arrangement of the domestic affairs. The whole management of the interior was engrossed by an old Musulmance ayah, who was, I believe, my husband's mother. How often, when suffering from mental and bodily ailment, has the figure of this hag returned in my dreams, to me the most hideous object in creation. Her coun-

tenance, shrivelled and wrinkled with the marks of premature old age, was absolutely distorted by malignant passions, her withered body, scantily covered with the narrow trousers, and strait jacket worn by women of her class, seemed scarcely human; the long craned neck and skinny arms giving the idea of a being raised by some incantation from the dead.

"I incurred the everlasting hatred of this evil minded one, by requesting her to put on a petticoat. She resented my interference with her mode of attire as an insult, and soon shewed me that she had the power to render me uncomfortable, and would exercise it. I was compelled to endure her disgusting presence perpetually, she kept the keys of every thing, and even in the middle of the night the sounds of scolding, which never seemed to cease for a single moment, murmured from her restless tongue. I was the only person in the family who escaped without feeling the sharpness of her talons, which were frequently fastened in the hair of my shrieking women, or in the faces of the men, all of whom stood equally in awe of her. It was useless to insist upon my own privileges, or to complain to my husband, my appearance had on our first acquaintance aroused him from the state of torpor which usually succeeded his avocations in the factory, but he had now sunk into his old habits, he was addicted to brandy and to opium, the latter of which he smoked in large quantities, and as he could scarcely make himself intelligible in English, and I spoke Hindoostanee very imperfectly, I had little chance of obtaining my wishes by expostulations. His amusements consisted in listening to the barbarous discord of tom-toms, an accompaniment to songs still more opposed to the principles of harmony. No one but myself seemed ever to tire of the screaming and drumming which composed our hideous concerts, the fury of women's tongues, which frequently drowned both, as they reviled each other with insults of the most extraordinary poise and endurance peculiar to Asiatic females, came upon my ears as a welcome relief, and I rejoiced in any circumstance, which afforded a temporary cessation to the eternal blare so delightful to those around me.

"These details may appear trivial, and it may seem strange to you that I should allow them a place in a narrative which leads to so fatal a catastrophe; but they serve to depict the revolting nature of the life I was condemned to lead, to shew how foreign to all my tastes and habits was the mode of existence to which I was devoted by my unhappy destiny.

"It is said that hope never forsakes the young, but my own experience contradicts that assertion. The occurrence of many vicissitudes in life teaches us to look forward to change; whereas, upon the first stroke of misfortune, we fancy our doom fixed for ever. Could I, at this period, have cherished the slightest hope of emancipation, I should have borne the burthens cast upon me with comparative ease; but I felt completely weighed down with the dismal certainty that I was fettered and enslaved for life. The birth of a child, so far from alleviating the anguish of my mind, seemed to fill up the measure of its woes. I turned from it shuddering, for it was swart as a demon. Though capable of loving to excess, the worst passions of my nature were never violent, aversion and loathing I felt in the strongest degree, but I cannot tax myself with entertaining hatred even towards my husband, though my very soul revolted at his presence. I resigned my child entirely to the care of my attendants; I could not overcome my indifference to a creature who did not seem to belong to me, and whose innocence and helplessness never awakened a single spark of maternal tenderness. I have heard of women who hated their own children; the absence of all affection in my heart I fear was not less

criminal, and I ought to have struggled against it; but I remained cold and callous: nature did not plead within me, and no one represented the enormity of which I was guilty. Even the sex of the unfortunate infant, for it was a female, failed to awaken a single feeling of compassion; every gentle emotion seemed to be deadened, and I now look back with equal wonder and horror at the hardness of my heart.

"I thought another luckless wretch into the world, and he was, if possible, still less welcome than his sister. I scarcely saw the unfortunate babe; for my women, perceiving that I turned from it in disgust, assumed the sole charge of it, and, though never experiencing a mother's care, it escaped all the perils of infancy. The children remained equally unnoticed by their father, they proved nearly as dark as the rest of his progeny, which were very numerous, and as they did not gratify his pride by exhibiting a complexion assimilating to that of Europeans, with whom he was fond of being classed, he entered into no more affliction for them than for the rest of the black brood which ran about the zenana. The natives, generally speaking, are exceedingly fond of children; but the attachment which the people about me shewed to my unhappy offspring, so far from affording a salutary example, rendered me quite easy upon the subject: had they been ill-treated or neglected, perhaps my insensibility would have given way, but there being no cause for anxiety, my better feelings were never called forth. At least, it appears to me now, that an appeal to my tenderness must have been irresistible, hard and frozen as my heart was then, surely every avenue could not have been closed up, yet, living as I did in a state of most unnatural bondage, loathing my very existence, and unable to acquire any thing beyond a sullen kind of resignation to my fate, I fear that I might have remained unmoved under even more trying circumstances.

Three long, melancholy years, lengthened out into apparently an interminable period, were passed in unmitigated wretchedness, those only, whose time has been spent in dull stupifying pain, who have felt every single moment hanging heavily upon them in its slow and singular course, can tell how very, very tedious, wore the days and nights which succeeded drearily to each other. I could not believe that I had been only three years in those jungles, when my husband, who had persisted in riding a vicious horse, was brought to me dead, literally torn to pieces by the enraged animal. The frightful nature of this catastrophe affected me acutely, when the bleeding and mangled body was laid before me, I fainted, and it was some time ere I could recover from the recollection of that moment of horror. But my senses only were touched; for, while I still trembled and shuddered, a secret consciousness of happiness thrilled through my heart. I had never contemplated the probabilities of my being thus released from my unwilling vows, and, with the conviction that I was free, came joy unutterable. I found the copy of a will, in which a very handsome provision was secured to me, and a considerable fortune bequeathed to my two children, for whom guardians were named in the house of agency in which the greater part of the property was lodged.

"Wholly engrossed with one object, the desire of immediate departure from a quarter of the globe which had been to me a place of fearful punishment, no sense of duty restrained my eager steps. If I thought of my children at all, it was under the idea that I was consulting their happiness in leaving them in the land of their birth. I had heard in England the mistaken kindness of parents strongly deprecated, who, in bringing their half-caste children to Europe, and educating them with companions of purer descent,

persons by whom they were despised, capable themselves of entering into all the refinements of polished society, yet feeling that nature had set a mark on them, which must for ever militate against the excitement of those tender feelings, to which they would probably be but too susceptible, no situation could be more distressing, but, whilst I rightly judged that a country, in which invidious comparisons would be less frequently provoked, must be by far the most desirable residence for these unfortunate children, I did not for a moment consider that I was bound to watch over their education, and to devote myself to their well-being. I had not a spark of affection for either, and having, as I thought, made arrangements which would secure to them every comfort, I left them to their fate. My own property was forfeited in Government securities to England, as I had been left uncontrolled mistress of the whole, the residue, including the products of the sale of the indigo-factory, remained in the hands of the Calcutta agents.

"My little fortune arrived safely in London, but the ship in which I was a passenger was taken by a Dutch privateer, and I became a prisoner. My detention, however, proved of very short duration, for peace soon afterwards took place, and, though not finally established, it left me a free agent.

"At this period, I was not quite eighteen, and, being conscious of a sad loss of time in India, I entered a French family of great respectability, and applied myself to study with untiring ardour. In the agreeable occupation of my mind, my spirits returned, the past faded away from my remembrance, and I seemed totally to forget that I was a mother. Every idea relating to India had been so painful to me, that I never willingly mentioned my connexion with it. Upon my first arrival in Holland I knew very little of any foreign language, and my communications with those with whom I associated were necessarily exceedingly limited. They formed their own conjectures concerning me, and made out a very pretty little history not too far from the truth to render contradiction necessary. As I never mentioned my children, they concluded that I had no family. my extreme youth justified this supposition. I was spared all question on the subject, and rejoiced that I was not compelled to acknowledge that two hideous mulatto-looking beings had a right to call me mother. I had little or no acquaintance in India; the few who knew me by name had lost all clue to my residence by my being carried into a Dutch port, and I flattered myself that I should never be reminded of the dreary period which I passed in a country associated in my imagination with nothing but horror.

"At this period I became acquainted with Mr Trevyllian, he was one of those who repaired to the continent the instant that any part of it was open to an Englishman. My appearance interested him, he learned what was known of my story from the people about me, and he inquired no farther; had he asked me a single question, I should have concealed nothing from him, but I was too young and inexperienced to comprehend the danger that might result from my silence. I was glad to escape from a very painful communication, and did not think of the consequences. I need not tell you that Trevyllian was eminently qualified to captivate a disengaged heart, from the moment that he declared his attachment to me, the warm affection, so long pent up in my breast, found an object, my whole soul was absorbed in him, I thought of nothing else; the past faded away from my mind, and it appeared as if I had only then received existence. The birth of Helen augmented my happiness. It is strange, but it is nevertheless true, that this event did not recede from my memory the remembrance of my elder children. I do not pretend to say that



I had totally forgotten that they lived; but I never reflected upon the subject, and if I thought of them at all, it was as beings totally alienated from me, creatures in whom I had no interest, and whom I had cast off for ever: this sort of delirium lasted for several years. I enjoyed unalloyed, uninterrupted felicity, no painful misgivings arose in my breast, no scruples ■ conscience ■ disturbed my tranquillity. I thankfully acknowledged the blessings which had been bestowed upon me, but did not think them unmerited. I was soon to be awakened from this dream.

"We had always kept Helen's birthday with great festivity, and, when she attained her tenth year, preparations were made for its celebration with more than usual splendour. Suddenly, as I was gazing upon her, with fond maternal pride, long forgotten images rose to my mental view. I saw distinctly the children whom I had abandoned, and I thought that each fixed upon her an evil eye. How strange is the human mind! This vision once conjured up, never forsook me, from that hour it swam for ever before me, haunting me like a specter. Thoughts and feelings, hitherto strangers, came in crowds upon my soul, those sensations, which seemed to be effectually banished, returned, I was incessantly tormented by recollections of former days, and, with new and just views of my duties, came the frightful conviction that the evil I had committed was irreparable. I loved Trevyllin more passionately than ever, but time had developed traits in his character which had taught me also to fear him. I dared not confess to him the deceit I had practised, in the fondest confidence, he fancied that he was acquainted with every thought and feeling of my heart, he had understood that my first marriage had not been one of my own choice, and he had forbore, through motives of delicacy, from all allusion to the subject, but he could not imagine that I had concealed very important facts from his knowledge, that I had married a mulatto and had borne two mulatto children, and I now wanted courage to acquaint him with these revolting circumstances. Hitherto, my religion had been one of mere form, it possessed little restraining power over my actions, perhaps I may not be allowed to say, that I sinned in ignorance, but it certainly had never occurred to me that I was doing wrong. I considered myself as exceedingly unfortunate in being placed in circumstances which deprived me of all free-will, and in becoming the mother of two children who were perfect monsters ■ my sight, I fancied that I was at liberty to escape from the pains and penalties of my enforced connexion with their father the instant that opportunity offered - but when, in the affliction of my troubled spirit, I flew to a divine Being for consolation, the enormity of my crime presented itself to my view, the stings of conscience sometimes prompted me to confess the whole, to leave Helen to Trevyllin's care, and to return to India to seek out those whom I had so long and so shamelessly abandoned. But I shrunk from this trial, I persuaded myself that ■ was too late. I felt that I had no right to plunge my husband and child in affliction, and, fancying that I was sparing them, I indulged my own affection, but while endeavouring to soothe my mind with this decent, the truth was often evident.

"Years flitted away in the struggle; I then became painfully convinced that it was indeed too late to retrieve the past, and with this certainty came a more fearful assurance. My heart was weighed down with pensive apprehensions; imagination shaped out the just punishment of my crime in the loss of Helen. She was to perish, to die young, and the only desperate hope to which I could cling, as the means of saving her from this doom, rested in her early marriage. I flattered myself that, in relinquishing her society, in giving away the idol of

my soul, she might, when once separated from an undeserving mother, escape the sentence due to my crime, and hence my eager consent to her union with Sir Stuart Conway. Another motive also swayed me, firmly convinced in my own mind, that, sooner or later, a discovery would be made which must degrade me in the estimation of my husband, and perhaps in that of my child, I wished to lessen the grief and distress which the must sustain from an acquaintance with her mother's delinquency, by giving her a dearest object, whose rectitude and affection she would be consoled while reflecting upon the unworthiness of a parent, whom from infancy she had revered as the best of created beings. In this, as in every other action of my life, I only hurried on the catastrophe. Had I not brought them so much together, had I not suffered her to become so deeply, so irrevocably attached to him, she would have been spared the shock which has laid her in the grave.

"Trevelyan had several connections in India and I never met with any of them or heard them mentioned without a pang, but my alarms subsided when I reflected upon the shifting nature of European society in our Asiatic possessions, and the little probability that the history of so obscure an individual as myself would be generally known, or generally talked about. It happened that I had never been thrown in contact with persons of this unfortunate class to which my own children belonged, until I found myself obliged to visit Mrs. Twyden. You were not present at our first interview, I turned pale and sick, and nearly fainted. It was long ere I became reassured in her society, for, as I concluded that she had been brought up amongst individuals of her own description, I was in momentary apprehension that she would mention the names of my offspring, and dilate upon the unnatural conduct of their mother. The contempt she expressed for half-castes, and her evident desire to have it supposed that she could boast a pure descent, and had never associated with a race she despised, lulled my fears, and though I always felt a degree of constraint in her presence, I forced myself to endure her society. Notwithstanding her coquetry and her evident wish to obtain influence over her male associates, I had no jalous feelings to contend with. My confidence in my husband nothing could shake, and as I gazed upon Helen, even my morbid fears could not anticipate danger to her from the attentions of a woman so infinitely inferior in personal attractions, and who I imagined to be so many years her senior for Mrs. Twyden looks much older than she really is. Trevelyan was not quicker-sighted, and my innocent Helen never dreamed that she could be wronged by those she loved. The storm burst upon all our heads without a warning, the fact of Sir Stuart Conway's having become the dupe of an unprincipled woman, was communicated by Mrs. Twyden herself, in letters addressed to my husband and to Helen. In these fatal scrolls, she also made a statement of a still more dreadful nature, the long-concealed secret of her birth and of my in posture was blazoned in language too terrible for me to repeat. She proved herself uncontestedly to be my daughter, my eldest born. I thought that I had given birth to a monster, but, alas! I had made her one by my abandonment. Left to the care of persons of depraved minds, she had been early habituated to the indulgence of every evil passion, the bankruptcy of the house of agency, in which the property bequeathed to her by her father was deposited, threw her and a half-idiot brother entirely upon the old Mussulman ayah for support, this woman, by whom I was detested, inculcated a strong desire for revenge, and the feeling increased as with advancing years she saw herself deprived of the numerous advantages which an English education gave to those half-castes, who were acknowledged by their European parents

An alliance with Colonel Twyden, and his subsequent death, opened a path towards the dearest end and object of her life; she was enabled to trace me out, and she came to England with a secret but fixed determination to repay the wrongs which she had experienced at my hands. This resolve was quickened by the mortifying feelings which the difference between her own and Helen's complexion produced; she well knew upon what account I had refused to acknowledge her, and the deep and bitter hatred, which had formerly filled her breast, was sharpened and augmented as she saw, or fancied she saw, that the colour of her skin rendered her an object of pity and contempt to her mother and her sister.

"Little remains to be told; the destruction of Helen's happiness, and the disgrace and misery of a parent from whom she had received nothing beyond the involuntary boon of life, were the objects at which she aimed: she achieved both. Conway fell into her toils, and the intelligence so cruelly conveyed to Helen proved her first sorrow and her last: it threw her into fainting fits, from which she never recovered, and Trevyllian, unable to endure the sight of his murdered child, and of the wretched being who had caused her death, has quitted England for ever. He judged rightly. I am incapable of receiving any consolation. I do not wish him to forgive me, and kindness and attention from him, at this time, would plant so many daggers in my heart. My days are numbered; I cannot long survive the fearful pangs of my remorse; the sickness of death comes over me as I trace back the follies and sins of my past life; my sullenness and mumblings under the dispensations of heaven, and the wretched use I made of my liberty of action. How vain and fruitless is this retrospection! the moments are gone which were so graciously given me for repentance. I can do nothing but weep over the ruin I have made.

"I did not summon you merely to listen to this dismal record of my sins and sufferings. I stand in need of your assistance, and these melancholy details were necessary to acquaint you with the object which is now my nearest and dearest concern. Trevyllian, I am very certain, will relinquish the property which I brought him on my marriage (and which formed part of my settlement at that time) to my unfortunate son, who is now, in consequence of the failure I have before mentioned, totally dependent upon his sister; but I dare not ask my husband to interest himself further in the fortunes of a creature who must be abhorrent to his soul. To you, therefore, I delegate the guardianship of this ill-fated young man; snatch him from the tyranny under which he groans, and take him back with you on your return to Calcutta, where the money I speak of, if properly settled, will enable him to live in comfort and respectability. His gifts from nature have been very few, and he has been thereby saved the commission of crimes which stain the breasts of those of his relations, more highly favoured. I trust that he, at least, may pass through this world without incurring the wrath of that which is to come. To his sister, also, I would fain make some reparation. Should you ever have an opportunity to impress her mind with the enormity of her conduct towards Helen, who never injured her, do not fail to employ it; lead her, if it be possible, to repentance; teach her that which she has never learned, that which no kind friend has ever pointed out to her, a Christian's duty; and, oh! remember, so deeply incensed by the barbarity of her conduct, to what cause

him to banish such regrets from his mind; tell him that I thankfully received his reproaches, piercing as they were, as part of my punishment; that, in dying unforgiven by him, I have a better hope of mercy from above. I ought not to expect consolation in this world; all that I ask is that he will banish me from his remembrance; he is still young enough to begin life anew, young enough to make a worthier choice."

Here the unhappy lady ceased. I could only promise compliance with her wishes; comfort I had none to give, her grief was too deep, her remorse too poignant to be soothed. She saw that she possessed my warmest sympathy, and that I was inclined to review her conduct with a lenient eye. We parted and we never met again. I called frequently at Clarence Terrace, but her intercourse with denizens of this world was at an end; I could not obtain admittance; I learned from her attendants that she sunk daily, and I had soon the melancholy office of following her to the grave. I wrote to Trevyllian, but know not how he was affected by the contents of my letter. The reply came through his lawyer, who received directions to make that disposition of his wife's property which she had pointed out. My next care was to seek Antonio, and I had no difficulty in fulfilling my poor friend's wishes on this point. Lady Conway, for she had succeeded in inducing Sir Stuart to make her his wife, I was never allowed to approach. I had no desire to intrude my unwelcome presence upon her, and I could not have seen the weak man who had submitted to become her instrument without pain. I quitted England for India soon after the last act of that dismal tragedy, which had deprived the circle of my society of two of its fairest members, had closed: change of scene, nay even change of country, became necessary to relieve my heart from the gloom which oppressed it. Antonio was the companion of my voyage. I received a pensive gratification in communicating to his uncultivated mind such instruction as it was capable of receiving. I did not find all barren; the voice of kindness, hitherto unknown, seemed to possess a magic power; he soon learned ■ regard me as his best friend, and, accustomed to yield a blind obedience to the will of others, he attended implicitly to all my directions, and I had the satisfaction of seeing him become every day a wiser and a better man.

Upon our arrival at Calcutta, I thought him fully equal to the management of his own affairs, as far as the expenditure of his yearly income was concerned; the principal had been judiciously tied up, so that neither his own folly, nor the knavery of his associates, could deprive him of it. Events have as yet justified my confidence: he is married to a respectable and sensible woman of his own class, and has engaged in mercantile pursuits, which promise to lead to wealth. I make his house my head-quarters whenever I visit the seat of government, and proud and happy both he and his wife are of the honour conferred upon them. Antonio, in fact, forms the only bright spot in the dark and gloomy retrospect of my acquaintance with his mother. I shudder while I think upon his sister, and what she might have been ■ better hands.

From Trevyllian's nephew, the young man to whom I owed my introduction to Clarence Terrace, I have learned some particulars respecting persons for whom I felt various kinds and degrees of interest. A life of mingled dissipation and regret, he informed me, had rendered Sir Stuart Conway old before his time;

the opinions of the world, suffered severe mortifications from its censures. She was no longer received by the respectable portion of society, and was compelled to court the acquaintance of those persons, low in station and mean in mind, who were attracted by her title. Trevelyhan had married again; his second wife was a high-born, high-bred, and high-spirited young woman, rich in personal endowments, and well acquainted with all her claims to distinction; she was the mother of two fine boys, and those who knew her husband only guessed that her predecessor was remembered by him, from the circumstance of his withdrawing from all his old friends; and the manner in which he shrank from every allusion to the past. The house and furniture in Clarence Terrace had been sold, none of Helen's young friends were ever admitted to his sight, and, by the stern determination to forget, many acute observers measured his recollections of former days.

### THE VEDANTA SYSTEM.

COLONEL VANE ALMEIDA — REPLY TO SIR G. C. HAUGHTON.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—On receiving, a few days ago, Part III. of Volume III. of the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, I was much surprised to find a strange, nondescript kind of annotation, *prefixed* to a paper of mine, which is contained in it. For I have always understood, that papers communicated to a literary or scientific society, if deemed deserving of being printed, were published without remark or comment; although the observations and opinions expressed in them were liable to be controverted in distinct papers; and, if explanatory notes were thought necessary, these were placed separately, at the end of the communication. Why, therefore, the Council of the Society has, on this occasion, not only deviated from this rule, but even declared its full coincidence with the sentiments expressed by the late secretary, is not apparent; but it would, perhaps, have been more advisable had the Council refrained from expressing its approval of sentiments, which, I am constrained to say, in justice to myself, are either unintelligible or absurd.

For it is evident that the late secretary did not even understand the question in dispute between Mr. Colebrooke and myself, as it was to this quotation from Mr. Colebrooke's Essay on the *Védānta* system that the secretary's remarks referred: "The notion, that the versatile world is an illusion (*māyā*); that all which passes to the apprehension of the waking individual is but a phantasy presented to his imagination, and every seeming thing is unreal and all is visionary, does not appear to be the text of the *Védānta*. I have remarked nothing that countenances it in the *Sātras* of VYASA, nor in the gloss of SANKARA, but much concerning it in the minor commentaries and elementary treatises." The words underlined will shew that it was quite unnecessary for Sir G. C. Haughton to remark—"I am not aware that Mr. Colebrooke has asserted, or ever meant to imply, that the basis of the *Védānta* philosophy is material; although he certainly has said that the term *māyā*, or illusion, which is now so commonly employed by the followers of this school, is not favoured by a reference to the early commentators. It is, indeed, impossible to suppose that Mr. Colebrooke, the most profound expositor of the doctrines of the Hindu metaphysicians that Europe has yet produced, could have entertained such a singular opinion; an opinion that would be contrary to that of almost

pressly mentions, that he was acquainted with the *Védānta* system in its modern state; and the object, therefore, of my paper was to evince that a belief in *mâyâ* was the ancient and original doctrine of the *Védāntikas*, and that this was supported not only by the *Sâtras* of *VYASA* and the gloss of *ŚHANKARA*, but also by the *Vêdas* and *Upanishads*. This was a simple fact, which could only be disproved by its being shewn that the texts, to which I referred, were spurious or non-existent, or that I had misunderstood their meaning. Whether Mr. Colebrooke considered this system to be spiritual or material, was not the question; but whether the view which he had given of it, in that essay, was consonant to the tenets and writings of the *Védāntikas*. This I denied, and Sir G. C. Haughton, instead of meeting my objections, has entered into observations which are quite irrelevant to the subject.

That, also, the essay in question exhibits a system of the grossest material pantheism, is indisputable. Take, for instance, this passage: "The principal and essential tenets of the *Védānta* are, that God is the omniscient and omnipotent cause of the existence, continuance, and dissolution of the universe. Creation is an act of his will. He is both efficient and material cause of the world; creator and nature, framer and frame, doer and deed."\* Various other passages to the same effect might be transcribed; and it cannot, therefore, be supposed that Mr. Colebrooke could be of opinion that a system, which identified God with nature, and considered all existing things to be but parts of the deity, could be any other than material. Sir G. C. Haughton, however, contends that such a system is far from conveying the idea of material pantheism. But either this universe, with all that it contains, actually exists, or the phenomena which it presents are merely illusory, and cognizable only by mental perception:—in the one case, if only one substance exists, matter alone has a real existence; and, in the other, spirit only. If, therefore, *Mâyâ*, or illusion, is not the doctrine of the *Védāntikas*, as Sir G. C. Haughton maintains, and their belief is that the creator and nature are one, and that he is the efficient and material cause of the universe, it must necessarily follow that their tenets are precisely the same as those which have been held to constitute material pantheism by every writer on philosophy. But, so far are the *Védāntikas* from identifying God with matter, that they have always denied the existence of matter, and maintained that one sole undivided spiritual essence alone exists.

The late secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, at the same time, appears to have neither considered nor understood what he was himself writing. For, otherwise, he must have perceived that, if the creation is held to be material, the identifying the creator with the creation necessarily "turns the *Védānta* system into one of pure materialism." The object, also, of his remarks was to shew that I was "under a misconception regarding Mr. Colebrooke's idea of the *Védānta* system of philosophy;" and yet Sir G. C. Haughton observes, that, "in the comment [on Meun's Institutes] of Cullucci, it is expressly stated, that nature is *mānasa sṛṣṭi*, an 'intellectual creation.'" But if by this expression it is meant, that the apparent phenomena, which this universe presents, are merely impressions cognizable only by mental perception, instead of controverting the remarks contained in my paper, he perfectly coincides in them, and allows that *mâyâ*, or illusion, is the real doctrine of the *Védāntikas*, con-

\* Compare this statement with the 14th, 15th, and 24th propositions of the first part of Spinoza's Ethics:—"Potest Deus, nulla deo, necque cuiusque potest substantia." "Quæquid est, in Deo est, et nihil sine Deo esse, necque conceptus potest." "Deus non tantum est causa efficiens, sed etiam existentiæ, et eorum essentia."

trary ■ the view given of the *Védānta* system by Mr. Colebrooke For Sir G. C. Haughton cannot have intended to state, that any school of Hindu philosophy admitted a creation *ex nihilo*; and if, therefore, there ■ only one substance in existence, it must be either spirit or matter; and, in the latter case, metaphysical ingenuity has been exhausted, but in vain, in order to give a refined notion of a material deity. Spinoza, in particular, flattered himself that he had overcome this difficulty; but Bayle justly observes: "If it ■ absurd to consider God as extended, because it deprives him of his unity, and composes him of an infinite number of parts; what shall we say when we think that it also reduces him to the condition of matter, the vilest of things, which the ancient philosophers placed just above nothing?" What, consequently, Sir G. C. Haughton meant by remarking that—"an intellectual system supposes God is ALL; a material, and therefore pantheistic view, involves the idea that ALL is God,"—it is impossible to understand. For, if he intended by the former expression, that nothing exists but God, and that all we feel and behold are merely illusory appearances and sensations produced and sustained by his divine energy, such is precisely the real doctrine of the *Védāntikas*; if not, that God is ALL and ALL is God, must be considered to be convertible terms, and either of them to be equally applicable to a system of pure materialism, but not to the doctrine maintained by the *Védāntikas*.

But what can have been the meaning which Sir G. C. Haughton intended to be given to the word *nature*? Did he use it in any of the significations mentioned by Cicero, in this passage? "*Naturam alii esse censent, vim quandam sine ratione agentem motus in corporibus necessariam. Alii autem, vim partemque rationis atque ordinis, tanquam viam progredientium, declarantemque quid cuiusque rei causam efficiat, quid æquatur. Sunt autem quædam natura nomine appellant.*"\* Or did he employ this term as equivalent to the Sanscrit *pracriti* and its synonyms? For on the meaning of this word the intelligibility of his remarks entirely depends; and it seems, therefore, strange that the sense in which this word was to be understood was not first explained; since this remark, among others, is not in consequence to be comprehended: "the Hindus undoubtedly make *nature* a dependent existence, and so far identify the creator with it." Here *nature* would seem to signify *es. mān*, and not the *pracriti* of the Hindus; but, unless the latter be meant, it may be positively affirmed that any notion equivalent to that conveyed by the words *nature*, *natura*, *physis*, is as unknown to the Hindu schools of philosophy as that denoted by the terms *matter*, *materia*, *śāś*. Nor can I find the words *mānasa arishtā* in the passage of Culluca's commentary† referred to; and I cannot, therefore, ascertain what the word may be, which Sir G. C. Haughton has here translated *nature*. Only two of those schools, also, acknowledge *pracriti*, the *Védānta* and the *Sāṅkhya*; in the former of which it is considered the same as *māyā*; and as, in the latter system, the existence of God is denied, *nature*, whatever meaning may be given to the word, cannot be dependent upon or identified with that which is not admitted to exist. With this circumstance, however, before him, as it is distinctly mentioned in Mr. Colebrooke's essay on the *Sāṅkhya* system, Sir G. C. Haughton has not hesitated to remark: "If I may be allowed to offer an opinion on the subject, I would say, that there is not one of the six *darsanas* or schools, into which Hindu metaphysics are divided, that is *essentially* material." But the *Védānta* is the only one of those schools which acknowledges the existence of God, and on which belief

\* *De Naturæ Deorum*, §. 11.

† The edition of *Nimmo Supplément*, printed at Calcutta, is the one now before me.

its doctrine ■ entirely founded. For the followers of Capila expressly deny that there is a God; those of Jaimini maintain that the universe exists without beginning or end, and that it has always existed under the same visible form which it now presents; and the followers of Gautama, Kanada, and Patanjali, although they admit the existence of God in terms, yet take no notice of such a supreme being in their respective systems; with exception, therefore, of the *Vedānta*, pure materialism is the only doctrine which is taught in the other five schools of Hindu philosophy.

The late secretary's remarks, with respect to the word *matter*, are so unintelligible, that I must restrict my reply to them to the note, in which it is said that "*mātra* is a feminine noun in Sanscrit, as *materius* is in Latin; and both mean the substance of which things are made." But it will be in vain to refer to Professor Wilson's or any other Sanscrit dictionary or vocabulary, to find such a meaning given to *mātra*, and Sir G. C. Haughton has himself quoted this passage from the *Institutes of Manu*: "with minute indivisible atoms of the five elements, called *mātra*\*, &c." so that *one of the five elementary atoms, the substance of which things are made, and matter, are terms which express the same idea*. To make any remarks on such an extraordinary philological and metaphysical exposition, must be quite unnecessary. It is, however, on such grounds that Sir G. C. Haughton has controverted my observation, that there is no term in the Sanscrit language equivalent to the word *matter*. But, before one person declares publicly that the opinion of another is quite erroneous, he should be prepared to support his assertion by something in the shape of argument. That opinion, also, was expressed in these words: "For the *Vedāntikas* declare, that what appears to be such [*matter*] is a mere illusion, the *Sinkhyā* is consider the universe to be the development of a plastic nature, in the same manner as the tree is developed from the seed, to which they also ascribe the power of again withdrawing such development within itself, in the way that a tortoise puts forth and retracts its members; and the followers of Gautama and Kanada hold that substance is an aggregation of atoms, which are constantly liable to separation, and even to returning to their unaggregated and imperceptible state." To evince, therefore, that this opinion was erroneous, Sir G. C. Haughton ought, if he could, to have shewn that those definitions, or some one of them, applied to the opinions respecting matter, which have been entertained by the philosophers of Europe; or he ought to have produced a Sanscrit term, which conveyed precisely or nearly the same idea as the words *matter*, *materia*, &c., and not have contented himself with a mere similarity of sound between *mātra* and *materia*, when the real significations of those words were so entirely dissimilar.

The late secretary's note at the end of the paper in question I do not understand, and I cannot, therefore, make any reply to the remarks contained in it. But I cannot avoid thus attracting the notice of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, as its approval may be considered to extend to all these singular annotations, to the last sentence of this note:—"It is undoubtedly true, that when we contrast the deity with the gods of polytheism, we call him *one*; and we must do the same when we speak of him or his attributes in a theological sense, as the moral governor of the universe; but the case is altogether different when we philosophize upon the nature of his essence in the abstract." For, if the words in italics, have any meaning, they must signify that, when

\* *Mātra* is here used for *tanmatra*, which signifies one of the five primordial atoms, from which the Hindus suppose that ether, air, fire, water, and earth originated—otherwise, *mātra* has no such meaning.



the essence of God ■ considered ■ the abstract, unity ceases to be one of his attributes, and *divisibility* becomes predicable of the Supreme Being !

From these remarks, it will perhaps be sufficiently evident that Sir G. C. Haughton's unacquaintance with philosophy should have prevented him from entering into the discussion of so abstruse a subject as the distinction between spiritual and material pantheism. I stated also, in my paper, that it appeared to me that the *Védānta* was a system which differed completely from every philosophical system that was known in Europe ; in which case, it was obvious that its nature, and the opinions entertained by its followers, could only be ascertained from a perusal of their writings. I farther remarked, that, in reading *Védānta* works, the utmost care should be taken not to be misled by the language in which its doctrine is expressed, or by the illustrations adduced in its explanation ; for, otherwise, it would appear to be a system of pure materialism, notwithstanding the clearest texts to the contrary. These observations surely deserved some attention, before Sir G. C. Haughton undertook to shew that I had mistaken the view given of the *Védānta* system in Mr Colebrooke's essay ; for I doubt much whether Sir G. C. Haughton has himself been able to form a clear conception of the subject discussed in that essay. At least, it has been already remarked in your Journal (Vol. xiv. p. 205) :—  
 " Sir Graves Haughton, in a note upon this paper, shews that its able author has misapprehended Mr. Colebrooke, who could not, he says, have entertained an opinion that the basis of the *Védānta* system was material : an opinion which would be contrary to that of almost every sage in India. We confess, he has not made it clearly and distinctly apparent to our understanding what Mr. Colebrooke's opinion upon this nice point was." Nor, even had he been more acquainted with the subject, was it possible for Sir G. C. Haughton to have given a satisfactory explanation on this point ; because that essay has been evidently written hastily, and without due consideration, as several of the texts quoted and the comments upon them are obviously inconsistent with each other. In p. 35, for instance, it is said, and most correctly :—" The supreme being is one, sole-existent, secondless, entire, without parts, sempiternal, infinite, ineffable," universal soul, truth, wisdom, intelligence, happiness." But, in the very sentence which precedes this, it is also said of the supreme Being :—" At the consummation of all things, all are resolved into him ; as the spider spins his thread from his own substance and gathers it in again ; as vegetables sprout from the soil and return to it, earth to earth ; ■ hair and nails grow from a living body and continue with it." It will, however, be evident that, if the latter description is understood literally, as it must be by every person unacquainted with the *Védānta* system, it exhibits the grossest pantheism ; but a *Védāntika* would consider it only as an illustration of the delusive appearances which are caused by *māya*. Were it, therefore, concluded that Mr. Colebrooke has expressed his real opinion in the last paragraph of that essay, it must follow that, as he did not admit the doctrine of *māyā* to be consonant to the text of the *Védānta*, he must have understood the description just quoted literally, and consequently that he must have considered the *Védānta* system to be one of pure materialism. It was under this supposition that I composed the remarks, to which the annotations of Sir G. C. Haughton refer, for the purpose of refuting what seemed to me to be so erroneous a view of the most spiritual system that ever was imagined by man.

I remain, Sir,

Bombay, 3d April 1835.

Your most obedient servant,

VAN VANS KENNEDY

## MR THOMPSON ON THE TRADE WITH CHINA \*

ALTHOUGH it would not be speaking with precision to say of our trade with China, that it is conducted upon peculiar principles, yet it cannot be denied that its incidents distinguish this channel of our commerce from those with which it communicates with the rest of the world. The British trade with the empire of China has, for example, grown up to maturity in the hands, chiefly, of the East India Company, whereby its operations became blended with the finances of the Indian territories, and, since it has been liberated from the restrictions of the Company's charter, as well from the nature of the trade itself, as from its convenience as a medium of Indian remittance, the China commerce continues to be a very extensive scene of money transactions, requiring great accuracy and nicety of calculation. It would have been far better, as is observed in the work before us, if "a longer period had been allowed between the determination to throw open the trade and the actual commencement of the trade on the new footing," but all the measures of that ministry were precipitate, things were left to adjust themselves, according to one of the favourite maxims of political economists, and they have been in some cases adjusted much as nature, without the aid of a surgeon, will adjust a fractured bone.

Mr Thompson, with the recommendation of nearly half a century's experience in the Company's home service, has published the little work we are about to examine, with a view of "contributing, in some degree, to the information now sought to be more generally diffused" on the subject of this trade, especially its transactions in money exchanges and remittances.

In Part I, he enters briefly into the history of our silver currency, and then into that of the silver coinage of India, and the reforms introduced into the currency of that country by the East India Company, with the view of ultimately establishing one uniform coin, of the same weight, fineness, and impression, throughout the whole of the British possessions.

Part II is devoted to the exchanges between India and China, and between China and England, with especial relation to the remittance to Europe from India of funds to defray its territorial charges.

The Company effected their remittances through the China trade in two ways, first, by means of merchandize shipped from India to Canton, the proceeds of which were applied to the purchase of teas, secondly, by bills drawn in China on India, in return for dollars. As the vehicle of trade has ceased, the remittance is thus effected the British establishment at Canton receives a certain sum in dollars, in return for bills on India, which dollars are advanced to British traders for investment in teas for the English market, and the value of the advances is paid out of the sale-proceeds in England, the rates of the several exchanges depending upon the current rates in China, in each season.

This last point is one which requires a good deal more consideration than

\* Considerations respecting the Trade with China. By JOSEPH THOMPSON, late of the East India House. London, 1838. Wm H Allen and Co.

his Majesty's ministers could, of course, give to it. The trade between India and China (including opium) leaves a large balance, at the end of each year, in favour of the former country, which the Chinese merchants discharged in dollars and sycee silver. A portion of the dollars was paid to the Company's supra-cargoes for bills on India; the sycee silver and remaining dollars were remitted to India, the former for coinage: the merchants and supra-cargoes looked, generally speaking, to the produce of the dollars in the mint of Calcutta, as the basis for calculating the exchanges between China and India. Where higher rates of exchange have been demanded than the mintage would warrant, bullion has been remitted to China, on the Company's account, both from England and India. On the average, however, of fifteen years, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, the dollars received in China were paid in Calcutta with nearly Rs. 6 per 100 dollars less than their intrinsic value, and Rs. 1½ less than their net produce in the Calcutta mint. This fact seems to demonstrate that the supra-cargoes considerably influenced the rates of exchange. The same influence, to a considerable extent, must exist in the hands of the king's establishment at Canton, which, if judiciously directed, Mr. Thompson thinks, may procure dollars for bills on India on nearly as favourable terms. He speculates, therefore, upon the great probability that government, instead of leaving the exchanges, under the operation of free-trade, to the course of events in China, will take the arrangement at once into their own hands, and receive dollars in China for bills on India, on such terms as their agents may consider just.

A deficiency in the importation of dollars into China, and in the supply of sycee silver, might render the exchange less favourable to the drawer; but should such a difficulty occur in obtaining an adequate supply of silver for payment of the Indian surplus trade, it might, he thinks, be thus obviated. The Indian traders might receive from the Chinese merchants receipts, expressed in dollars, for the difference in value between the imports and exports of each trader, which receipts they might hand over to the superintendents, for bills on India at rates of exchange agreed on between the parties; and, to effect the remittance of the amount of bills so drawn on India, in England, on account of the crown, the receipts might be handed over by the superintendents to English traders intending to purchase return cargoes from China by bills on England, who might transfer the receipts to the Chinese merchants with whom they dealt. A system of this kind, on a small scale, he adds, has been acted on with advantage by the Company's supra-cargoes in their dealings with the hong-merchants.

This we can readily believe, but we are decidedly of opinion that such a system could never be practicable in free-trade.

Should it happen, in the future progress of the trade, that the merchants of England find it profitable to place funds in India or China, so as to be available for the purchase of merchandize for this country, which would reduce the demand for bills on India, a remittance to England on account of India, through China, might yet be beneficially secured, he thinks, by

making part of the proceeds of the opium-sales in Calcutta payable to the superintendents at Canton on the realization of its produce in China. The purchasers of opium at the sales might have a portion delivered without payment, on depositing promissory notes of the Bengal government, with a premium added to the amount, and engaging to pay to the superintendents in China the purchased value in dollars, or sycee, or hong-merchants' receipts, the superintendents giving a receipt for the same, on the production of which, at Calcutta, the securities deposited to be returned to the original purchasers at the opium-sales, on their paying interest on the sale-value of the opium from the period of its delivery at Calcutta to the payment of the purchased value in China.

This scheme would, no doubt, as Mr Thompson remarks, be attended with many extensive advantages, but every mercantile man must perceive its complexity, the doors it opens to fraud, and its incongruity with the general course of commercial transactions.

Sycee silver would appear, at first sight, to be a more favourable return to India than dollars, or bills at a rate based on the produce of dollars in the Calcutta mint, because sycee (which is considered by the Chinese as pure silver, though never found finer, in the mass, than  $98\frac{1}{2}$  parts out of 100 of pure silver), owing to the absence of silver coin in China, for which the dollar is a convenient substitute, frequently exchanges weight for weight with dollars, though the latter may be 9 per cent worse. But the fineness of sycee, through Chinese ineptness or fraud, is uncertain, moreover, there is no native supply of silver known in China, and the government prohibit the exportation of sycee. For these reasons, it is not likely to interfere with bill-remittances on India.

At the time of writing this work, Mr Thompson was not aware of the exact rate of exchange between India, China, and England, since the opening of the China trade. He, therefore, assumes the rate of 205 sicca rupees per 100 dollars (which is about their net produce in the Calcutta mint, and is the average rate at which the Company's bills on Bengal were drawn in the fifteen years before mentioned) as an equitable rate of exchange, which may serve as the basis for future calculations in government negotiations for bill-remittances from China to India, and for the opium-remittances to China, before suggested. We shall follow him in his observations, founded upon this hypothesis, before we enter upon the details contained in his "Conclusion."

The rate of 205 sicca rupees per 100 dollars, however, is assumed as the present standard of the sicca rupee, namely 175.923 grains fine silver. When the proposed standard for the Indian universal rupee, namely, 165 grains fine, is adopted, this rate must, of course, be increased, say from 205 to 218 sicca rupees per 100 dollars. This result, Mr Thompson thinks, must be soon brought about by the circumstance that dollars produce in the mints of Bombay and Madras, where the rupees are 165 grains fine silver, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent more than in the Calcutta mint—a fact of which traders will soon avail themselves.

The trade between England, India and China, ■ is of opinion, is capable of considerable enlargement, from its convenience as a medium of remittance, as well as from its presenting so extensive a field for British speculation. In order to encourage this trade, he recommends every practicable reduction in the charges of Indian mintage, so as to secure the greatest outturn, that the exchanges between the three countries should be regulated on principles which would give the British trader his utmost just advantage, and that the commercial intercourse of the countries be as unrestricted as possible. He also suggests that the impediment to the returns of the Bombay trade should, if possible, be removed, so that bills from China might be drawn on Bombay as well as on Calcutta, since, when the Calcutta rupee is equalized with those of Bombay and Madras, bills could be drawn in either presidency at the same rate of exchange. Some arrangement in the finances of India might enable Bombay to draw, in the first instance, some portion of the surplus revenues of the Bengal and central provinces.

With respect to another branch of the subject of these exchanges, namely, the rate at which dollars advanced by the superintendents in China should be repaid in England, he observes that, were the basis of this exchange to be formed from the relative intrinsic value of the coins exchanged, the computation would stand thus: comparing the quantities of pure silver contained in the dollar and in the shilling of the present standard, 100 dollars are intrinsically worth £23 0s 2d. The trader would, therefore, pay for the depreciation of our silver money (which Mr Thompson shews in the preceding part ■ to the extent of nearly 6½ per cent compared with the silver monies of 1 ranee and the United States\*) to the whole extent of the bills drawn, though, in fact, little or no part of such bills would be actually discharged in the current silver money of the realm. These considerations would invalidate a rate of exchange founded on such a basis. If, however, the rate were formed on the principle of taking the ounce of standard silver at 5s 2d, the computation would stand thus: the fine silver ■ a pound of standard silver is 5,328 grains, and in a shilling, at the old rate of 62 to the pound troy, would be 85 935 dec, making the dollar (371 514 dec grains fine) intrinsically equal to 4s 3d, 878 dec, and 100 dollars equal ■ £21 12s 4d, the difference between this and the former product being £1 7s 10d, "the amount of the depreciation in the present silver money when compared with the standard of our silver money from 43d Eliz to 56th Geo. III."

Government, says Mr Thompson, are not to take advantage of their own wrong (having reduced the intrinsic value of the shilling for their own benefit), and, therefore, he contends that, in justice to the trader, as well as from motives of policy, the basis of the exchange for repayment of advances in China should be formed on the principle of the price of standard silver, s e 4s 3d, 878 dec per dollar adding interest, the dollar taken

\* " At the standard of our silver money, in respect to France, francs 24 743 were intrinsically equal to 20 shillings but at the present standard of our silver money, francs 23 243 are intrinsically equal to 20 shillings. And in respect to the silver money of the United States of America, the dollar of the standard of their mint was intrinsically equal to 4s 3d 848 dec of our old silver money, but the same dollar is now equal to 4s ■ 152 dec of our s ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

up in China should be repaid at the rate of 4s 5d. If, by any accident, the dollar could be obtained in China at a less cost than 4s 5d, the government must submit to a proportionate reduction of the rate of bills on England drawn in repayment of advances in China. "It may, however, be presumed that, if the government were to declare at once, in England, that they would advance dollars in China to be paid for in England by bills at 30 days' sight, and at 4s 5d for each dollar so advanced, those terms would be accepted by many traders, previously to the commencement of their outward voyages, and, as rates so fixed would have a very great influence on such bills as might be negotiated only in China, it may be inferred the government might make the whole annual remittance from China at or about that rate of exchange."

In his "Conclusion," Mr. Thompson states that, since the opening of the China trade, bills drawn from China, in favour of the Company, for dollars advanced by their agents at Canton, have been at 1s 7d per dollar, and six months' sight, bills drawn from China by Company's agents, for dollars received by them at Canton, on the Bengal government, have been at the rate of 206 sicca rupees per 100 dollars, and bills drawn in England by the Company on India for cash received in London, and at 60 days' sight, have been at the following average rates, namely, on Calcutta, at 2s the sicca rupee, on Bombay and Madras, 1s 11d the new rupee.

Now, with respect to the exchange with China, as the trader receives a dollar in China for his bill on England at 4s 7d and six months' sight, the real price of the dollar at Canton (deducting the 12 months' interest before the bill is payable in London) would be equal to 4s 1d 3½ dec, and as it would cost the trader 4s 5d 2½ dec (according to Mr Thompson's calculation\*) to send a dollar from England to China, it would be more advantageous to purchase dollars in China, by a bill on England, at 4s 7d, than to send a dollar from England to China, by rather more than 1½ per cent.

As respects the exchanges with India, the Company now receive in London cash for bills on Calcutta at 2s the sicca rupee, and at 60 days' sight. Add the loss of interest during transit, 0d 60 dec, the rupee costs the trader, purchasing in London, in China, 2s 0d 60 dec. The exchange on Calcutta from Canton being 206 sicca rupees per 100 dollars, to place 100 dollars in China by a Company's bill on Calcutta, purchased in London, would cost £21. 2s 3d, or for each dollar 4s 2d 67½ dec, hence it would be more advantageous to give 2s 0d 60 dec per sicca rupee in London for a Company's bill on Calcutta, and to sell that bill in China at 206 sicca rupees per 100 dollars, than to purchase a dollar in the London market for remittance, by more than 5 per cent, and the bill purchased in London would be more advantageous than purchasing a dollar in China by a bill on England at 4s 7d, by more than 3½ per cent.

\* He takes the price of dollars in the London market at 4s 10d per ounce, which gives the cost of a dollar 4s 2d 23½ dec add ½ per cent for insurance brokerage and shipping charges, and interest during transit to China, 3 months at 5 per cent, 2½ per cent, equal together to 0s 3d 6½ dec total 4s 5d 2½ dec.

The net product of 100 dollars in the Calcutta mint is Sa. Rs. 206 956 dec. A dollar sent from London would cost in China 4s 5d. 241 dec, sent from London to Calcutta, the same, therefore, 100 dollars would cost in Calcutta, £22 3s. 8d., and as 100 dollars would produce in the Calcutta mint Sa. Rs. 206 956 dec, each rupee would cost 2s 1d 720 dec, whereas it could be placed in Calcutta, by the purchase of a Company's bill in London, for 2s 0d 60 dec. It would, therefore, be more advantageous to purchase a bill in London on Calcutta, than to send dollars from London for coinage in Calcutta, by about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The preferable course, so long as circumstances remain the same, is to purchase in London Company's bills on Calcutta, for negotiation in China.

The interests of the East India Company are thus affected for 2s received in England, they grant a bill on Calcutta for one sicca rupee, and 60 days' sight, add  $8\frac{1}{2}$  months' interest before the bill is paid in Calcutta, *visâ* China, 0d 850 dec, total, 2s 0d 850 dec, which is more than the intrinsic value of a sicca rupee at 3s 2d per ounce, by 0d 284 dec. Therefore, the Company receive more than 1 per cent beyond the intrinsic value of the rupee.

In China, the Company receive dollars in exchange for their bills on Calcutta at 208 sicca rupees per 100 dollars, and at 30 days' sight. Allowing Sa. Rs. 2 145 dec interest for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months (transit and sight), they pay in China Sa. Rs. 203 655 dec per 100 dollars, or Sa. Rs. 2 038 dec for each dollar. Suppose this dollar to be advanced to the London trader in China, for his bill on England, at 4s 7d (or 4s 4d 381 dec, deducting interest), each rupee costs the Company 2s 1d 702 dec. But the Company receive in London for a bill on Calcutta, 2s 0d 850 dec per sicca rupee, which is less, by about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent than the price they pay for dollars purchased in China by bills on Calcutta, for the purpose of making advances to the London trader in China, for bills on England. It is, therefore, advantageous for the Company to sell a sicca rupee in London for 2s, whether the intrinsic value of that coin be considered, or the rate be compared with the result of dollars purchased in China for sale to the London traders there.

The amount received by the Company in England for bills on Bombay, in the last two years, is £290,000, the amount of bills on Calcutta, during the same period, being £780,000. The course which the bills, bought in London and payable in Bombay, will take, Mr Thompson concludes will be thus: they will be sold at Canton for dollars, in the same way as the Calcutta bills. But at what rate will the trader sell his dollars in Canton for bills on Bombay? He assumes that the basis for the exchange on Bombay will be the net produce of dollars in the Bombay mint, and as 100 dollars yield 218 rupees there, the trader will expect that sum for every 100 dollars sold by him in China for bills on Bombay. The effect of such a rate of exchange will be this: the trader pays in London 1s 11d for each Bombay rupee, costing him, with loss of interest, in Canton, 1s 11d 479 dec, consequently, one dollar, at 218 rupees per 100 dollars, would

cost the trader from England, at Canton, 4s. 3d. 184 dec. But it has been shown that the trader, by his bill on England at 4s. 7d. per dollar, does in fact pay only 4s. 4d. 381 dec. for a dollar received in China; whence it follows, that it is better for him to buy a bill in London for sale in China, than a dollar in China for his bill on England, by about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The Company receive, in London, for a rupee payable at Bombay, 1s. 11d.; adding interest during transit, 1s. 11d. 815 dec.; whereas the Bombay rupee is intrinsically worth 1s. 11d. 040 dec.; which gives them a gain of 0d. 775 dec. on each rupee, or more than 3 per cent. Supposing they gave bills on Bombay for dollars received in China, on the principle of the net out-turn of the mint; 100 dollars received at Canton would be paid at Bombay with 218 rupees, but, deducting interest for use of the money, with only Rs. 215.729 dec., or Rs. 2.157 dec. for a dollar. And for a dollar sold to the trader at Canton for his bill on England, they would receive, deducting interest, 4s. 4d. 381 dec., or (at Rs. 2.157 dec. for a dollar) 2s. 0d. 284 dec. for each rupee; whilst for a rupee sold in London for 1s. 11d., they receive, as before shown, 1s. 11d. 815 dec. It would, therefore, be better for the Company to sell a dollar in China, than to sell a rupee in London, by nearly 3 per cent.

In the case of the exchange on Bombay, at 218 rupees per 100 dollars, it appears better for the trader to purchase a Bombay rupee in London at 1s. 11d. than a dollar in China for his bill on London at 1s. 7d.; at the same time, the Company, by selling a Bombay rupee in London for 1s. 11d., obtain an advantage beyond the intrinsic value of that rupee. Further, it is better for the Company to sell a dollar in China for a bill on England, than to sell a Bombay rupee in London for their bill on Bombay.

These are some of the minute calculations in Mr. Thompson's book, with reference to the complex money transactions which are in operation in the conjoint trade of England, India and China, connected with the finances of India; and, assuming the figures to be correct (as they have proved in all the instances in which we have tested them) they exhibit some curious anomalies.

We have no room to notice the other subjects treated in the work, and which are, indeed, of inferior importance. His third part recommends the employment of small ships in the China trade, in preference to large; his fourth part contains some reflections, neither very new nor very striking, upon the intercourse between British traders and the authorities and people of China; and part the fifth suggests the advantage which would accrue to the English trade by the transfer of Macao to the British government by the Portuguese. Mr. Thompson presumes that the government of Portugal can attach but little importance to the possession of Macao, and would surrender it, with the rights pertaining to it which they acquired from the Chinese, in exchange for some territory in western India; and that it might be occupied by a British force without opposition from the Chinese. We concur with Mr. Thompson as to the advantage of such an arrangement; but we are persuaded that neither would the Portuguese resign Macao, nor the Chinese (if they could help it) permit us to occupy it.



## MR. MOORCROFT'S JOURNEY TO BALKH AND BOKHARA.

JOURNAL OF GHOLAUM HYDER KHAN, EDITED, WITH NOTES, BY MAJOR HEARSEY.

THE following narrative, extracted from the journal of Gholaum Hyder Khan, who accompanied Mr. Wm. Moorcroft in his journey ■ Balkh and Bokhara, in the years 1819—1825, contains a detailed description of the incidents of that journey (of which few and scanty particulars only have been yet published); of the death of that enterprising traveller, and that of Messrs Trebeck and Guthrie, his companions; and of the writer's own captivity and return to Bareilly, during the years 1826 and 1827.

Gholaum Hyder Khan is a native of Bareilly, and by caste a Patan; his father came originally from Agwanistan Candahar, and was a soldier under the Patan family, who had usurped the whole of Kuthair from the emperors of Delhi. Kuthair is very improperly called Rohilkund, as *roh* signifies mountainous, ravines, or hilly. His father died sixteen years ago, leaving a family of four sons and one daughter.

Gholaum Hyder Khan, when a young man, entered into Major Hearsey's service; he was then seventeen years old, and accompanied him and Mr. Moorcroft into Chinese Tataria in 1812, when they went disguised as Hindoo fakerees to the sacred lake Mansurwar; he then evinced some disposition to become a traveller, and paid much attention to Mr. Moorcroft's surgical operations, some of which he afterwards performed himself.

In 1815, the war breaking out with the Gorkceahs, and Major Hearsey being ordered to levy a force of Rohillehs, by Lord Hastings, to act as a partisan, he raised 1,500 men, armed with matchlock guns, and formed them into companies; Gholaum Hyder Khan got the command of one, with the rank of soubadar. In one month this force was raised, disciplined a little, marched on the second month into the mountains, and on the third opposed the foe, and drove the Gorkceahs out of Chumpawut, the capital of Kalee Kumroon, and forced them to abandon the country, and fly into Kutoolgurrh for protection. As Major Hearsey had no cannon, and but just as much ammunition as the men could possibly carry besides their own provisions for seven days, and their baggage, he was obliged to divide his force, to watch the enemy, and prevent their crossing the Kalee river. Five hundred men were detached to surround the fort of Kutoolgurrh (which had a garrison of 400 men in it), under the command of Lieut. W. Martindell; 300 men were obliged to form a chain of communication down to the plains, for the protection of supplies; and 300 men were placed, and entrenched, at several ferries over the Kalee river; about 300 effective men remained with Major Hearsey at Chumpawut, where he was forming a depôt of provisions, to enable him to advance. On the 31st of March 1815, intelligence having been received by the Major of 500 men having effected a passage across the Kalee, and were making a stockade, he marched the same night seven coses, and attacked them early in the morning, with only 270 men. On the 1st of April he sent off for reinforcements from Kutoolgurrh, but about three o'clock ■ m., the enemy had effected the passage of about 1,500 more men, under Hustee Dhul Choutra and Jeyroka Sirdar. An action took place; the party had no ammunition left, were defeated, and the major left on the field of battle severely wounded, and was made a prisoner. Gholaum Hyder Khan, having been shot through both his thighs by an arrow, early in the action, had retired to the rear, and escaped falling into the enemy's hands.

and a few servants, proceeded, on the fourth day, towards Lahore, with a hurkara from the Sookhait rajah, to see them safe as far as his boundary extended. From Sookhait, he proceeded eight coss, to a place called Secunder Ghattee (or pass); then to Hultee village, below a descent, twelve coss; then to Mehulmoree, nine coss; this place was in the boundary of the Kangra rajah, Sunchar Chund; from thence to a large well (*boulee*): here two of Rajah Sunchar Chund's *sepoys* accompanied Mr. Moorcroft to procure supplies and protect him. Mr. Moorcroft rode frequently on horseback, and sometimes in a jumpan.

The next day he arrived at Nadone, Sunchar Chund's capital, where Mr. Moorcroft halted one day. Nadone is situated in a plain, with a pleasing aspect; the houses are built with stone, and many with burnt brick; it appears thinly inhabited. The rajah was not there.

From hence Mr. Moorcroft left the Lahore road, and made an excursion to see the famous place called Jooala Mookce, or the apertures from which flames issue from the ground. They crossed the Beas river, in a boat, leaving all their baggage at Nadone. Mr. Moorcroft halted two days, to examine this place, which is sacred to the Hindoos. He went to the large Mundeer, or temple, and presented the hyagees and brahmins with Rs. 25, who permitted him to examine minutely the inside of the place. From the quantity of ghee, fruits, and sweetmeats presented by the votaries, every thing had a black and greasy appearance; and three small flames, of a bluish colour, issued from a large slab of black stone at the bottom, on the floor: the flames are about six inches high, and an inch in diameter. Mr. Moorcroft lighted a lamp, and applied it to some other parts of the wall, which ignited, and kept alight for a short time. He boiled some of the water of a place in the vicinity, and procured a species of salt therefrom. There is a good bazar here, containing above sixty shops, of which many are sweetmeat-makers. The people were very attentive and polite. This was the place Aurgzeb, the emperor, wanted to shut up, and turned a small stream into it; but the flames still issuing, he ordered a very thick iron plate to be fastened down thereon; but still the flame found its way out of other apertures: at last he gave up the attempt, and made it a present to the brahmins, acknowledging that there was some mystery in it that could not be comprehended.

On the third day, Mr. Moorcroft returned to Nadone. From thence he proceeded to a place called Rajpoor-ké-hutte, a small market of a few shops, where they vend flour, &c. This was the boundary of Rajah Sunchar Chund's country. At this place Mr. Moorcroft halted, it being nine coss from Nadone. The coss here are small, not being above a mile and two furlongs long. The next day, Mr. Moorcroft proceeded to a fort called Rajpoor, which is on a hill, and garrisoned by Rajah Runjeet Sing's troops, and commanded by a Seek called Muggur Mull, without whose permission the soldiers said they would not let Mr. Moorcroft proceed onwards, being a European. Here he was obliged to halt, and sent Meer Izut Oollah to Muggur Mull, who at first was averse to Mr. Moorcroft's going forwards; but afterwards acceded, and sent a writer and a confidential man to see him safe out of his boundary. Mr. Moorcroft moved forwards, to a place called Umbké Huttee, six coss, a small bazar; the road being along the bank of a small stream, with hills on each side, and a few mango trees near the bazar, from whence the place derived its name. Next morning, he proceeded to a pass called Hooshiarpoor, three coss, and descended by a water-course, sometimes dry, into the plains, to the town of Hooshiarpoor Bujwara, six coss. Beyond the pass, at this latter place, are a

number of Mussulman weavers, who make very fine cotton turbans, and pieces of cotton cloth, which have a soft silky feel, and wear very well, and are cheap. This ■ in Rajah Runjeet Sing's territories. Mr. Moorcroft was obliged to put up in a fakeer's *tuckee*, where there were several tombs to the north of the city. Motee Ram Dewan was the soubah or viceroy of this place, and the kotwaul of the city was named Dill Bang Roy. The next morning, when Mr. Moorcroft was preparing to march, the kotwaul's people told him that he should not proceed without Motee Ram's orders. The dewan was at a place called Phullear, about eighteen coss or two days' journey from Hooshiarpoor, and only five or six miles from Loodhiana, which ■ on the opposite side of the river Sutlej, and where there is a strong detachment of British troops. At Phoolloor there is a strong mud fort and garrison of the Seeks, and several cannon mounted on the bastions. Meer Izut Oollah Khan hired a *buhler* or carriage, drawn by two oxen, and went there in two days; he waited on Motee Ram, who treated him rather uncourteously at first, but desired him to go to Amritsir, and ask permission of Rajah Runjeet Sing. He furnished him with a passport, and gave him a man to conduct him in safety as far as his jurisdiction extended. Meer Izut Oollah returned in two days to Mr. Moorcroft, and at his request proceeded on to Rajah Runjeet Sing. Mr. Moorcroft was obliged to go inside of Hooshiarpoor, where the kotwaul kept him in strict confinement, under a guard, looking upon him as a deserter or spy. The Meer reached Amritsir in five days, where he waited on Daissah Sing, the commandant of the fort called Govindgurh; from hence he sent a petition to the rajah, who was then in Multan, but who returned by dawk to Lahore. Daissah Sing requested the Meer to return immediately to Hooshiarpoor, and sent six horsemen and two respectable men with him to accompany Mr. Moorcroft. In the mean time, an order arrived from the rajah to Motee Ram Dewan, desiring him to send a present (*sceesut*) of Rs. \$50, and eleven trays of sweetmeats, to Mr. Moorcroft, and to see him safe out of his boundary towards Lahore. Upon receipt of this order, the kotwaul was very servile and obedient to Mr. Moorcroft, who proceeded, after a detention of fifteen days, on the sixteenth day, to Kuratpoor, fourteen coss. Here a man named Uttur Sing Jemmadar, and fifteen Seek footmen, armed with matchlocks, met him, sent by Daissah Sing, as an honorary guard for him. He marched to Kuppootullah, ten coss; next day to the Bhyrowaul ferry over the Ravee river, which he crossed in a boat, and pitched near the fort; eight coss. Here Futtah Sing Ullwa Wala sent a *sceesut* and Rs. 50; the sweetmeats he accepted, but returned the money: twenty-five Seeks were sent also to relieve the former men, Kuppootullah being in Futtah Sing Ullwa Wala's country. At the ferry of Bhyrowaul, Meereo Mul, a kact, or writer, also joined Mr. Moorcroft, sent by the rajah to see that he was furnished regularly with supplies. Next day he encamped at Gooroo-Ké-Jundeeals, a large place, with good bazars; ten coss. Here Kootooh Deen Khan, a Patan chief of Kiessoor, and 500 horse, came to meet and escort Mr. Moorcroft, as the rajah was afraid that Phoolah Sing Akhallee would attack and murder Mr. Moorcroft. About ten o'clock the next day, he reached Amritsir, and put up in a garden, called Khooshial Sing's, which was surrounded by a brick wall, and had one gate; ten coss. In the evening, Hakeem Emam Deen, and a few followers, came and presented him with Rs. 250, and eleven trays of sweetmeats, and behaved very attentively to him. Next day he proceeded to Bunncewaul, twelve coss. Here a son, by some suhailee or concubine, of the rajah's, waited on Mr. Moorcroft, and brought a

present of Rs. 50, which Mr. Moorcroft rejected. The next day he arrived at Shahlimar,° a beautiful garden, close to Lahore, built by the former emperors of Delhi; here he remained during the night, and was visited by Ilakem Azeezodeen, who questioned him upon the purport of his visit; and after being satisfied with Mr. Moorcroft's answers, returned to Lahore, which is only five miles from Shahlimar: the distance came this day was nine coss. From Shahlimar to the city is a continued series of ruins of gardens and tombs, built of red granite and bricks; some very handsome arches. The marble tomb-stones have been dug and carried away by the Seeka. The fountains were all desired to be played, and the gardeners brought presents of fruits and flowers, to whom Mr. Moorcroft gave as presents Rs. 10.

The next morning, after breakfast, Mr. Moorcroft proceeded to a new garden, called *Nya Rang*, outside of the city of Lahore, not far from the Summun bastion. In this garden was a new wooden bungalow, in which he put up, about five miles from Shahlimar. After three days' halting, on the fourth day, about eight o'clock a m., Ilakem Azeezodeen came to fetch him to an audience of the rajah, which took place in the Summun bastion. He entered two of the city gates of Lahore, mounted on horseback, and dismounted at a third gate, from whence he proceeded on foot: they had to pass through three other gates, at which were stationed guards. Rajah Runjeet Sing was seated in state, on a golden chair, and had a silver one placed at a little distance for Mr. Moorcroft to sit upon. After making several inquiries about his health, he was questioned about the cause of his visit, and what were his intentions, and where he was going; to all which, Mr. Moorcroft made satisfactory answers, and presented the rajah with some pistols, an English sword, a small model of a six-pounder cannon, some English gunpowder, and small flints. About six of the rajah's saddle-horses were standing, very richly caparisoned, near where they had the interview; these were brought for Mr. Moorcroft's inspection, and of course he praised them very much: they were very fat. The rajah was much pleased, and said to him, "as you are a judge of good horses, you shall see all my private stud;" and he gave orders for fifty of them to be shown daily to Mr. Moorcroft. The interview lasted about an hour, when Mr. Moorcroft returned to the new garden, much gratified with the affable demeanour of Rajah Runjeet Sing.

The rajah is about five feet seven or eight inches high, stout, but not fat; has a long beard, which from age is white and black; has an oval-formed face, common nose, face very much speckled with the small-pox, and has lost his left eye; his colour is dark brown, and he appears about sixty-two years of age; he seems active and intelligent. In speaking he used the Panjabee language; his voice was soft and pleasing to the ear; his manners did not appear polished.

On the second day after this interview, he showed Mr. Moorcroft a number of his horses, in the garden called Khonsial Sing's: Mr. Moorcroft approved of them very much. The rajah returned to the city, and Mr. Moorcroft to his bungalow. By order of the rajah, he was daily supplied with a quantity of fire-wood, sheep, rice, flour, sugar, and salt, &c., which he accepted of for five days, and then begged to be excused.

Two days after inspecting the horses, Mr. Moorcroft was invited to see the rajah's troops perform their evolutions. This was done near the Summun bastion, outside of the city, in a plain. There were four regiments of infantry, armed with muskets and bayonets, who went through the English manoeuvres, and afterwards fired a salute with four guns, six-pounders, and all their

musketry. The Seek regular infantry wore blue turbans. There were also some Gorkceahs; but there was little or no uniformity in their dress; they had no European officers; the muskets and bayonets were of Lahore manufacture.

As Mr. Moorcroft expressed a wish to see the city, the rajah ordered the hakeem, Areezooden, to send his brother, Eumamooden, with him. The next day, in the evening, two elephants, with Hindoostanee howdahs, were sent, on which Mr. Moorcroft mounted, accompanied by Meer Izut Oollah, and proceeded to view the city. They entered by the Mustee gateway, near the Summun bastion, and went through the bazars, which were narrow, paved with bricks, clinker-wise, and a gutter in the centre. The houses were three and four stories high, of brick and mortar. The Akhalcees were very insolent, abusing them as Europeans. There appears a brisk trade going forward, and the city was very populous. Instead of going to the principal worshipping place of the Seeks, and making presents to their gooroo, he went to a musjeet, called Vazier Khan's, and there gave ten rupees to the Mussulmans. He also scattered about twenty rupees' worth of pice as he went along to the fakcers and rabble in the city. From the musjeet, he came out at the Delhi gateway, and proceeded home through avenues of old walls, broken graves, and musjeets, of the Mussulmans. He had after this three other interviews; in the last he had his leave of audience for departure, and received his *khilat*, or honorary dress, which consisted of a pair of white shawls, a red flowered shawl-handkerchief, some pieces of khromkhaub, Benares doputah, and several pieces of cotton cloth, besides a pearl necklace, consisting of three rows, of little value, and a bulgee of gold, set with some precious stones. Similar things of less value were given to Meer Izut Oollah and his brother and son; they were furnished with a guard of regular sepoy, and an usher with a silver stick, and with orders to all his governors, as far as Cashmere, to see him safe. Mr. Moorcroft distributed, as a present to the rajah's servants who brought the trays with the presents, Rs. 200.

#### EDITOR'S NOTES.

(a) Bumoree is a small village, inhabited by the hill people, at the foot of the mountains on the high road from Bareilly to Almora. It is in the forest. A little beyond it is a place established by government, where a native, of the commissariat department, resides, to furnish provisions to people going backwards or forwards; this is called *hauz* or *godown* (from originally having been built of timber); it is now newly constructed, upon a larger and better scale, by government; and there is accommodation for people that are travellers to put up in. The climate here, from April to the end of September, is very noxious and malarious: most of the natives of the plains or of the mountains, who only sleep there, during those months, for one night, exposed to the dew and air, are attacked with violent jungle or marsh fevers, which carry them off in three or four days.

(b) Bheem Taul is a beautiful lake, surrounded by mountains, on the road to Almora; it is the first stage from the plains into the mountains. Here is another godown and commissariat establishment. The difference of climate from Bumoree, below, is very great, and felt more in April, when the hot westerly wind is blowing at Bumoree, and the thermometer ranges 110° in the godown or tent; and at Bheem Taul, which is not above 3,300 feet in perpendicular height (or rather less) above it, is at 76° or 78° in the middle of the day; and at night a fire is very agreeable. To this sudden change of climate I impute the frequent sickness of the natives; they have little clothing, and no cover from the damp, noxious, chill air of Bumoree during the night, which appears so comparatively warmer to them coming from Bheem Taul.

(c and d) Proceeding from Bheem Taul, on the next day's march, the road ascends and crosses the summit of the Gagurdooree mountain, which is considerably higher than the ridge on which Almora is built, and snow lodges on it for several days during the months of December, January, and February; the road is a very good one, constantly repaired by government. This day's halting-place is at Raungurh, at which there is another godown. From the mountain opposite, to the west, a great quantity of very fine iron is produced; it is formed into pigs, and costs here about Rs. 4 per maund of 86 lbs. weight; for the carriage from hence to Roodurpoor, in the plains, the merchants pay the porters as hire, from 8 to 12 annas; so that they can afford to sell it for Rs. 5, 8 annas, to Rs. 6 per maund. At Peora, the third day's march into the mountains, is another godown; this is situated in an unpleasant spot; but turning the shoulder of the road previous, towards the last descent to it, a most grand and awful view breaks upon the sight. Almora appears in the foreground, and behind, the immense snowy range of mountains lift up their heads or summits to the skies; this is seen partially from one or two places descending from the summit of the Gagurdooree, but imperfectly, on account of the lofty oak forest (of the *ilix* species), and the sudden turns in descending. The nearest of this snowy range is the mountain called Ramee, which is nearly 26,000 feet in perpendicular height above the level of the sea, and perpetually covered with snow. It appears due north of Almora. These are higher than the Andes, and are part of the chain of the highest mountains in the world.

(e) Almora is the present capital of Kumaon; it is built on the ridge of a mountain about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Hon. Company have here a garrison of half a battalion, or five companies, of sepoys, and a provincial corps, originally Gorkceahs, but is now composed mostly of hill people, called Khurceahs: their pay being only Rs. 5 per month, the Gorkceahs would not stay upon it, as the sepoy gets Rs. 8 per month; and in my opinion one Gorkceah in the mountains is equal to four sepoy, and in the plains to two; they are a hardy, bold, obedient, and faithful race of mountaineers, and possess as much active courage as our Europeans.

This is a place (since we conquered it) to which many sick Europeans resort from the plains, for the benefit of their health; the springs of water above are very good, although they attack the bowels in April; but the climate, as a capital, is a very bad one. The original capital was Chumpiwat, in Kallee Kumaon; but not minding the views of the Gorkceahs in their intentions of conquering the countries to the north-west, they fixed upon Almora as their head-quarters.

Bum Shah Chowra was the last Nepaulish chief who commanded here; it was taken by the British forces under Col. Jasper Nicolls, in 1815: although he commanded the division, the whole credit of the taking of this place by assault is due to the late gallant good soldier Lieut. Col. Leys, of the Company's service, 4th regt. N.I.

Here there is a pretty good hear, and things are moderate and cheap, considering the expense of carriage; each hill-porter taking R. 1 for every load weighing 60 lbs. which he brings up from Bumoree to the capital.

The hill people have already benefitted very much from their change of masters, and have become rich and affluent; the cultivation has already trebled the proportion that there was before, and the revenue has nearly doubled. The credit of all this is due to Mr. Traill, the commissioner of Kumaon, who has made himself a perfect master of the hill language, and is beloved by all the hill people. Should sickness or urgent family affairs oblige him to quit Almora, his loss will be severely felt.

(f) Jothleemint is situated in Paen Kundee, in the kingdom of Gurliwaul, and is the winter place of residence of the rawul (the pope) or high-priest of Budree Nat'h (one of the Hindoo incarnations of the deity). There are two roads to this place, the upper and lower one; the lower one is the easiest and most accessible, the upper one the shortest; the latter is travelled in the hot weather and rainy season (of the plains), and the lower one is passable all the year round. The climate is very salubrious, water good, and soil very productive. This place, and the produce of a great many villages in this vicinity, are appropriated to the use of the temple of

Budree Nat'h. The head priest is a Dékansee bramin by caste; but the whole of the hill brahmins and attendants on the idol deity lead a very dissolute and debauched life.

The pilgrims, who come to make offerings at the shrine, in common years, give a revenue of from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000; but on the Koomb year (when Jupiter completes his twelfth year, and enters into the sign of Aquarius), sometimes as much as a lac of rupees (£10,000) have been collected. There is a *sandha bhurt* (or a place where victuals are given in charity), for distributing flour or rice to the pilgrims coming to Budree Nat'h, kept up at Peepalkotee, where they get one day's allowance, undressed; but at Budree Nat'h, all the pilgrims who go there receive dressed rice or provisions for three days, from the temple, which is called the *peraut*, or food of the deity. Budree Nat'h is three marches beyond Jotshcemuth, due north, situated on the right bank of the Bishun Gunga. There are hot springs, and cisterns made to bathe in. The snow lies all round the temple, all the year round. Beyond Budree Nat'h, about five miles, is the Bhotuah village of Mana. From Jotshcemuth you have to cross the Doulee river, close to its junction with the Bishun Gunga over the Doulee river; there is an excellent spar bridge, called a *sanga*, from whence to Budree Nat'h a capital road was made in 1826, by the orders of government; but the expense was defrayed by some opulent native.

(g) Tupobun is a neat small village, five miles beyond Jotshcemuth, on the road to Neetee; it is the winter residence of the Bouteekis of the Neetee Pass, who all have houses and warehouses here. As soon as the snow falls at Neetee, they come down with their families, goats, sheep, and yaks, and remain here until March. They lock up their houses at Neetee, which are entirely covered with snow; and there is no danger to their effects, either by man or beast. Tupobun is situated on the left bank of the Doulee or Alukmudra river, and has a *sanga*, or spar bridge, over it, which communicates with a strong bold country, which never was subjected to the Gorkoah yoke: they once attempted to send a force, but the Bouteekis had an action with them, and checked them, at a pass beyond Jotshcemuth, above Hurrigaon; they afterwards carried away all their effects from Tupobun, crossed the Doulee, breaking down the spar bridge, and defied the Gorkoahs, who could not follow them. About half a mile beyond Tupobun, are several hot springs, issuing from the sides of a small stream, and in the bed. This stream falls into the Doulee. On a small ascent of table-land from this stream, called Galeegar, on its right bank, and between it and the river Doulee, is another hot spring. The hill people have made a small excavation in the rock, eight feet square, and paved the top parts with slabs of stones. The water is warmer than that of the Seeta Koon near Moonghyr, is pure, no offensive smell, nor does it leave any deposit of tufa or iron. There are several hot springs, also, above this cistern. On the margin were growing several beautiful flowers, and large beds of spearmint. The natives say that the bathing is good for asthmatic and rheumatic people. A little above Tupobun, the furze makes its appearance, and gooseberry-bushes.

To the right hand, above Tupobun, is the ascent to the Gotung mountain and pass of that name, which we crossed in 1808 and in 1812, going to Parma. Beautiful and grand forests of fir, oak, holly, maples, horse-chestnuts, boxwood, service-apple, cornel, hazel-nuts, &c; very fine strawberries. This mountain is of immense extent.

(h) Neetee is a village inhabited by Bouteekis, and the last inhabited place you meet with going through the snowy mountains into Tibet, or Oomklyse, by the pass of that name; it is situated on the left bank of the Doulee river, and is only inhabited about six months in the year: after the snow begins falling in November, the inhabitants return to a place called Tapobun, about eight miles from Jotshcemuth, where they have good houses. At Tapobun are hot springs, the qualities of which have not yet been proved by any scientific Europeans; but seem favourable in all rheumatic and scorbutic cases. It was by the Neetee Pass, in 1812, that Mr. Moorcroft and Major Hearsy penetrated, in disguise, as Hindoo fakirs, into Chinese Tatar, and went to the lake Massuwur.

About two miles above Jotabeemuth, on the same mountain, is a most beautiful belt of forest, consisting of cedars, firs, cypresses, yew, holly, oak, horse-chestnut, walnut, cornel, elm, maple, beech, hazel-nuts, service apple, boornance (rhododendron), and various other trees and bushes, above this belt, which is near 2½ miles in depth, is the snow, on the edge, between the forest and snow, are thousands of various kinds of beautiful flowers, and great numbers of golden and argus pheasants, woodcocks, chukcores, black partridges, and many singing birds, besides musk-deer, deer, stags, elks, lems and leopards altogether. Jotabeemuth and its vicinity is the most delightful climate and salubrious spot in the mountains. Grain of all kinds, butter, and honey are plentiful, honey being cheap, good, and in great quantities. Plenty of fine sheep, goats, and fowls. Ducks, geese, and pigs (there are many wild hogs in the forest) would thrive if introduced.

For change of air or health, this is the spot for a European to repair to, and stay eight months. From hence he can make excursions into the wildest of the snowy regions, and if a botanist, mineralogist, or geologist, he would have full occupation, and I have no doubt but that his researches would lead to the discovery of gold, silver, and other mines—and very valuable ones. The country has never been explored, and although the English have had possession of it nearly fifteen years, the public knows very little about it. Some few enlightened individuals only have been there.

(i) Simnuggan is the capital of the kingdom of Gushwal, it is situated in a valley on the left bank of the Alaknunda river. The violent earthquake, which occurred in 1805, nearly destroyed the whole city; many lives were lost. This earthquake preceded the conquest of the country by the Gorkhas, at present it is under the jurisdiction of the British Government, but is dwindling away. The climate here is warm, there are several groves of mango trees in the vicinity.

(j) Latta was a small village, but has now become the place of residence of the descendants of the Simnuggan Rajah named Partiman Singh, who was killed by the Gorkhas at Goooodwar, in the Dyrk Doon, the present name is Seccondinshan Singh to whom the Company have given half his father's former territories, his revenues now amount to about Rs. 1,30,000 per annum, but he is universally disliked by his subjects, being of a hard, stingy, liberal character, and saves up two thirds of his revenues annually.

(k) Goooodwar, in the Dyrk Doon, is the capital thereof, it contains the tomb of Goooodwar Bahadur, of the Nank Shuk profession, the religion adopted by the Seeks, of which he was a priest. The Doon is a valley, which lies between two ranges of mountains, bounded by the river Jumna to the north west, and the river Ganges to the south east. It is about fifty six miles long, and about sixteen broad, and in elevation may be about 340 feet higher than Sahampon, it is a fertile spot, and has two rivers running through it,—the Assan, north west, which falls into the Jumna, and the Soum, south east, which falls into the Ganges. It was in Dyrk, close to the temple or tomb of Bahadur, that Rajah Pateemun Mun Sah, the last independent ruler of Goooodwar was killed by the Gorkhas. At about miles from hence, at a most contemptible little hill fort, called Nili Poonce (which has been raised to the ground) the gallant Col Gillespie was killed, in 1815. In the Doon, the Hon. Company have a battalion of Gorkhas, commanded by a Capt Young, at present, the civil functions are carried on by the Hon. Mr. Shore, an indefatigable, zealous, and active young man, who was an assistant to Mr. Hall, and who promises to be as much beloved by the hill people. In former days, about the latter end of the reign of the Emperor Mohamud Shah, when the commotions and rebellions of his chiefs rendered the transit of merchandise very hazardous in the plains, a great trade was kept up, through the Doon, with Cashmere and the land revenue and customs yielded annually Rs. 86,000, but since the last fifty years, what with the incursions of the Seeks, and the robberies committed by the Gojins, it had nearly become a forest, but since 1816, when it came under the British Government, it has begun to thrive again and will in the course of a very few years, become a valuable pergunnah.

(l) At Haridwar, the Ganges issues from the last range of mountains into the



plains; this is a most sacred place with the Hindoos; all those who can afford it have the ashes of their relatives thrown into the sacred stream, close to a place called Hurka Pyree (a stone which has the impression of two footsteps thereon). all those whose ashes are deposited at this place are sure of going to the Hindoo paradise, called Bykoont.

There is a large fair held here annually, in the month of April; the number of people who come to bathe sometimes amounts to three lacs; these come from all parts of India, and bring with them the ashes of their relatives who have died, which are thrown into the Ganges, at the place above mentioned. Here there are a swarm of brahmins, who strive with each other to get hold of the people to bathe them, and from each they get a rupee or a few pice (a copper coin, two large ones or four small ones making an ana, the sixteenth part of a rupee). As it is a custom with the wealthy Hindoos to put a small piece of gold with the ashes, and whatever silver or gold rings or ornaments they had on when they died, the brahmins have excavated a hollow beyond the steps, and turned the current of the river, so as to prevent its flowing rapidly in this hole; all the heavy things settle, whilst the ashes are floated away; and after the fat, they turn the stream entirely from the spot, and wash the sands, and get small pearls, gold, silver, and various ornaments, this is afterwards divided between those people who have a property in the adjacent temples, who are mostly Goossains and Byngees.

At the last *kumbh mela*, in 1820, a dreadful accident occurred. The stone steps leading down to the bathing place being very precipitous, broad at top and narrow below, the multitude, striving who should get first to bathe at the propitious moment, made a sudden rush, and swept down the Gokceah gund, and above 370 men and women, besides the guard, were jammed together, quite entangled in a most extraordinary manner, and died a most horrible lingering death. Being dark, the multitude still went over the heads and bodies of those who had first fallen, still impelled by the crowds following them. At break of day, the editor was present, and beheld a shocking sight, and strove to dig out many that were alive and below, and then bodies newly immersed in water, but it was impossible, and the dead bodies were obliged to be dragged away from the top. By nine or ten o'clock a.m., the fermentation from the heat and moisture was so very great, that those few who were extracted alive, were covered with blisters, and few of them lived, the greatest number who perished were Byngees and Goossains, who, wearing long hair, were seized by others below them, and this extraordinary entanglement took place there were also a few very fine Beck women amongst the killed.

The editor in this narrative, through the medium of the public newspapers, represented the subject to government, and that worthy, liberal minded, nobleman, Lord Hastings, then governor general of India, immediately ordered a proper bathing place to be made, with a good flight of steps down to the water's edge, under the inspection of a clever engineer-officer, Lieut. Deblude, since which no accidents have occurred. This will remain a record of Lord Hastings' works, when the city of palaces will be mouldering in dust, and not the vestige of a statue or pedestal remains.

At this fair, the merchants commence assembling, in the latter end of March, from all parts of India, bringing the commodities of their different countries for sale. The Kabool people bring down strings of horses, dried furs, assalotids, and other drugs; the Panjabers bring camels, horses, and cloths; the Huteeas bring bullocks, cows, and horses; elephants come from Gorneepoor and Khyeegwah; and there are many thousands of brazer's shops, with the brass and copper pots piled up in bright shining columns. The shawl merchants come from Cashmere and Amritsar, the Jeypoor merchants bring coral beads and jewelry, besides turbans of chintz and cloths; from Calcutta, English superfine and coarse broad-cloths, camlets, chintz, and various English manufactured muslins and cotton cloths find their way, the Doosab sends soft sugar, sugar candy, cotton cloths (fine and coarse), and black blankets; from Benares come silks, Lheemahs, beautiful doputtas, and fine dresses, besides indigo, all the dying drugs almost come down from the mountains. The number of

confectioners' shops is very great, and the pedlars make a most glittering appearance with their wares, consisting of tinzel, beads, tin and pewter ornaments, &c. &c.; and, lastly, the barbers drive a great trade, as every person who has lost either a father, mother, or husband, is obliged to be shaved,—head, beard, and mustaches.

As the assembly is very great, for the protection of the fair the magistrate of Suharunpoor, with his officers, attend, and there is usually a regiment of sepoys, and one of Gorkheas, to preserve the peace at the koomb fair, a regiment of native cavalry also is present, besides a large establishment of police-officers. As no customs or duties are permitted to be levied by government at this place, trade drives on, and has a very brisk and animated appearance. There are numerous bankers' and brokers' shops. There are three kinds of rupees in currency in the purchase of horses, shawls, and other articles from the north west, you pay in a coin called Joalapootee, which is worth about fourteen annas, the next and most universal currency is the old Furruckabad and Bareilly rupee, the third is the Company's new Furruckabad coin, which is a very handsome one, it is milled round the edges, but is proportionally base, having too much alloy in it, and what appears most extraordinary, they continue to strike or mint it in the name of the Emperor Shah Allum, whilst the Emperor Akbar Shauze (or the second) is on the throne of Hindost.

As most of the people who come to the fair come from a great distance, and bring valuable property or cash along with them, they generally come armed, but at a village called Joodipoor, there is a strong military guard and police officers, who disarm them, and put tickets, with the names of the owners, upon them, and they are generally put up in bundles, and claimed by the owners when the fair breaks up. At this time the thieves and upholders (Ootsooghees) are very busy. There are few houses at Hurdwar, and the bya people are obliged to erect temporary huts of grass and reeds (urtees), which are frequently burnt down. Most of the visitants who are attracted to the fair, either by pleasure, curiosity, interest, or religious vows, and intend to bathe, pitch in tents upon the sandy islands, and as the moon is generally at its full about this period at night, there is one of the most animated prospects in the world,—the millee is of small lights made by the Hindoos as propitiatory offerings for their children, are floating on the still surface of the branch of the Ganges which flows through the fair, the voices of thousands of women, singing different strains and lullabies, and the busy hum, which continues until midnight, have a very pleasing animating effect. Afterwards, during the stillness that ensues, the murmuring of the river passing over rocky falls is heard, and the challenges of the sentries are audible. This stillness continues until a day break, then commences the din of camels, horses, asses, and mankind, all this becomes in motion, and the noise continues all day. The fair lasts for nearly fourteen days, and at the end becomes noisome and filthy to a horrid degree, from dead animals and human ordure, the flies pitch in such swarms upon the tents and ropes, that they cover the surface of every thing, they likewise stick to the trees and underwood in the forest, and every one who leaves the fair after midnight carries away a load of them, those who strike their tents and send them off, during the night, to a great distance, sometimes escape, but the editor has known swarms of flies hunting the place for weeks afterward, until dispersed by some severe storm of wind, accompanied with hail, rain, or a thunder-storm, with lightning, which completely destroys them.

(m) At a place called Badshah Mahal, near where the Jumna river quits the Doon, and issues into the plains, are the ruins of a garden and palace, built by Shah Jehan, as was also this garden, called Shahimān.

(n) The Akhallas are a sect of fanatics amongst the Seeks, who are fatalists; they are the most turbulent, dissolute sect amongst them, and admit no proselytes from the lowest dregs of the Hindoo community, admitting sweepers and clummers, they do not acknowledge a deity, but make fate the cause of all things, they go about and commit many disorders, which are winked at by the Seeks.

(o) Shahimān, this is a beautiful garden, built by Humayoon or Akbar, emperors of Delhi. Rajah Ranjeet Sing keeps it in good repair, and the fountains and reservoirs are all in good order. It is five miles from the city of Lahore

*(To be continued)*

## GRIFFINS.

How the name of the winged monster of classic fable came to be applied to the newly-arrived European in India, nobody can tell with any degree of certainty. The origin of the term is quite as obscure as that of *blue-stocking*, and quite as inappropriate to the class of persons whom it is intended to designate, there being no little analogy between ignorance and a griffin, as between learning and cerulean hose. The sobriquet, by whomsoever first established, is now universally attached to persons who are unacquainted with the modes and customs adopted in Anglo-Indian society. A year is allowed for initiation into the somewhat strange usages and manners, which it has pleased the European residents of the three presidencies to sanction and to follow, if, at the end of that period, silly and unadvised persons should transgress these rules and regulations, or should not possess sufficient tact to disguise their ignorance or dislike of them, they become confined "griffins," the term is then applied in contempt, and a man who is said never to have been out of his griffinage, during a long residence in India, must be supposed to be a very obtuse and impracticable person. Certainly, a year at least is necessary to initiate people, possessing something more than moderate capacities, in the strange ways and odd customs, with which they are expected to comply especially as they have very little instruction from their friends and associates, who seem to derive great amusement from the blunders and mistakes made by new comers whom they persecute with as little mercy as the Attansians, in olden time, did their prototypes, the Gryphon. Nothing, indeed, short of inspiration, can prevent a stranger from being the subject of ridicule to old residents, great quantities of observation, and ready dexterity in getting out of a difficulty, will effect much, but they must make up their minds to be laughed at, on account of errors which it is perfectly impossible to avoid.

One of the great difficulties which a griffin has to encounter is that of comprehending the difference of castes amongst his servants, he runs the risk of bringing himself into contempt with the natives in two ways, one by insisting upon their doing what their religion and peculiar calling forbid them to do, the other by suffering himself to be imposed upon by low caste people, who are fond of assuming consequence, and often pretend to be fastidious about things, which belong to their particular department. Such were trifles and unimportant matters of importance, that it is exceedingly difficult for the best bred and most delicately minded person to avoid giving their native servants occasion to call their good manners in question. For instance, if, in very hot weather, ladies or gentlemen are desirous to dip their hands frequently into a finger-glass, the water must be emptied every time by a servant in waiting, and should this practice not be complied with, the servant would not scruple to give his master or mistress a finger-glass in which another person has washed. Natives do not or will not perceive the distinction, they think both equally gross and unclean, and entertain the greatest disgust for those who could so pollute themselves.

There are native customs equally offensive to Europeans, which must be borne with, because no impropriety is attached to them by those by whom they are practised.

People who go to India young have a great advantage, in the opportunity of acquiring an insight into the manners and institutions of the people with whom they associate, and of learning what has been rejected and what has been retained by the European portion of the community. A griffin is constantly erring in these latter points. He is told that he must respect the opinions and prejudices of the natives, and accommodate himself to their notions, and, perceiving one or two customs which he thinks peculiarly judicious, he adopts them *instantly*, and has all his own countrymen up in arms against him, full of wonder that he should so commit himself. Cadets attached to regiments doing duty in small stations, and therefore in a great measure dependent for amusement upon the conversation of the sepoys, and young civilians early qualifying themselves for some responsible office, which sends them into a solitary part of a district, soon become familiar with the causes and meanings of numerous singular observances, of which others less advantageously situated must remain in ignorance all their lives. The officers of king's regiments rarely have an opportunity of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the curious network of Indian society, and the contempt with which the least intellectual portion of this body effort to treat those in the service of the Company, is returned by persons who see them constantly committing some solecism, which must ruin them in the estimation of the Asiatics.

One very great advantage resulting from an accurate knowledge of native habits, is the power it gives of choosing dependants from amongst the most respectable classes, and of knowing how far they ought to be indulged in their respective prejudices. Persons of probity and character are too happy to take service under employers, who will permit them the peaceable exercise of the customs of their forefathers, and these people will not presume beyond the proper forbearing point, because they know that they will be instantly detected in the affectation of scruples which are not sanctioned by their religion. A Mussulman, continually infringing the laws of the prophet by indulging in fermented liquor, will often endeavour to display his fastidious feelings by refusing to put pork or ham upon the table, while the more orthodox, aware that a prayer and an ablution will purify them, never object to this piece of service. A chuprassee, who wore the triple thread, and prided himself not a little on his Brahminical descent, being desired to take a mango from the desert, and give it to a parrot in the verandah, declined on account of his caste, and was instantly dismissed the service by his master, who knew that fruit was not included in the prohibition. This man earnestly implored to be restored to his situation, promising never to offend again, but the example was considered to be salutary as a warning to others, and he was sent away.

There is one danger, however, in early association and intimate acquaintance with the natives, a few weak-minded persons have become so deeply

enamoured of the customs and notions of different sects, as to be Hindoos or Mahomedans in every thing except the name. Many abstain from eating beef or pork from principle, and some go so far as to perform their orisons by bathing in the Ganges. But these are extreme cases, though many carry their compliance with the prejudices of the country much too far, since it is better, by setting an example of sobriety and moderation, to attract admiration to the Christian code, both of civil and religious law, than to sanction the creed of Vishnu or Mahommed by conforming too closely to their precepts. Perhaps, in their desire to please and conciliate, many Christians shew too great a respect for idolatry. It would be unwise as well as ungracious to treat Brahma and his followers contemptuously, but the Hindoos would not be offended by the display of a holy horror in the observation of any pagan rite, especially if it were accompanied by some learned exposition of the way in which they have departed from the more simple faith of their ancestors. Nearly all, even the lowest and most ignorant of the Hindoos, conceive in the acknowledgment that there is only one God, though they choose to worship him under all his attributes, and many opportunities occur of inculcating the great truths of Christianity, which, though they might not always make a suitable impression, would be received with respect, and taken as excuses for a refusal to pay the remotest degree of deference to the shrines and temples devoted to heathen deities. It is said that occasion for great scandal has lately been given in Calcutta, by the assistance accorded by English performers of eminence in the native concerts given at the celebration of the festival of the dark goddess Durga. It is possible that these persons, new to the country, were not aware that they were actually engaged in doing honour to the most horrid rites which ever brought disgrace upon the name of religion, the choice of Handel's music completed the profanation, though perchance intended as a salvo to the conscience. Had the performers been forced into the service, they would have been justified in raising an anthem to the true God, in the midst of the impious chorusses of nautch girls of the most abandoned character, but where the inducement to appear in such contaminating company, was merely of a mercenary nature, the selection could excite nothing save disgust.

The most eminent griffins upon record have been colonels of regiments, and general officers, newly arrived in India. One of the former is said to have sent to the office of the Commander in chief to request that a "cool station" might be selected for his corps, and the commandant of a large brigade, hearing continually of the allowance for *doolies* (palanquins), inquired what sort of "animah" they were, since they seemed to eat so much. It was an act of griffinism never to be forgotten on the part of Bishop Heber, in partaking of the turtle fished up out of the Ganges by his boat's crew. Turtles are never eaten by Europeans in India, unless they have been transported in the early part of their existence to a tank, and thus reared from feeding on the offal of the river. Some persons will be equally scrupulous with regard to fish, and, certainly, it is more satis-

factory to see the table supplied from a piece of water kept as nearly as possible from every kind of contamination, than to run the risk of a method of fattening abhorrent to every feeling.

The manner in which many persons are puzzled in getting for the first time into a palanquin, affords great amusement to the uninitiated. It is certainly a strange operation, difficult even to those who have been accustomed to scramble into a cot. An adept in the art will have the vehicle held sideways, at a little distance from the ground, and seating himself at the edge, will be jerked in by the bearers as they turn it into a horizontal position. In alighting they will in the same way be in a manner thrown out by the sudden turning of the palanquin. The griffin, seeing a person thus ejected, is inclined to laugh, but it forms the perfection of the exit and the entrance, and cannot be attained without some skill and training. A griffin, unadvisedly attempting to sit down in the nonchalant manner of an experienced traveller, might get a very awkward fall, similar to that which awaits the person who erroneously fancies that there is a chair behind him; the descent is more easy, though some dexterity is required in alighting feet foremost. The safest way of getting either in or out, is to have the palanquin placed upon the ground, but even here the griffin is liable to some errors of judgment. There is a shelf at one end, which is occasionally mistaken for a seat, and the unhappy wight, obliged to double himself up, performs his transit in the most uncomfortable manner possible. An easier blunder still is to get in the wrong way, and to sit or lie backwards in the vehicle, with head, instead of feet, foremost. There are always friends or acquaintances on the watch, to see how the *tyro* will acquit himself, and to assail his ignorance with shouts of laughter. Old Indians are exceedingly averse to give instructions, except in the form of remonstrance at errors unadvisedly committed; they dislike the trouble of translating for the benefit of those who are ignorant of Hindoostanee, and the difficulties of a new-comer are considerably augmented by the unwillingness of experienced residents to afford them assistance. Ladies especially suffer a great deal of inconvenience from their inability to understand others, or to make themselves understood, and nothing can be more helpless than the situation of a married couple landing for the first time in their lives in Calcutta, and perplexed on all sides by the novelty and strangeness of their condition. Those who had letters of introduction which procured immediate invitations to houses well supplied with all the comforts and luxuries of life, were of course exempted from many annoyances, but all, even in the best days of Anglo-Indian hospitality and splendour, were not so fortunate. Hotels and boarding houses, those refuges for the destitute in acquaintance though not in purse, did not exist, or were of too disreputable an order to afford a desirable shelter. An unfurnished mansion, or equally empty quarters in Fort-William, or some other government edifice, received the strangers, who found themselves and their baggage suddenly put into a comfortless apartment, and in the forlorn aspect of their abode, and the confused jargon of the native multitude crowding in upon the scene, could scarcely hope that time, patience, and

assiduity would ever bring comfort and order in their train. When children were added to the party, and night approaching before the cover of a roof could be obtained, the miseries to be endured sustained a considerable increase, and even in less melancholy situations there is much exercise for fortitude and resignation. It is always desirable that a female servant should sleep in the same apartment with a young lady, who is a stranger to the country, or at any rate that some domestic should be within call, for otherwise she may, even if possessed of considerable nerve and powers of endurance, be exposed to much annoyance.

An instance occurring in the days of the writer's griffinism will shew the sort of dilemmas which sometimes occur. It was during the rains, and the French windows, as is usual on fine nights, were left open, the venetians only being closed. Suddenly, a north wester came on, with great violence, the wind whistled through the apartment and the rain descended on my bed, while peals of thunder shook the whole house and the lightning glared in the most terrific manner. My first impulse was to rise and shut the windows, but ignorant of the manner in which they were fastened back, they resisted my efforts. I then took a pillow and a shawl and retreated to a distant corner, but the peltings of the pitiless storm pursued me in this remote place: the rain was literally driven through the blinds to the whole extent of a very large room, and it was in vain that I exerted my voice to call some one to my assistance: the noise of the whirlwind, and the constant pealing of the thunder, effectually baffled every attempt I could make to be heard. I might have taken refuge in the adjoining apartments, but I felt unwilling to appear *griffish*, as it is called, before the family. They must have been awakened by the storm, but they made no inquiry how I fared, and I therefore waited with all the patience I could muster until it ended, then, taking the precaution of laying a shawl over my damp bed, returned to it, wearied out with the fatigue of pacing about for so long a time. A previous adventure had been scarcely less disagreeable. Upon landing at day-break at Iuliah, a place about half way to Calcutta, from a budgerow sent to fetch our party from the ship, which lay at anchor in Saugor roads, I was ushered with a European servant into an apartment, which had a bed in it, but which in my opinion resembled a large cage, being surrounded on all sides by venetian blinds, with each bar open to its widest extent. To those who are unacquainted with the method of turning these gigantic jealousies, it is quite impossible to stir them from the position in which they have been placed, and a tolerably clever person, unacquainted with mechanical contrivance, might puzzle for a long time without solving the mystery, at least, it was quite beyond my powers of comprehension. The servant was equally at a loss, and we had no words to explain our wishes to the people in the ante-chambers, who regarded us both with an air of great curiosity, surprised no doubt that we should choose so much publicity. I put on a dressing gown and lay down, but when it was time to rise, found the greatest difficulty in managing to screen off our count for the performance of the toilette, so necessary after an attempt to sleep in my clothes. Upon proceeding to the

apartment, in which breakfast was laid, I perceived that all the other sleeping-rooms, though surrounded in the same manner with venetians, were completely closed, and their interiors impervious to view. It must, therefore, have appeared to the native servants of the establishment that I had volunteered the exhibition. Fortunately, my waiting-maid was the only European who was aware of the circumstance, and I lost no time in acquiring the method of closing the venetians myself, and of directing others to do so, it being rather a difficult operation, requiring both strength and dexterity in the management. I recollect looking about on this, my first morning in India, with the most intense curiosity for some of the strange products of the soil, and was disappointed upon a nearer examination of a large column of insects marching across the verandah, to find that they were nothing more than common black-beetles. I regretted to perceive that the crows, the only birds which it was my fortune to meet, very closely resembled their European brethren, and though I did not expect to see tigers reposing in the fields instead of sheep, I had hoped for some novelty in the way of a zoological specimen. I recollect once at Cawnpore, when dining at the house of a commandant, standing upon a terrace, at the time in which the government camel came up with the daily orders, a gentleman of the party said to his wife (both having arrived that day at the station from England), "that is a camel, my dear;" most of the company laughed, exclaiming "what a griffin!" How the lady could have travelled all the way to Cawnpore without having seen a camel, certainly appeared strange; but my own experience told me that it was necessary to wait with patience for some of the promised *spectacles* of an Indian land. Though nearly the whole of Bengal swarms with tigers, I never had the good fortune to see one in its wild unfettered state, and always envied those friends who were more favoured in their researches. One of my acquaintances had a glorious opportunity of gazing at a groupe of these majestic animals. He was travelling in a cabriolet through a wild part of the Upper Provinces, attended by a party of mounted *sauwars*. One of these men, pointing to the summit of a rocky ravine, drew his attention to four tigers, one of which was reposing with its fore-feet hanging over the ledge, in the same way in which a cat is often seen upon a wall. All four were lying down, but, after a minute, one got up, shook himself lazily, and walked slowly away; a second then rose, and as there was a very suspicious-looking pathway winding down to the road, my friend thought it full time to proceed. Sending back one of the *sauwars* to warn his servants, who were following in a more exposed manner, to take a different direction, he whipped up his horse and were soon beyond the danger of an attack. Sometimes a new arrival in Calcutta will see a tolerably sized alligator alive, and bound securely upon bamboo, the prize of some fishermen, carried through the streets; but it is only griffins who imagine the exhibition to be one of common occurrence. Elephants are not allowed to come within the precincts of the city, excepting when in the train of a native prince proceeding in state to visit the Governor-general. It is supposed that they would occasion accidents by frightening the horses, the two



animals having, it is said, a great aversion to each other. An elephant unless very well accustomed to it, dislikes the pattering and clattering of a horse's hoofs, and the horse is startled by the uncouthness of the elephant's appearance, both, however, when used to each other, will get on very well together, and there is generally a promiscuous jumble in all the native *suwarrs*. Camels are seldom found in Bengal, the wet clayey soil not agreeing with their peculiar conformation, but the griffin may be amused by the singular appearance of the humped and dewlapped cattle. There is a peculiarly small breed, called Gynees, which strike a stranger's eye immediately, they are not much larger than Newfoundland dogs, and look very picturesque either singly or in groupes.

There are few things more surprising in the days of our griffinage than the manner in which household goods are conveyed from one place to another, especially in short distances, where carts and beasts of burthen are unnecessary. When the servants have packed every thing ready for starting, a rabble rout of *coolies*, or porters, are admitted into the house. These people, who ply in the streets and bazars for employment, are of both sexes, and all ages, down to the merest children, their clothing is wretched and ragged in the extreme, particularly that of the women, which, being more abundant, affords a greater display of misery. The graceful *saree*, composed of a long piece of duty, tattered, dark cloth, covering the person, it is true, but so scantily, that we wonder how a human being can be contained in it, is divested of all its elegance when enveloping a poor, lean, desolate looking creature, who, if young, is withered before her time by toil and privation, the children are equally forlorn in their appearance, and the whole troop form an assembly which one should not dream of seeing in any decent house. However, in they all come, rush through the rooms, and seize upon all the articles, with shouts and cries, and eager gesticulations, choosing the heaviest burthens, under the idea that they will be the most likely to retain possession of them, and fighting with each other and every body else who may come in their way. I was once surprised by an irruption of this nature. We had been staying so long at the house of a friend, about two miles from the river, that almost all our baggage and furniture had been brought up from the budgeon. When about to re-embark, they had been got ready for removal. Seated on a sofa, in my chamber, in the midst of packages, and playing with a favourite bird, a band, of thirty persons at least, rushed in, jabbering, scuffling and hallooing, one snatched away the bird-cage, another pushed me aside to get at a bundle, in short, I was surrounded, elbowed and jostled about, until, though not frightened by this strange treatment, I was a good deal annoyed by the juxtaposition with dirt and not very agreeable odours. At length my *khidmutghar*, perceiving my situation, came to my assistance, and, extricating me from the hands of the *coolies*, conducted me into a quiet apartment. These people never take advantage of the confusion they create to rob those who employ them, all the goods are faithfully conveyed to the place of their destination, the sole difficulty being to apportion the

proper quantity to each, and to engage the services of those only who may be actually wanted; for, if left to themselves, there would be no end to their numbers. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the servants, who take care to see that each has a suitable load, it is sometimes ludicrous to examine the parcels which many will contrive to get hold of, in order to entitle them to their hire; and if they have actually carried any thing, they are clamorous for the payment of their wages, and will make the court-yards ring again with their vehement demands for justice.

Another of my adventures was rather more alarming. I had left a house in Chowringee to return home at night, in company with another palanquin, and having the attendance of a chuprassy, when by some mischance the bearers took a wrong turning, and bewildered themselves amongst new buildings at the outskirts of this fashionable suburb. They put the palanquin down once or twice, then confabulated with each other, and at length carried me beyond the houses. Not knowing a single word of the language, and therefore unable to give any directions, I confess that I felt exceedingly nervous, being afraid that the bearers would leave me to spend the night in the company of the jackals, which were howling at no great distance. I was not afraid of being murdered, as they could have no object in taking my life; but I had heard that bearers were apt to run away in any dilemma, and I was apprehensive that they would pursue that course upon the present occasion. At last, after nearly an hour had been passed in consultation and quarrelling, they carried me back to the house which I had quitted; and, still at a loss to make the servants acquainted with the circumstances of the case, I got out of the palanquin, and meeting the master of the mansion in the hall, who had been hastily summoned to attend the Heebie saib, explained the mystery of my re-appearance. He sent one of his own people home with me, and no serious consequences ensued from the terrors I had suffered.

Since the establishment of steam-vessels, the half-way house at Fulta, before-mentioned, has been abandoned on account of the decline of its custom; formerly, it was the only hotel which respectable persons could frequent; and as parties could seldom embark or disembark in a single tide, it was necessary to have some place where refreshment and repose could be procured: no other house of public entertainment, however, found toleration during its existence. At length, the great inconvenience of having to set up an establishment which was both costly and comfortless, during a temporary residence in Calcutta, induced many respectable persons who had more wisdom than money, to patronize a boarding-house, which was conducted upon very liberal principles. The mistress of the mansion, a well-descended, well-educated woman, was universally respected; and in order to render her establishment a fitting abode for young ladies placed under her care, she did not receive any gentlemen excepting those who were accompanied by their wives. The house was large and commodious, and families could be accommodated with suites of apartments independent of the common sitting-rooms. The success attending this undertaking induced

many other persons to set up similar establishments, differing somewhat in plan; the hire of an apartment for a single person with board, including every thing but wine and beer, averaged a hundred rupees (£10) per month, and the experiment being found to answer, hotels were attempted in various parts of Calcutta. Whether they were all successful or not, must be doubtful; but an enterprising person of the name of Spence, who has set up a splendid establishment of the kind in Wellesley Place, seems to receive all the patronage which he so justly merits. The premises consist of three houses, which fortunately were all under one roof, each three stories in height, and admirably adapted for his purpose. Each family can be provided with a suite of apartments, consisting of a bed-room, sitting-room, and bathing-room; three meals a day, and attendance, at the rate of £25 a month. Bachelors are accommodated with a sleeping-chamber, and a seat at an excellent public table, for £10 a month. The house is closed at ten at night, and none except respectable persons are admitted as inmates. There is no billiard-table, nor any other amusement allowed which might lead to noise or intemperance; and the excellence of the regulations has rendered it the resort of civil and military servants of the highest orders.

The influx of strangers in Calcutta has been exceedingly useful in making inroads upon customs and manners which appeared to have been as immutable as the laws of the Medes and the Persians. Amongst many advantages resulting from the importation of new notions, upon domestic as well as political economy, that of a salutary reform in the conduct of the table, is one of the most conspicuous. People, according to the latest accounts, have begun to grow a little more rational upon the subject, and no longer fancy that abundance will atone for inelegance. When the number of ladies resident in India shall be better proportioned to the multitude of the other sex, there can be little doubt that still further improvements will be manifested; for, though at all times ready to acknowledge the excellence of Indian cookery, and the merits of its *artistes*, yet it must be admitted, that there is still a good deal to be done, which can only be effected by female superintendence. To descend to particulars, for which no apology can be needed, since the importance of gastronomical science is universally allowed, the two grand drawbacks to the excellence of Indian cookery, are the absence of European potherbs, and of bacon, in its various concoctions. Sweet herbs of every kind will grow in India, but not very freely, excepting when considerable pains are taken in the cultivation; the substitutes employed by the natives are strong, and of a peculiar flavour, which is too apt to preponderate. Though the name in all probability refers to the kitchen, rather than to the garden-pot, sweet herbs might be raised by the persevering without much assistance from a gardener; and their more frequent introduction into stews of all kinds, would very materially add to the zest of the dish. The cooks being all Mahomedans, they never willingly exercise their talents upon bacon, that useful adjunct to the English *cuisine*; and without some knowledge of the art, on the part of their employers, none of the modern improvements, nor any great variety in the courses, can

be attained. These kind of household cares and useful branches of domestic knowledge, do not, unfortunately, enter into the modern system of education, though even in England, unless where families are rich enough to keep first-rate domestics, they are often required, and in India an acquaintance with them would be exceedingly valuable. The management of a garden, the method of rearing vegetables and flowers, as practised in Europe, would tend greatly to the improvement of the exotics, and some idea, should the knowledge be only theoretical, of conducting a poultry-yard or dairy, would be turned to advantage. The butter made in India is sweet and well tasted, but, notwithstanding the assistance of saltpetre, never acquires the proper degree of hardness and consistence, unless the cows should be fed under European superintendence, when this is the case, nothing can be finer than the product, and gentlemen, as well as ladies, contemplating a voyage to India, would do well to turn their attention to these subjects.

Although our eastern colonies are naturally the home of great numbers of young Indians, whose parents have little chance of ever returning to their native country, it is still the fashion to consider every female who goes out to India in the light of an adventuress, anxious to try her fortune in the matrimonial market. Unhappily, the greater number who visit either of the presidencies have no choice in the matter, they have not the means of living at home, many are solely dependent upon the Orphan Fund, and though the mother may survive, and have a pension sufficient for her maintenance, as it will cease at her death, she is obliged to take her daughter out to a place in which, according to government regulations, they must be provided for. The majority of young women who are induced to accompany their married sisters to India, or who go out to some distant relation, feel themselves in a great measure compelled to do so from the pressure of circumstances, they have no idea, when they embark upon their voyage, that their comfort and happiness will in a great measure depend upon their marrying, and that to remain single is looked upon either as a crime or a reproach, a crime, should it be voluntary, and a reproach, should there be any suspicion to the contrary. Some few fortunate women there are, who, having happy homes in India, which they feel no desire to exchange, have the option of remaining single, and others are equally fortunate in the means of returning home, but the greater number, irrevocably bound to the country, have little choice on the subject, and that there are not more unhappy marriages than can be recorded in the East, must be owing to the grateful feelings which kind and affectionate treatment usually inspire in female hearts. When young women do not marry in India, or return from it without entering the holy pale, it is said that the market is overstocked, people in England cannot imagine any other cause, and perhaps, until women of good birth and education are permitted to embark in mercantile pursuits, and carve out their own fortunes in life, those who are poor and dependent must always submit to the imputation of husband-hunting. It would be very difficult, in the present state of Anglo-Indian society, to find wives for

half the marrying men, and unless some very powerful prejudice should have been raised against a lady having proper introductions, her remaining single must be solely a matter of choice. She may, perhaps, desire to marry for love, and not meet a person who can inspire her with the feeling, or she may be ambitious, and find no object to gratify that ambition; at any rate, her state of spinsterhood does not proceed from there being too many competitors in the field. India will be a more agreeable country to live in when the number of women resident there shall bear a greater proportion to that of the masculine gender, for those who think otherwise pay a very poor compliment to the sex, and attach little value to the moral and intellectual benefits which female influence confers upon society. Whatever may be at present amiss in the prevailing tone, must be attributable to the sex which has held sovereign sway in India during many a long year. And it is curious, notwithstanding the homage said to be paid to the ladies, to observe many slight evidences, which show that they have not yet attained the position which they occupy in England. A griffin is rather surprised to see the great deference paid by the servants to the master of the house; he is upon all occasions considered first by them, and has to make frequent apologies to his female guests for the attention he receives to their prejudice. The natives have an idea that women are inferior animals, and treat them accordingly, they are not allowed to eat until their lords and masters have been served, the refusal of the entertainment being considered good enough for them, and the domestics of an Anglo-Indian household, entertaining this idea, will always help the gentlemen of the family first, if permitted. Probably, through idleness or inadvertence, they are suffered to have their own way in a great many instances, but the ladies do well who insist upon their prerogative, and the servants are much more respectful when compelled to regard the mistress of the house as chief in her own department. The uprise occasioned by the first lessons given to the domestics is often exceedingly ludicrous, they see their master submit, as a matter of course, to the new order of things which the beebee sahib has established, and they are forthwith amazed at her importance. A woman, in these instances, may disregard Pope's injunction, and "*sâk* she rules," amiability and elegance, however, ought to be united to the determination to uphold her rights, or otherwise she will lose the power of convincing her dependents that European customs are to be preferred to those of the Asiatics. An English lady should not permit a native to ill-treat his wife in her presence, or within her hearing, a look of surprise and displeasure will arrest the uplifted arm, and though gentlemen may feel some degree of sympathy for the provoked husband, the ladies should resolutely protect their own sex from blows, and insist upon the dismissal of those domestics from their service who are addicted to beating their wives. The majority of English ladies go out to India so very young, and are so completely under control when they arrive there, that their timidity and inexperience induce them to comply with the usual routine, and few, especially in the days of their griffinage, dream of rebellion.

## THE INTERMEDIATE COUNTRIES BETWEEN PERSIA AND INDIA.\*

IN returning to India, from Persia, by way of Khorasan and Afghanistan, Mr. Stirling was recommended by the late Sir John M'Donald Kunneir, our envoy at Tehran, to collect all the information in his power concerning the nature and resources of those countries, the population of the towns, their military strength, the state of the roads, the disposition of the people, &c, which could be useful to the British Government, with special reference to the question as to the practicability of an European army penetrating to India from the north or west.

The information which Mr. Stirling collected was not called for by the Indian government, and the increased desire at home for knowledge respecting the "high roads" between the Caspian and the Indus, has induced him to publish his observations, though made nearly seven years ago.

With respect to Persia, he thinks that the Arab states, or Muscat alone, could easily conquer the southern provinces, and would readily join in any design of that kind, emanating from us, before an European force could enter the northern provinces. But should our intimate alliance with Persia continue, there would be no need of this policy, since we could march our Indian army into the country at the requisition of the Persian Court. This force might enter Persia either from the side of Bagdad and Kermanshah, or from Bushire. We have, therefore, the means of entering Persia from the south as an enemy or a friend. If a properly-equipped force of 10,000 men, with the usual proportion of Europeans, were sent from India to Persia, as auxiliaries, it would be quite sufficient, Mr. Stirling is of opinion, to resist an invasion by the Russians, provided the troops of the country were under European command.

He thinks that, in the event of a general war, India will be the prize played for, and that Russia, whose late conquests have opened to her an easy entrance into Persia, will naturally look to the conquest of India.

Besides the high road through the centre of Persia, there are three other routes by which India might be approached. First, the Russians might transport the greater part of their force by water to Astrabad, from which there is but one pass to cross in moving towards Meshed, distant about 300 miles. Sir John M'Donald, however, has stated the distance between Astrabad and Meshed at 123 miles. Thence their route would be, through Herat and Candahar, to Cabool, or to the south of the Koh-i-Suliman, and, leaving Gluznee on the left, to the Indus. Secondly, they might pass through Gurgunge, to the Amoo and Bokhara, then pass down the river Balkh, where they might procure means of conveying stores and provisions, and cross the mountains by Bamian, or over the Hindu Coosh itself, to Cabool, whence to the Indus is a march of ten or twelve days, over a somewhat difficult road. According to Sir John M'Donald, the distance from Cabool

\* Some Considerations on the Political State of the Intermediate Countries between Persia and India, with reference to the Project of Russia marching an Army through them. By E. STIRLING, Esq., Bengal Civil Service. London, 1835. W. Buttaker and Co.

to Candahar is 176 miles, from Candahar to Herat, 332, total 508. The journey from Cabool to Herat has been performed by large bodies in thirteen days, it is stated to be usually twenty days' journey. The third route is, after reaching the Sillon, down the valley formed by this river to Kandjend, thence to Samarcand, along the fertile valley of the Sogd, to Cabool.

The first of these three routes is difficult for an army to traverse, though practicable even for artillery. The Turkoman tribes are warlike, but not likely to combine in an attack upon a disciplined army, which it would be desirable that they should do, in order that they might be conquered at once. Supposing the invading army to have reached Meshed, the road to Herat is extremely good, but the country has long been devastated. The road winds chiefly in a valley formed on the north by the Paropamisian range, and on the south by a parallel range of inferior mountains, which is crossed from Nishapoor to Meshed. This valley is inhabited by two wild and lawless tribes, the Timourians and the Iluzaees. There is a river to cross 300 or 400 yards broad, which, in the hot season, is dry, but the road does not seem difficult, though exposed to the incursions of the Turkomans. Herat is defended by a wall and deep ditch, but is not very strong. It stands in a plain, surrounded by gardens and plantations, which would afford cover to an enemy. The most formidable chief of the tribes in the vicinity of Herat is Mahomed Khan, of Turbat, whose force is reported to be 5,000 horse—the families subject to him are said to be 100,000 in number. "He is unequalled in bravery and military talents by any chief in Khorasan, these qualifications, joined to his successful resistance of the king's troops, have acquired for him a very extensive reputation, which, in a good cause, could scarcely fail of attracting the greater part of the tribes and the people of Khorasan. Mr Stirling doubts whether more than 10,000 horsemen could be collected in Khorasan to oppose an invasion, unless some time were given, and Herat could furnish, perhaps, the same number. It would be necessary to garrison Astrabad, Meshed, and Herat, the valleys would be protected from the Turkoman tribes by guarding about four or five passes to the desert. "It cannot be doubted that, with common prudence, the whole of Khorasan might, with very little difficulty, be subdued and kept in subjection by an European power." Should the states of Persia and Bokhara unite, and victory crown their attacks upon the invading force, it would be a wretched plight, as retreat would be difficult, if not impossible. The military posts in the rear, however, if sufficiently strong, might keep their ground till the arrival of reinforcements and supplies.

Supposing that the invading army had made its way successfully to Herat, it would be forty days' march from the Indus. Although there are two roads to Cabool, the upper is so difficult, that the lower one, which lies through Candahar and Ghiznee, must be preferred. This is infested by wild tribes from the hills, and about Candahar dwell some of the most independent Afghan tribes, who, though undisciplined, are resolute, and the Candahar chiefs have artillery. From Candahar there is a very direct road to the Indus, frequented by kahlaks, though it passes through a rather

deserted country. The road by Cabool and Peshawar is the upper road, and can be traversed in spring or summer; in the winter it is obstructed by the snow.

The second route, by Oorgunge, from Orenburgh to Bokhara, seems the most difficult, crossing barren deserts, scantily inhabited by inhospitable tribes, whom no force could reach, and where provisions are raised by the slaves from the land only in quantity barely sufficient for the consumption of the families who employ them, and who live chiefly by the chase.

With regard to the third, taking it for granted that the Russians have made good their road to Otur, whence they might march down the Sihon, from Tashkend to Kojend, the country is little better than a desert. But Kojend once reached, the countries around are fruitful and prolific. Kojend may form a grand point, whence the whole valley of the Sogd might be attacked: no inconsiderable armies might be collected in these quarters, though the country is in a distracted state. Mr Stirling computes the force that might be collected on the banks of the Steer, to resist a Russian invasion, at 40,000 fighting men, not inferior in physical strength to Europeans. When the invaders get possession of the valley of the Sogd, Samarkand and Bokhara would open their gates to them. A vast tract will still intervene between them and India. The two roads, one by Khiva, the other by Kojend and Samarkand, meet at Bokhara, and join to India. From Bokhara to Balkh is twelve days' journey over a good road, the passage of the Amoo is not difficult. From Balkh to Muzar and Khoolum the road is open and good, the country is, however, wild and uninhabited, and infested by the Turkomans. It would be necessary to occupy or secure Muzar, Khoolum, and Kundoor, and to guard the numerous defiles on the south of Khoolum. From this place to Cabool, are two roads, which are generally travelled, one by Ghoree and the Hindoo Coosh, the other by Kyback and Bamian, the former is considered the best. Mr Stirling performed the journey from Khoolum to Cabool, with the kafilah, in twenty-two days, by Bamian: the road over the Hindoo Coosh is much shorter, the journey may be made with ease in fifteen days.

From Cabool there is a precipitate descent to Hindustan and the south, and all the defiles leading through the mountains in these directions are capable of the strongest defence, whilst the country is on every side inhabited by the most hostile and unruly races. There are many passes of magnitude and difficulty, both on the range of hills between Cabool and Jellalabad, and between the latter place and Peshawar, but, owing to the frequent interruptions of these last, two other routes, though circuitous and difficult, are often chosen by travellers and kafilahs, one of which Mr Stirling took, and found it troublesome and dangerous. This road enters the plains of Peshawar at Muehnee, where the Cabool river quits the western hills. The road through the Khyberree pass branches off in the vicinity of Dukha, it is the high road, and the best in all respects, except that it is infested by the Khyberrees. There is another road more to the north, not so good, though shorter.



After reaching the valley of Peshawar, the remainder of the march to Hindostan is easy: a few hills and ravines might be made available for defence or annoyance. Above Attock, the country is nearly flat, as far as the northern hills. The river is crossed at several places above Attock, and does not seem to offer a serious impediment to an invading army. The fort of Attock resembles many hill-fortresses in India, it is, perhaps, capable of a certain degree of resistance, but seems to be commanded by a superior hill in the same range. Rotas is a strong fortress, about fifteen miles west of Jellum. Beyond Rotas to Lahore and to Delhi, no hills intervene to impede the advance of an army, the road passes the whole way over an uninterrupted plain, frequently intersected by large rivers, the passage of which has never been difficult. The obstacles to a free passage through the Punjab, a rich country, would arise from the Sikhs and the mountain tribes.

The estimated distance from Astrabad to Delhi, by way of Meshid, Herat, Candahar, Ghisnee, Cabool, Peshawar, Attock, Rotas, and Lahore, is 1,000 miles, which Mr Stirling is inclined to think rather exceeds than falls short of the truth.

Another important element in the calculation of the practicability of this journey is, the difference of climate through which the invading army would have to pass, engendering diseases which are often more destructive than physical obstacles, or even defeats.

The conclusion at which Mr Stirling arrives, we give in his own words

Although it is very natural that apprehension should be entertained by the English Government of the views of such a powerful state as Russia, with regard to its dominions in the East, may it not be a question whether hostile movements are not likely to originate from quarters less remote? Moral and physical obstacles seem to oppose an invasion from the side of Russia; and while England retains her present ascendancy in European politics, such an attempt on her part is not likely to be allowed or designed. Moreover, should such an attempt ever be made, England might assail the European possessions of Russia, and compel her to withdraw her forces from the East. If that system of aggrandisement which Russia has pursued so many years, and with such prodigious success, should not be checked, she would find Persia a much easier prey than India, while the possession of it would pave the way for the further extension of her eastern conquests; but a division in the power of Russia is as likely to occur as the subjugation of either of these countries.

I conceive that the introduction of European sentiments and improvements into the central governments of Asia will very probably have the effect of consolidating the rule of some potent state intermediate between Persia, Russia, and India, and of uniting the inhabitants, facilitating intercourse, and increasing their wealth and resources. The possibility of states, whose names are perhaps unknown to us at present, suddenly rising into importance, is proved by facts of history, and by the numerous invasions of Hindostan, to ward off which little or no preparation seems to have been made.

The central Asiatic tract adverted to is, and has been for a series of years, in a state of the greatest confusion, and almost without a government: civil wars, domestic feuds, and predatory excesses, have consumed its resources, and destroyed the inhabitants. The Tartars, Turkomans, Usbecks, Khorasanians, and Afghans have all been formidable tribes, and, when united under

powerful chiefs, have frequently subdued Persia and India, where resistance was found useless. The Mongols subject to Genghis Khan also invaded the confines of Europe; and his grandson, Batou Khan, conquered the Russians, and overran Poland.

No dependence can be placed on the continuance of the present distracted state of the Afghans, the Usbecks, and the Turkomans, or on the unwarlike disposition of the people more remotely situated, who inhabit the steppes lying between Russia and Bokhara, the borders of the lakes, and the mountainous regions on the north-west of China. Of these latter races we are entirely ignorant; but the tract they occupy we have no reason to suppose either barren or without its due portion of population; in fact, from its being situated in a temperate climate, possessing numerous rivers, lakes, streams, and fertile pasturages, if not large sources of mineral wealth,—we may be inclined to form a very favourable opinion, both in regard to the number of people and the products of their country. It seems certain that, whatever the present state of these countries may be, in former times very large bodies of men were furnished and equipped by them.

In these remote and sequestered parts, peopled with races whose affections have long been alienated by the imbecility of their rulers, the minds of men would appear highly favourable to the assumption of the sovereignty by any powerful and energetic individual chief who would lead them on to conquest and victory. It is such a combination which India has to fear; and it is the duty and interest of Russia, England, and China, to watch over the movements of these intermediate wild tribes, to protect their frontiers from attack, and frustrate any hostile movements, to confine them to their present limits, and to prevent future incursions. China has been long compelled to adopt this salutary policy on its frontiers.

Mr. Stirling recommends attention to the condition of the Afghans, an alliance with whom (when their states have acquired order and permanency), he thinks, would secure British India against Russia, or even a combination of European forces :

Their country has long been subject to anarchy: the people want a settled government, and would gladly see tranquillity restored by our influence. The character of Englishmen, thanks to Mr. Elphinstone, and all other gentlemen who have visited that country, stands very high with the people and their rulers, for honour, generosity, and good faith. knit by an intimate alliance with the Afghans, having the assistance of their forces and the resources of their country to depend on, we should be able with facility to repel all attacks of Russia, or of any other state. Even the natural boundary of the Hindoo Cosh and Paropamisian range would do much to stop the progress of a hostile movement, should not a man be employed in their defence; but the passes of these ranges and the friendship of the Afghans secured, we might then bid defiance ■ ■ combination of European forces to invade our Eastern dominions.

## CASE OF MR. MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

MR. RICKETTS, late Resident at the court of the king of Oude, has transmitted to us a printed "Refutation" of the charges preferred against him, in a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government, dated 17th June 1834, which directs his dismissal from the service. This despatch is published in our Journal for April last,\* and it is on the ground of its publication in this work, as a part of a notification promulgated by the Bengal government (which, Mr. Ricketts states, afforded him the first information of the real nature of the charges against him), that Mr. Ricketts claims from us a notice of his "Refutation." Independently of this claim, however, we are always disposed, from motives of justice, to afford publicity to such vindications; and, in the present instance, not only is the question at issue,—whether the Government of British India has been guilty of gross injustice towards a high public functionary, or whether that functionary has degraded his own character and that of his country by acts of corruption,—a question of great importance, but it involves a subordinate point, which will affect subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, namely, whether its annuitants, after resigning the service, are still liable to dismissal from it.

The charges contained in the despatch referred to, founded on the result of an *ex-parte* inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Ricketts, during his residence at Lucknow, may be comprised in the following summary:—

1st. His procuring from government the grant of a pension in favour of his moonshoe, Gholam Hoossein, on an allegation of poverty, which he knew to be false.

2dly. His sanctioning a positive fraud, by countersigning bills of the darogah of the residency buildings, for work which had never been executed.

3dly. His countenancing either an unjust gain, on the part of certain subscribers to the 5 per cent. loan, opened in 1828, or a corrupt appropriation of the public money, on the part of its treasurer, by granting loan-acknowledgments dated long before the actual payment of the amount subscribed for.

The foregoing, the directors state, "were overt acts brought home to Mr. Ricketts himself, by the result of the investigation."

4thly. The connivance, or almost equally culpable negligence, which enabled the treasurer and others to carry on an extensive system of corruption.

5thly. The presumptive evidence of his own corruption, arising out of several suspicious and unexplained facts, namely: 1st. A mysterious transaction relative to two lacs of rupees, of which Mr. Ricketts obtained the remission in the late minister's accounts with the king, which Mr. R. had it in his power to explain, but of which he evaded all explanation; 2d. His having trafficked to a large extent in gold mohurs; 3d. His refusal to stand the test of inquiry relative to his simultaneous remittance of four lacs of rupees, by four bills of exchange on as many houses of agency at Calcutta; 4th. His having remitted to the presidency, sums of money exceeding in the aggregate the whole of his authorized allowances during the seven years of his residence at Lucknow; 5th. His withdrawing from the residency, on his departure, the moonshoe, the treasurer, and the whole establishment of writers, assistants, and others, allowing the treasurer also to take with him all the rough and current records of the treasury, "apparently with the design, and certainly with the effect, of precluding or materially obstructing the means of investigating the many abuses and corruptions alleged to have been practised."

The Directors further observe that Mr. Ricketts, having refused or evaded an explanation of some of these suspicious circumstances, and his explanation of the rest being altogether unsatisfactory, and having avoided and obstructed a full and sufficient investigation of the charges preferred against him, cannot be deemed entitled to the benefit of an acquittal for want of strictly legal evidence of his guilt, but, even excluding the presumptive evidence of his personal corruption, though corroborated by circumstances which he could have disproved, if valid, his conduct and proceedings "are not only inconsistent with an upright and honest discharge of his public duties, but involve acts of positive delinquency, and would have exposed him to appropriate punishment in India, if he had not evaded the regular course of justice by placing himself beyond the reach of the local authority."

Before we proceed to examine the justification set up by Mr. Ricketts, it behoves us to remark, that this justification comes from him after the close of an inquiry into his conduct, at which he was invited to be present and refused, and that it is *ex parte* (not unavoidably so, like the investigation), that is, it consists of reasoning upon facts and documents asserted and selected by himself.

It appears, from the statement of Mr. Ricketts (for we confine ourselves strictly to the allegations contained in his printed "Refutation"), that he entered the civil service in 1803, was employed in various situations in the commercial, revenue, and custom departments, till 1818, when he was appointed agent to the governor-general at Moorshedabad, and in 1820 was selected by Lord Hastings to fill the important office of resident at Lucknow, which he resigned in 1829.

The most important charge is felt by Mr. Ricketts to be contained in those passages wherein he is accused of flying from inquiry, absenting himself and evading the course of justice. Facts, which always imply a consciousness of guilt, and tend to remedy all defects in the chain of proof. To disprove this charge, or rather to obviate the inferences drawn from it, he states that his resignation was formally announced to the Governor-general in Council in June 1829, six months before his departure, that all the steps to it were deliberate, regular, and even early, that when relieved from his official functions, he proceeded leisurely down to the seat of government, where he resided several months, occasionally in communication with the authorities; that he obtained the preliminary leave of absence on furlough, obtained the ordinary testimonials from the several offices, openly prepared for his voyage, went on board ship, on the 27th November, with the governor-general's permission for embarkation in his pocket, and sailed on the 6th December. "Now it was in the power of the governor-general," Mr. Ricketts observes, "to have taken any proceedings he might have pleased against me during all this period, nay, up to the very moment of my sailing, it was in his power to have recalled the permission he himself granted for my departure, and to have forbidden the ship to leave the river." Instead of which, his Lordship in Council transmitted the following official letter to Mr. Ricketts, dated the same day as the permission to embark.—

Sir—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt, on the 2d inst., of your letter dated the 30th ult.,\* which has this day been taken into consideration by the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council; and, in reply, to state as follows—

The answers and explanations therein furnished, in regard to the serious matter of

\* This letter Mr. Ricketts has not thought proper to print amongst the other documents.

*Asiat. Journ. N. S. V. 1st. 13 N. p. 73*

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allegation which exists against you, are considered ■■■■ incomplete and unsatisfactory. You have failed, indeed, to adopt the only course, by which you could have successfully rebutted the specific charge of having remitted the sum of Rs 401 000 out of monies corruptly received, to the low houses of agency noted in the margin, viz that of calling upon and authorizing each of the houses in question, to declare distinctly whether they have or have not received such amount on your account. Under these circumstances, it is the intention ■■■■ the Governor-General-in-Council to cause a formal inquiry to be instituted into those part of your conduct whilst resident at Lucknow, which have now been brought so seriously into question.

You will receive this information in sufficient time to enable you to determine, whether you will relinquish your purpose of continuing immediately for England, and await in this country the appointment of a commission to conduct the proposed investigation, or stand the consequences of an inquiry carried on in your personal absence.

I am further directed to observe, that if in recent times still in your power to adopt the plain and obvious course already indicated, for disproof, ■■■■ the specific matter of implication referred to ■■■■ connected with your remittance to Cawnpore, and thus raising the strongest presumption of the falseness of the other charges brought against you.

I have the honor

Yours faithfully, Secy to Govt

This was undoubtedly not the end of the journey of Mr Ricketts, as Mr Ricketts remarks, it presented to him "an alternative, either of choice." Let us first consider how it is warranted to appear that he should be selected who was particularly interested, considering that he chairman of the government, as well as his own, was implicated in the matter, in view of the danger to which they were exposed if it should be made public and disclosed. Would not his course have been to wait at all risk, even that of life? In the course of his defence, Mr Ricketts declared that the gentleman whom he described as his friend (of whom he acknowledged in his letter to the Count of D'Artois, he knew, when he received the presidential letter, to be his accuser), with personal animosity toward him did not this consideration furnish motivation for selection?

Mr Ricketts justifies his absence on the following grounds. He says, it appeared to him, on the face of the foregoing letter, that the government "had been secretly determined to make allegations against him ever since June, knowing that he was preparing for his final departure from the country," whilst the suggestion to remain was not given till the very night before his embarkation, after his family and effects were on board, that it was a call upon him to abandon the preparation of six months at a moment's notice, to submit to heavy losses, to incur the expense of a return to Lucknow (his salary having, of course, ceased), and to submit, in an infirm state of body, to a protracted inquiry, which might be endlessly prolonged by a malicious accuser, the accused appearing, all the while, in so altered a character at the seat of his recent influence and power. "Where is the man of independent mind," he asks, "who would not, under such circumstances, have chosen the alternative of 'abiding the consequences of an investigation carried on in his absence,' especially when he could not anticipate that such investigation would be illegally conducted?" Recollecting that the alternative was proposed along with a distinct intimation that his answers and explanations had been unsatisfactory, that he had failed to adopt the only course to rebut one specific charge, and that his conduct as resident had been brought seriously into

question,<sup>1</sup> we fear the question might be put with more propriety in this form,—"where is the man of independent mind, who would, *under such circumstances*, have chosen such an alternative?"

Mr. Ricketts complains that the inquiry was conducted in violation of the regulations, under which he expected it would have been carried on, when he consented to abide by *ex parte* investigation. He states that it was an extra-judicial inquiry, which took evidence not upon oath, and that, instead of there being two commissioners, "to try and report on the case, one of whom it must should be selected from the judicial department," the individual selected was his successor in the office, who obviously professed that he had "no commission to try the case." He, therefore, contends, with more ingenuity than logical argument, that the circumstances which "rendered his defence impossible" were not produced by his quitting India, under the alternative offered him, but resulted from the irregularity and impropriety of the proceedings themselves, but for which, complete justice might have been done to his character even in his absence.

Having thus divested, as he assumes, his conduct in quitting India from suspicion, Mr. Ricketts proceeds to the first charge, respecting Chulm Horwason, and he publishes his own letter and the moonshie's petition, the latter requesting permission to retire on account of age and infirmity, and protection for his life and "property," which request the letter enforces, and recommends a pension of sixty rupees, as the moonshie's "circumstance" no indifferent and the length of his services "gives him some claim." He denies that this is an allegation of poverty.

The second charge he alleges to have arisen from "an act of official integrity of his own." The details of this are not clear to us, but, if it be as Mr. Ricketts alleges, he must simply regret that he is not present to explain the transaction to the commissioners.

The third charge, which is of a graver nature, he explains thus:—

When the loan of Rs 24 was opened, he was ordered by the Bengal government to induce the merchant men of Oude to subscribe to it, and he accordingly used all the influence he possessed with them for that purpose. As they were receiving from 10 to 20 per cent for loan, it required great exertion to prevail upon them to recede their outlays, in order to invest them in 5 per cent loan. His first object, therefore, was to pledge them to the advance the moment the books of subscription were open, the stock became a marketable commodity, and from the low rate of interest it soon fell below par. The sum procured by him amounted to Rs 2,500,000, each individual contributor of which was to be assumed, and he found it impossible to receive into the treasury much money at once. Had he refused to subscribe the names of the lenders till the whole of their payments were completed, and refused them interest from the date of their contract, they would have employed their capital elsewhere, and the loan would have fallen to a discount. The government drew bills, as is usual, on the residency treasury, as they wanted the money, and in no instance did the duty of an hour occur in paying them in specie. The merchants were not pressed for immediate payment in full when the treasury could not receive it, but no acknowledgment was ever made over to them till the payments were completed, which was in about six weeks. All this seems satisfactory enough, provided the facts can be proved. Mr. Ricketts imputes the charge to the notorious ignorance of his unsworn accuser, in mat-

ters relating to finance. Is not this another reason why the accused should have been upon the spot?

The fourth charge is treated by Mr. Ricketts as vague and general, and he, therefore, dismisses it without reply.

To the fifth charge, he gives a very detailed answer. He admits that he did interfere to prevent the summary enforcement of what might be an unjust demand upon Mootanund-ood-Dowlah's property by the king; but Mr. Ricketts insists that his interference was absolutely called for by the duties of his station. The property and person of the minister and others, were placed under the protection of the British government by treaty; the only question then is, whether his interference was exercised at a proper time and in a proper mode. The occasion, being that of a disputed account to a large amount, which must either be deducted from, or remain part of, the minister's property guaranteed by the treaty, was a proper one. The mode of interference alone, therefore, supports the inference that Mr. Ricketts was a participator of the money, because both the king and the minister, when explanation was demanded, referred to him as "alone capable of giving it." But Mr. Ricketts denies that the king referred to him at all, and that the minister did more than refer to the official records, and to his (the resident's) conversations with the king for a confirmatory testimony of the explanation he had himself furnished. The real state of the facts on this point can only be ascertained from the documents, which Mr. Ricketts states are "much too long for insertion." The explanation given by him in the "Refutation" professes to place the whole matter in a clear light; why, therefore, he should have "evaded all explanation" when called upon to do so in India, is beyond all comprehension, and Mr. Ricketts has not assigned a single reason for the evasion. He argues, indeed, as if the court, "pre-determined on his 'delinquency,' had discovered in a simple endeavour of the minister to furnish the best account in his power, nothing but an appeal to his (Mr. Ricketts') guilty knowledge of a corrupt appropriation of the king's property." But he forgets that the court characterize this as presumptive evidence of corruption, arising out of a suspicious circumstance, which Mr. Ricketts "had it in his power to explain," and of which he "evaded explanation."

With respect to trafficking in gold mohurs, Mr. Ricketts asserts that, supposing the fact alleged to be true, it is in itself no act of delinquency; that there is nothing in the regulations which forbids such a speculation, or which renders a Company's servant, who buys the gold mohur at a certain rate and sells it again at an advance, liable to any sort of imputation. But we think Mr. Ricketts puts his defence upon a better footing when he asserts that the charge is groundless. The witness to the fact is one Goojur Mull, who avowed himself to be the purchaser of a portion and specified purchases made by other bankers, but who, for some reason, subsequently retracted his assertion. Mr. Ricketts states that Goojur Mull gave his affirmative evidence when Colonel Lockett (whom he names as his accuser) was acting resident, and made the retraction immediately on that gentleman's retirement.

The suspicion attached to Mr. Ricketts's refusal to stand the proposed test of inquiry relative to the remittance of the bills of exchange to Calcutta, he endeavours to remove by stating, that the demand peremptorily made upon him, by the governor-general, the evening before his embarkation, was "to expose to the eyes of the individuals composing the government his private accounts with his agents," on the ground that the allegation had been made, and with-

out any mention of the name of his accuser. "To those who read this with the high feelings of English gentlemen," Mr. Ricketts observes, "I trust I need not add, that I did not commit the baseness of acceding to so tyrannical a command." Here, again, we are compelled to say that, in our opinion, an English gentleman of the highest feeling,—when told by the chief authority of the country, that an infamous charge had been preferred against him; that his explanations had been deemed unsatisfactory, and that one ground of suspicion could be removed by a sanction to the disclosure by his agents of all his private money-transactions with them,—might, not only without baseness, but with a just jealousy for his own honour, have sacrificed the scruples of punctilio and delicacy, and thrown open his own and his agents' accounts to the inspection of his employers, whereby he would have had a signal revenge upon those who had accused him wrongfully.

Admitting, however, that money was so remitted and to that extent, Mr. Ricketts contends that it proves nothing (why then was the admission withheld?), "let the court shew that I remitted it on my own sole account," he says, "let them shew that I received it on my own account at one time; let them shew that I obtained it from forbidden sources, and I should then have something to answer." Undoubtedly, if this could be *shewn*, there would be no need of further proof of guilt, but the circumstance is only put forward as *one* of the suspicious facts, furnishing "presumptive evidence" of corruption, and which he refused to explain.

So, in respect to the alleged fact, of his having remitted, during his residence at Lucknow, sums of money exceeding the whole of his authorized allowances; this is regarded by Mr. Ricketts as "a virtual call for an exhibition of his private accounts and sources of income." In conjunction with all the other "suspicious and unexplained facts," raising "presumption of corruption," this is unquestionably a strong one. Mr. Ricketts must have felt it to be so, when he complains that he was never asked for an explanation on this point. But what could be easier, even now, than for him to deny the fact, or to explain it? He has done neither. He *argues*, indeed, hypothetically, that the court could not have evidence of its truth, and that, if true, it proves nothing, since monies may have passed through his hands, not belonging to him, which might have swelled his remittances. He admits that if, after an investigation conducted with that caution and tenderness, which the British judicature considers due to the possible innocence of the accused, any specific act of corruption has been charged against him, and brought to bear upon the amount of his remittances to Calcutta, "he should have held himself bound to have entered into a frank explanation upon points upon which explanation might have been demanded," but, as the case stands, the court have no title to make inquiry into his affairs; it would degrade his respectability and independence if he did make it, and he, therefore, fully certain of carrying with him the feeling of every high-minded man, makes no reply at all to this charge!

The last of the suspicious and unexplained facts, is the withdrawing of the residency officials, with the rough and current records of the treasury. Mr. Ricketts asserts that not only is it false that the whole establishment, besides the moonshee and treasurer, have been withdrawn, but it is false that any part of them have, except (as usual) the immediate members of the treasurer's family; that, up to the latest period of advice, the whole of the writers, assistants, and others, who formed the establishment in his time, were at



their usual posts and employments, that the moonshoe and treasurer retired upon petition (their petitions are appended and prove this assertion), and that the former, in particular, claimed not to evade but to be under the protection of British authority. As to the records, Mr Ricketts states that the tier was gave up to Colonel Lockett the treasure and the records, for which the colonel gave a receipt. There were, however, the *five* records, the notes from which these were drawn out, besides, all mere memoranda, which he should never think of looking after. We presume, therefore, that these rough and current records," whatever may be the characters and value as evidence, were not forthcoming. Mr Ricketts, with some plausibility, remarks that the Court admit that the absence of these documents "precluded or materially obstructed the means of investigating the many abuses and corruptions alleged to have been practised," whereas, in the fourth charge, they state the systematic corruption in the treasury offices to have been "developed," and he asks, "if the investigation has been 'precluded or materially obstructed,' the corruption mentioned in the fourth charge cannot have been 'developed.' If it has not been precluded, or materially obstructed, what becomes of the allegations in the present charge?"

The foregoing is an epitome of Mr Ricketts' "Refutation," as full as our space would admit. Our remarks upon some parts of it have not, we trust, evinced a want of proper feeling for his position, and we have intended to give him every advantage, in taking up his case just as he has stated it.

The question respecting the power of the Court to consider the annuities of the Civil Fund as still in their service after their retirement, and liable to be treated as such, is certainly one of moment, affecting the service generally. Mr Ricketts contends that it is an unjust assumption of power, which involves the future independence of the whole body of subscribers, and is contrary to the express regulations of the fund. There is one point, however, which he has overlooked, and which is expressly stated by the Court in their despatch, namely, that they had not accepted his resignation of their service.

## CRITICAL NOTICES

*Indian Stories, taken during an Expedition to the Lakes and other Parts of American Indians.* By JOHN L. LIVING, Jun. Two Vols. London 1833. Murray.

THIS is a kind of sequel to Mr Welling's *History of the Indians*. In the year which followed that of the last journey to the Indian country the same commissioner proceeded to the Prairie territories to purchase certain birds in dispute between the savages and the Delaware, and to effect a treaty of peace between them. The author of this work (a relation of Mr W. Living) accompanied the commissioner, and he has given very graphic and characteristic sketches of Indian life and manners.

*The Life and Times of General Washington.* By CHARLES LUDWIG. Two Vols. Vol. I being Vol. LIII of the *Family Library*.

MATERIALS for histories of the Life and Times of General Washington are abundant, but there is none which is precisely what is wanted a large view of the general political history of his times, combined with the biography of one whose character is properly described as "the perfect index of the spirit of his age." The work of which we have the first volume now before us, appears to supply this desideratum. It is full without profuseness, and written in an impartial and ethical style.



press, a Treatise on the Functional and Structural Changes of the Liver in the Progress of Disease, with numerous Cases, exhibiting the Provisions, Symptoms, Progress, and Treatment of Hepatic Disease in India.

We are informed that the first volume of the long-expected edition of Cowper, by Dr. Southey, containing a new Life of the Poet, will appear early in October, enriched with superb engravings.

The Rev. Hobart Caunter, B.D., author of the "Oriental Annual," is engaged upon a new Series of the "Romance of History," which will contain the romantic annals of India.

The interesting Travels and Adventures in Eastern Africa, of Nathaniel Isaac, Esq. are nearly ready.

The English Boy at the Cape, an Anglo-African Story, by the author of "Keeper's Travels," is nearly ready.

Lieut Holman will next month publish the fourth and concluding volume of his singular and highly interesting Voyages and Travels round the World.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of the Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere.* By J. Forbes Royle, Esq., F.L.S., &c. Part VII. 8vo. 4to, with coloured plates. 30s.

*Sketches and Characteristics of Hindostan, with Sketches of Anglo-Indian Society.* By Miss Emma Roberts. 3 vols. post 8vo. 37s.

*Considerations respecting the Trade with China.* By Joseph Thompson, late of the East-India House. Post 8vo. 1s.

*Some Considerations on the Political State of the Intermediate Countries between Persia and India, with Reference to the Project of Ruins marching an Army through them.* By E. Sarsling, Esq., Bengal Civil Service. 8vo. 4s.

*A Summer Residence in Syria, with a Tartar Trip from Aleppo to Hamaoul.* By the Rev. Vere Monro. 2 vols. 8vo., with plates. 24s.

*Wanderings and Adventures in the Interior of Southern Africa, with an Appendix containing some account of the recent disruption of the Caffres.* By Andrew Steadman. 2 vols. 8vo., with a Map and Engravings. 18s.

*Gerse and the Levant, or a History of a Summer Excursion in 1831.* By the Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

*The State and Position of Western Australia, commonly called the Swan River Settlement.* By Capt. F. C. Irwin, late Commandant of the Troops, and Acting Governor of the Colony. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

*The Means of Animating India, deduced from Personal Observations; more especially the useful Employment of British Subjects and Capital in that Country.* By Archibald Graham, Surgeon, Bombay Establishment. 18mo. 2s.

*The History of the Assyrians* derived from Oriental Sources. Translated from the Original German of the Chevalier Joseph Von Hammer, by Oswald C. Wood, M.D. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

*Researches and Missionary Labours of the Rev. Joseph Wolff.* 8vo. 12s.

*Tales of the Hararick.* By J. A. St. John, Esq., Author of "Egypt and Mohammed Ali," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

*Momah's Life of the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh.* Edited by his son, R. J. Mackintosh, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo., with Portraits. 12s.

*Nala and Damayanti; an Episode from the Mahabharata, translated from the Original Sanscrit into English Verse, with Notes, Mythological and Explanatory.* By the Rev. H. H. Milman, M.A. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

*A Synopsis of the East-Indian Synophismes, contained in the collections presented by the East-India Company to the Linnean Society of London, and in those of Mr. Royle and others; with some General Observations on the Affinities and Subdivisions of the Order.* By George Bentham, F.L.S. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

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*Rosa's Hobart Town Almanac and Van Diemen's Land Annual for 1835; containing the best and most authentic Account of the Colony.* 8s.

## MR. MILMAN'S "NALA AND DAMAYANTI"

THE neglect of Oriental, and especially Sanscrit literature, in Europe, is currently imputed to indifference and want of patronage. This, however, is stopping at an intermediate point, public indifference must have an adequate cause, and it is notorious that very few promising attempts have been made to enable European nations to appreciate properly the value of that which they are accused of heedlessly rejecting. In the endeavour to naturalize amongst us a foreign literature, contained in a language difficult of acquirement, and therefore at first accessible only through the medium of translations, much must depend upon the manner in which such translations are performed. It is a very general error, which prevails even amongst the intellectual class, to suppose that nothing more is required in a literary translator than a critical knowledge of the two languages. A mere competency to render the sense of one tongue into another, even a perfect skill in the grammatical niceties and idiomatical peculiarities of the foreign tongue, cannot ensure that entire transfusion of the author's sense and spirit into the other, which is meant by translation, even in prose writings, and how hard the task in poetry! Qualities of a higher order, of a more intellectual character, must be superadded,—a faculty of penetrating the mind of the author, and of re-investing his thoughts in congenial language,—of seizing the expression as well as the features of the original,—a faculty, in short, of operating a species of metempsychosis, in which the outward crust alone is changed, the soul, the divine emanation, the *atma*, the self, remaining the same †

If we consider how few of the interpreters of Sanscrit literature have been endowed with these two distinct, yet equally indispensable qualifications, its neglect in Europe will cease to be a problem. Sir William Jones, who was almost the first to commence the study of Sanscrit, is almost the last who combined the requisite qualifications of a translator. To the transient popularity which his elegant versions and attractive disquisitions gave to Hindu literature, may be, in a great measure, attributed its cultivation, limited as it is, in Europe, and, in testimony of there being no inherent repugnance to it, even in England, we may appeal to the high public estimation of Mr H. H. Wilson's translations,‡—the only person, as Mr. Milman justly observes, who, since Sir Wm Jones, "has united a poetical genius with deep Sanscrit scholarship,"—and to that gentleman's elevation to a professor's chair at Oxford, of which university ■ was not an *alumnus*, by a kind of popular election.

There is an objection made to the cultivation of Indian literature like that which, in this economical age, is levelled against the study of the classics in

\* Nala and Damayanti, and other Poems Translated from the Sanscrit into English Verse, with Mythological and Critical Notes. By the Rev HENRY HART MILMAN, M.A., late Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, &c. Oxford, 1833. Talboys.

† M. Schlegel has, with some show of justice, reproached us with adopting, in respect to translations from the Oriental languages, the *manufacturing principle of our country*.

‡ The *Megha Duta*, or Cloud Messenger, and the *Specimens of the Hindu Theatre*.

our universities and public schools; namely, that it is useless. But the argument by which Sir James Mackintosh has so irresistibly refuted the latter, may be, in a considerable degree, applied to the former objection, with this important addition, that, not only will the study of Hindu literature reinforce the practical lessons of moral philosophy inculcated by the Greek and Roman authors, but it will disclose an entirely new class of productions of the mind,—an immense stock of fresh materials for thought. Of the writings of the Hindus,—that is, their poetry, epic and dramatic, their philosophy, their metaphysics, their law,—we have now specimens in our own language sufficient to show that they have nothing in common with Western literature, except an accidental conformity, arising from circumstances which exert an influence over the human understanding, which is universal and uniform. To argue that the study of Sanscrit literature ought to be discouraged because it can teach us nothing, is, therefore, illogical, because the essential member of the syllogism is wanting; and to proscribe it, and even the Sanscrit language itself, with a view to their ultimate extinction, which is the aim of certain apostles of the new light, is a barbarous policy, which transcends in enormity that of Omar, who was excusable in comparison with those who would destroy an useless literature of which, perhaps, not a thousandth part has been yet explored.

These considerations,—namely, that the Hindu literature deserves to be cultivated, that there is no inaptitude in European minds to relish it, and that the real cause of its neglect and unpopularity is to be traced to the want of competent translators to pioneer the way,—make us rejoice to see so able a labourer in this vineyard as Mr. Milman.

This gentleman has given a simple and candid account of the manner in which he was led to the study of Sanscrit poetry. Having, in his capacity of Professor of Poetry at Oxford, exhausted the subject he had chosen for his terminal course, and being at a loss for materials, he was led to consult European publications on Indian poetry, especially those of the Schlegels, Bopp, and De Chézy. "I was struck," says Mr. Milman, "with the singularity, and captivated by the extreme beauty, as it appeared to me, of some of the extracts, especially those from the great epic poems, the *Mahābhārat* and the *Ramāyāna*, in their Homeric simplicity, so totally opposite to the ordinary notions entertained of all Eastern poetry." He attempted the "wonderful and mysterious language," in which these remarkable works are enshrined; the study grew upon him; his discoveries in the "unknown region of Indian poetry" were communicated to the University; translation was attempted, and the public have thus been put in possession of some of the most beautiful and characteristic specimens of ancient Hindu epic poetry in our language.

The versification, or rather the metrical system, which I have adopted (Mr. Milman observes), is an experiment; how far a successful one must be judged by others. The original verse in which the vast epics of Vyasa and Valmiki are composed is called the *Sloka*, which is thus described by Schlegel in his *Indische Bibliothek*, p. 36: "The oldest, most simple, and most generally adopted mea-

sure is the Sloka; a duple of two sixteen-syllable lines, divided at the eighth syllable." According to our prosodial marks, the following is the scheme:—

The first four syllables are bound by no rule; the second half, on the contrary, is unalterably fixed, excepting that the last syllable has the common licence of termination. In the second half verse, I do not remember a single instance of deviation from this, though sometimes, but very seldom, the first half verse ends with another quadrisyllable foot.

In the first translations which I attempted, a few passages from the Bhagavat-Gita, I adhered as nearly as possible to the measure of the original; in the Nala, in order to give the narrative a more easy and trochaic flow, I omitted one syllable, and in some degree changed the structure of the verse.

*Nala and Damayanti* is an episode of the *Mahābhārata*. The sage Vrihadasya relates the story to King Yudhishthira, in order to console him under the miseries to which he was exposed by bad success in play, the terms of the game condemning him, as loser, to wander with his brothers for twelve years in the forest. The adventures of Nala showed how that king, having been equally unfortunate with the dice,—both being *akṣha-piyāḥ*, 'dice loving,—had suffered still greater toil and misery, and yet in the end recovered his kingdom.

Nala was the son of Vivasena, and raja of Nishadha, he was gifted with every virtue, skilled in taming steeds, deep read in the *Vedas*, and "a present Manu." In Vidarbha (Nagpore or Berar) lived king Bhima, "terrible in strength, and blest with all virtues," but who was childless, and pined for children. A brahmin, on whom he conferred gifts, bestowed upon Bhima three sons and a daughter, Damayanti, the latter, was of unusual charms:

Damayanti with her beauty— with her brilliance, brightness, grace,  
Through the world's units did glory—won the slender-waisted maid  
Her, arrived at bloom of beauty,—sat a hundred slaves around,  
And a hundred virgin handmaids—as around great Indra's queen.  
In her court shone Bhima's daughter—decked with every ornament,  
Mid her handmaids, like the lightning—shone she with her faultless form,  
Like the long-eyed queen of beauty—without rival, without peer,  
Never mid the gods immortal—never mid the Yaksha race,  
Nor 'mong men, was made so lovely ever heard of, ever seen,  
As the soul-disturbing maiden—that disturbed the souls of gods.

Nala was "peerless among earthly men," and, being praised in each other's hearing, Nala and Damayanti "all unseen began to love." Wondering, "impatient his deep love to bear," in a grove, Nala caught a swan (*hansa*, by some rendered 'goose'), which, in human language, promised the king, as the price of liberty, that it would so praise him to Damayanti, that "never should the maiden think of mortal man but him." The swan, departing, sped to Vidarbha, where the royal beauty sat amidst her maids. Struck with the graceful forms of the lady, the damsel

chased them through the forest, when the swan selected by Damayanti, accosting her in human speech, extolled the merits of King Nala, adding,

If the peerless wed the peerless—blessed must the union be.

The maiden entrusted a message of consent to the bird, who flew to Nishada, "and to Nala told it all."

Damayanti, ever after—she the swan's sweet speech had heard—  
 With herself she dwelt no longer—all herself with Nala dwelt.  
 Lost in thought she sat dejected—pale her melancholy cheek,  
 Damayanti sat and yielded—all her soul to sighs of grief.  
 Upward gazing, meditative—with a wild distracted look,  
 Wan was all her soft complexion—and with passion heart-possessed,\*  
 Nor sleep nor gentle converse—nor in banquets found she joy;  
 Night nor day she could not slumber—Woe! oh woe! she wept and said,  
 Her no longer her own mistress—from her looks, her gesture, knew  
 Damayanti's virgin handmaids—to Vidarbha's monarch they  
 Told how pined his gentle daughter—for the sovereign of men.

The princesses of India seem to have enjoyed the singular privilege of selecting their future husbands from the assembled suitors invited to a grand festival. This was termed the *swayembara*, or 'self-election.' In Menu, the privilege of choosing her own husband is conceded only to a damsel who has patiently waited three years, after she is marriageable, her father's selection of a fit bridegroom; it seems also, as Mr. Milman observes, to have belonged to the lower classes. But this is not the only point in which ancient manners are found not to be perfectly congruous with the *Dharma Śāstra*.

Bhima summoned all the "chiefs of the earth" to his daughter's *swayembara*, who, with rich garlands and with troops, flocked to his court:—

Elephants, and steeds, and chariots—swarmed along the sounding land.

At this moment, two of the divine munis or rishis, Narada and Parvata, ascended from the earth to the palace of the cloud-compelling Indra, god of the firmament, and hearing of the approaching festival, all the immortals exclaimed, in sudden rapture, that they would join the concourse of kings who were competitors for the hand of Damayanti.

Descending through the blue air, they beheld Nala, "in transcendent beauty, equal to the god of love." They made themselves known to him, and commissioned him to announce to Damayanti that Indra, Agni (the god of fire), Varuna (the god of water), and Yama (the god of Hell), had come down to seek her hand, and that one of them she must choose for her lord. Nala desired to excuse himself from going on this errand, observing,

How can man, himself enamoured—for another plead his cause!

But the gods held him to his pledge, that "he would do their bidding." Indra procured the king instant access to the bower of Damayanti:—

There he saw Vidarbha's maiden—girt with all her virgin bands;  
 In her glowing beauty shining—all excelling in her form;

\* Literally, "her mind (or thought) possessed by the heart-sleeper," i.e. love reposing or dwelling in the heart; a very poetical image.

Every limb in smooth proportion—slender waist and lovely eyes,  
 Even the moon's soft gleam dimming—in her own o'erpow'ring light  
 As he gazed, his love grew warmer—to the softly smiling maid,  
 Yet to keep his truth, his duty—all his passion he suppressed.  
 Then Nishadha's king beholding—all those maids with beautiful limbs  
 From their seats sprang up in wonder—at his matchless form amazed,  
 In their rapture ■ king Nala—all admiring, homage paid,  
 Yet, not venturing to accost him,—in their secret souls adored  
 "Oh the beauty! oh the splendour!—oh the mighty hero's strength!"  
 "Who ■ he, or god, or Yaksha—or Gandharin may he be?"  
 Not one single word to utter,—dared that fair limbed maiden bend,  
 All struck dumb before his beauty—in their bashful silence stood

Damayanti, though smit with the godlike beauty of the king of Nishadha, inquired how he had passed the chamber-wardens. Nala disclosed his message, and the supernatural means which had procured him admission. The princess declared that he alone was her choice, that "only for his sake were the assembled rajas met, and that, if he rejected her, 'the vile noose would she endure hanging being considered a respectable mode of suicide amongst the ancient Hindus." The king, with him disinterestedness, answers —

"With the world's dread guardians present—wilt thou mortal husband choose?"  
 "We with them, the world's creators—with these mighty lords compared,  
 Lowlier than the dust they tread on—false to them thy loftier mind  
 'Man the gods displeasing, hastens to inevitable death—  
 'Fair limbed' from that fate preserve me—choose the all excelling gods  
 'Robes by earthly dust unsullied—crowns of amarantinc flowers,  
 'Every bright celestial glory—wedded to the gods, enjoy"

The weeping maiden, however, vowed to recognize none but Nala for her husband, and, with woman's readiness, she suggested an expedient —

"Yet I see a way of refuge—'tis a blameless way, O king,  
 "Whence no sin to thee, O raja,—may by any chance arise  
 'Flout, ■ noblest of all mortals and the gods by Indra led,  
 "Come and enter in together—where the Swayambura sits,  
 "Thou wilt I, before the presence—of the guardians of the world,  
 "Name thee, lord of men! my husband—not to thee may blame accrue"

The king hastened back ■ the gods, whom he acquainted exactly with the issue of his errand

The day arrived. The suitors entered the golden-columned hall of Bhima. Each sat upon his throne, wearing fragrant garlands and pendant ear gems.

As with serpents, Bhogavati—the wide hall was full of kings,  
 As the mountain caves with tigers—with the tiger-warriors full.  
 Damayanti in her beauty—entered on that stately scene,  
 With her dazzling light entrancing—every eye and every soul.  
 O'er her lovely person gliding—all the eyes of those proud kings  
 There were fixed, there moveless rested—as they gazed upon the maid  
 Then as they proclaimed the rajas—(by his name was each pro. and)  
 In dismay saw Bhima's daughter—fave in garb, ■ form the same.  
 On those forms, all undistinguished—each from each, she stood and gazed  
 In her doubt Vidarbha's princess—Nala's form might not discern,



*Mr. Milman's "Nala and Damayanti."*

Whichever'er the form she gazed on—him her Nala, him she thought.  
She within her secret spirit—deeply pondering, stood and thought  
"How shall I the gods distinguish?—royal Nala how discern?"

She implored the divinities to assume their own forms, in order that she may know her lord, her Nala. Touched with her piteous prayer, her "steadfast truth and perfect love," they stood with their attributes revealed; and she saw them with "unmonstrous skins" and "moveless eyes," the gods being supposed exempt from the necessity of winking.

On the gods an instant gazed she—then upon the king of men;  
And of right king Bhuma's daughter—named Nishadha's king her lord.  
Modestly the large-eyed maiden—I fled up his garment's hem,  
Round his shoulders threw she lightly—the bright zone of radiant flowers,  
So she chose him for her husband—Nala, that high-hearted maid  
Then alas! alas! burst wildly,—from that concave of the kings,  
And "well done, well done," as loudly—from the gods and eagles broke;  
All in their extatic wonder—glorified Nishadha's king  
Then to royal Damayanti—Virasena's kingly son,  
To that slender-waisted damsel—spoke he comfort in his joy;  
"Since thou'st on'd me for thine husband—in the presence of the gods,  
"For thy faithful consort know me—aye delighting in thy words.  
"While this spirit fills this body—maiden with the smile serene  
"Thine am I, so long thine only—thine the solemn truth I vow."  
Thus he gladdened Damayanti—with the assurance of his faith,  
And the happy pair devoutly—worshipped then the present gods

The "bright guardians of the world," so far from interrupting the union, conferred on Nala eight transcendent gifts,—to discern a god; a firm and noble gait; power to call Agni (fire); "all the worlds instinct with splendour" (the nature of this boon is not clear), subtle taste in food; eminence in virtue; to call water when required, and garlands of matileless fragrance. The gods returned to heaven, and the marriage of Nala and Damayanti was celebrated with suitable pomp. They retired to Nishadha, where they lived in great felicity, blessed with "one fair daughter and one beauteous son."

On departing from the *swayambhara*, the gods beheld Kali and Dwapara\* approaching. Kali said he was going thither to make Damayanti his consort. "The bridal is ended," observed Indra, with a smile; "she has chosen Nala before us all." Whereupon Kali, in his wrath, cursed the maiden, on the pretext that she had insulted the deities by preferring a mortal spouse; and, in spite of the warning of Indra, that her choice had their sanction, that Nala's virtues were equal to those of the gods, and that he who would curse such a man deserved to be "plunged in hell's dark torments," he resolved to cast Nala from his kingdom and his sweet bride.

In concert with Dwapara, Kali resided at Nishadha for twelve years, watching in vain the fatal instant when Nala should commit an act of sin that would give the demon power over him. One evening, having only half-performed his ablution, Nala played "with feet unwashed." Kali seized the advantage, and entered Nala, possessing him with an uncon-

\* "Dwapara and Kali are the names of the third and fourth ages of the world. the latter is here personified as a male deity."

querable appetite for play Dwapara, Kali's dark ally, embodying himself in the dice. Pushkara, Nala's brother, incited by Kali, played with him till, with desperate frenzy, the infatuated king lost his treasures, chariots, even his robes. In spite of his queen's entreaties, joined to those of his council and his people, possessed by wicked Kali, he indulged his fatal sport for "many a weary month," the dice ever favouring Pushkara. At length, ■ efforts failing, Damayanti desired the king's charioteer ■ convey her son and daughter to her father's court, which had scarcely been done, before Nala had lost his kingdom and all he possessed

Nala then despoiled of kingdom—smiting Pushkara be-puke  
 " Throw we yet another hazard—Nala, where is now thy stake?  
 " There remains but Damayanti—all thou hast beside, ■ mine  
 " Throw we now for Damayanti—come, once more the hazard try "  
 Thus as Pushkara addressed him—Punya-loka's\* inmost heart  
 By his grief was rent asunder—not a single word he spake.  
 And on Pushkara, king Nala—in his silent anguish gazed  
 All his ornaments of splendour—from his person stripped he off,  
 With a single vest, scarce covered,—'mid the sorrow of his friends,  
 Slowly wended forth the monarch—fall'n from such an height of bliss  
 Damayanti with one garment slowly followed him behind  
 Three long nights Nishadba's monarch—there without the gates had dwelt  
 Proclamation through the city—then did Pushkara bid make,  
 " Whoso'er befriendeth Nala—shall to instant death be doomed "  
 Thus, as Pushkara gave order—in the terror of his power,  
 Might the citizens no longer—hospitably serve the king  
 Near the walls, of kind reception—worthat, but by none received,  
 Three nights longer stand the monarch—water was his only drink,  
 Ere in undisturbed hunger—plucked the fruits, the roots of earth.  
 Then went forth again the outcast —Damayanti followed slow.

In the agony of hunger, he saw some birds, which he hoped to catch by casting on them his remaining garment, but the birds bore off the robe, announcing, ■ human accents, that they were the dice which had despoiled him, and that, whilst he had a single garment, their triumph was incomplete. Thus destitute, Nala advises his queen to seek an asylum in her father's court, and points the way, but she, in the true spirit of feminine devotion, says —

" Robbed of kingdom, robbed of riches—naked, thirst and hunger worn,  
 " How shall I depart and leave thee—in the wood by man untrod?  
 " When thou sad and famine-stricken—thinkest of thy former bliss,  
 " In the wild wood, oh, my husband,—I thy weariness will soothe.

Damayanti counsels her lord to fly to Vidarbha, but his lofty spirit cannot condescend to show himself in base extremity where he once had appeared in glory. In a lonely cabin, they laid down, naked, weary, " wet with mire and stained with dust," on the hard earth, and fell asleep. Wrought by Kali's evil influence, Nala rose from his drowsy slumber, and resolved to abandon his faithful wife, who had abandoned all for him. He even robbed her as she slept of half the only garment left her.

The exclamations of Damayanti, when she awoke and found herself deserted by her natural protector, are pathetic :—

" Oh, I'm lost! undone for ever—helpless in the wild wood left;  
 " Faithful once to every duty—wert thou not, and true in word?  
 " Art thou faithful to thy promise—to desert me thus in sleep?  
 " Couldst thou then depart, forsaking—thy devoted, constant wife;  
 " Her in sooth that never wronged thee—wronged indeed, but not by her?  
 " Keepst thou thus thy solemn promise—oh, unfaithful lord of men,  
 " There, when all the gods were present—plighted to thy wedded wife?  
 " Death ■ but decreed to mortals—at its own appointed time,  
 " Hence one moment, thus deserted—one brief moment do I live."  
 " He, by whose dire imprecation—Nala this dread suffering bears,  
 " May he far surpass in suffering—all that Nala suffers now.  
 " May the evil one, to evil—who the blameless Nala drives,  
 " Scatter'd by a curse as fatal—live a dark undressed life."  
 Thus her absent lord lamenting—that high-minded raja's queen,  
 Every-where her lord went seeking—in the satyr-haunted wood.\*

In her wanderings, she approached the lair of a huge serpent, which seized her in its grasp. A huntsman, roving in the forest-jungle, seeing her peril, transfixed the "long-eyed" serpent with a mortal shaft. Released from this horrid fate, she was on the verge of another; the wild hunter viewed her lovely form with unhallowed thoughts; whereupon Damayanti "uttered loud her curse of wrath," and the hunter fell lifeless upon the earth, "like a lightning-blasted tree."

The "lotus-eyed" queen, fearless for herself, traversed the dreadful forest, thronged not only with beasts and serpents, but with elves and giants. She poured forth her griefs in plaintive language, apostrophizing beast, bird, and even the mountain,

Down whose peaks, in many a streamlet,—dip the water-birds their wings,  
 to reveal her lord.

At length, she reached the abode of the divine hermits (Bhrigu, Atri, and Vasishtha), who welcomed her to their lonely cells, asking

Of the wood art thou the goddess,—or the mountain goddess thou;  
 Or the goddess of the river?

She relates her sad tale, and inquires whether the royal Nala had visited their grove. The gifted seers soothe and relieve her sorrows, by telling her that there will be a time when the good monarch of Nishadha, from all sin released, will be seen again "glittering in his royal gems;" and having thus spoken, they vanished, with their sacred fires. Resuming her dreary journey, she espies a caravan of merchants, "elephants, and steeds, and cars," beside a pleasant river.

When she saw that numerous concourse—Nala's once all-glorious wife,  
 Entered she, the slender-waisted—in the midst of all the host;  
 Maniac-like in form and feature—and in half a garment clad,  
 Thin and pallid, travel-tainted—matted all her locks with dust.  
 As they all beheld her standing—some in terror fled away;  
 Some stood still ■ speechless wonder—others raised their voice and cried;

\* *Serpents, "dog-footed," or "mavage."*

Marked her some with cruel tauntings—others spake reproachful words;  
Others looked on her with pity—and inquired her state, her name.

Damayanti joins the caravan, which was bound for Chedi (Chandai). Halting on the borders of a lake of exquisite beauty, the merchants were aroused from their sleep by a herd of wild elephants, which scented the tame ones, and attacked the caravan —

Forward rush they fleet and furious—mad to slay, and wild with heat;  
Irresistible the onset—of the rushing ponderous beasts,  
As the peaks from some high mountain—down the valley thundering roll,  
Strewed was all the way before them—with the boughs, the trunks of trees;  
On they crash'd to where the traveller—lumbered by the lotus lake.  
Trampled down without a struggle—helpless on the earth they lay,  
"Woe, oh woe!" shrieked out the merchants—wildly some began to fly,  
In the forest thickets plunging,—some stood gasping, blind with sleep;  
And the elephants down beat them—with their tusks, their trunks, their feet.

Damayanti opened her eyes upon a scene of slaughter, the few, that with her escaped the carnage, exclaimed, "of whose deeds is this the doom?" Some imputed the calamity to the "ill-omened woman, with maniac-staring eyes," who had joined the host, and prepared to sacrifice her. Damayanti fled again to the asylum of the dreadful forest, whose tenants were less terrible, however, than her own race. She bewails her fate in sentiments purely Hindu —

"No good fortune e'er attends me—of what guilt is this the doom?  
"Not a sin can I remember—not the least to living men.  
"Or in deed, or thought, or language of what guilt is this the doom?"  
"In some former life committed—expiate I now the sin  
"To this infinite misfortune—hence by penal justice doomed."  
"Lost my husband, lost my kingdom—from my kindred separate,  
"Separate from noble Nala—from my children far away,  
"Widowed of my rightful guardian—in the serpent haunted wood."

At length, she reaches the mighty city of the king of Chedi

Scarcely clad in half a garment—entered she that stately town;  
Her dishevelled, emaciated, wretched—with dishevelled hair, unwashed,  
Like a maniac, onward-moving—saw that city's wondering throng;  
Gazing on her as she entered—to the monarch's royal seat;  
All the boys her footsteps followed—in their curious gamesome play;  
Circled round by these she wandered—near the royal palace gate.

The queen-mother beheld, from the lofty terrace of the palace, the beautiful Damayanti, "shining as through murky clouds the lightning." She sends for her, and hears her dismal tale, in which the princess speaks of her lord in the tenderest terms, making the loss of him the sole motive of her sorrow. The queen-mother offered an asylum, which Damayanti accepted upon condition that she did no menial service, ate no broken victuals (which entails the loss of caste), conversed with no stranger men, nor should be demanded by any man on pain of death. These terms were readily conceded, and she became a companion and friend of the princess Sunanda.

Meanwhile, Nala, on deserting his devoted wife, beheld a mighty fire in  
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the forste, from whence issued a voice calling him by name. ■ was that of Karkotaka, the king of serpents, sentenced by the holy hermit Narada, whom he had deceived, to abide there till king Nala should release him. The king plunged into the ruddy flame, and drew him out. Karkotaka bit Nala, who thereupon was changed in form, lest he should be known, and he then explained the virtue of the bite —

‘ He through whom thou’rt thus afflicted—Nala, with intensest grief,  
 ‘ Through my poison, shall in anguish—ever dwell within thy soul.  
 ‘ All his body steeped in poison—till he free thee from thy woe,  
 ‘ Shall ■ dwell within thee prison’d—in the ecstasy of pain.  
 ‘ So from him, by whom, thou blameless!—sufferest such unworthy wrong,  
 ‘ By the curse I lay upon him—my deliverance shall be wrought  
 ‘ Fear not thou the timber wild boar—fearman fear not thou, ■ king,  
 ‘ Neither brahmin fear, nor sage—ask through my prevailing power.  
 ‘ King, this salutary poison—gives to thee not grief nor pain,  
 ‘ In a battle, chief of rajas—victory is ever thine

The king of serpents then gave him a pair of magic garments (an upper and a lower vest), to put on when he desired to resume his proper form, and consoled him with the promise of soon regaining his kingdom, wife, and children.

The king of Nishadha set forth to Ayodhya (Oude), the city of king Rituparna, to whom he represented himself, according to the direction of Karkotaka, as Vahvan, a skilful tamer of horses, and an adept at cooking, the science of which was one of the celestial gifts bestowed upon Nala at his marriage. He was entertained at a liberal stipend.

Thoughts of his deserted queen clouded his mind, and frequent ejaculations of “where is she?” induced one of his associates to inquire who she was for whom he grieved. He answered —

“ To a man of sense bereft,

“ Once belonged a peerless lady—most infirm of word was he,  
 “ I rom some cause from her discovered—went that frantic man away,  
 “ In his foolish soul thus pated—wanders he, by sorrow racked,  
 “ Night and day, and still for ever—by his parching grief consumed  
 “ Nightly brooding o’er his sorrows—sing he this sad single verse.

King Bhima, meanwhile, had despatched some brahmins to seek his unhappy daughter and her husband, “through the world,” promising, as a reward for their discovery, the grant of “a village like a town,” and a thousand kine. One of them, Sudeva, coming to pleasant Chediapur, beheld the fair fugitive, but so changed, “dull in look and wasted still,” that he scarcely recognized Bhima’s large-eyed daughter. The worthy brahmin breaks out into a sort of soliloquy, which is full of poetical imagery. He addresses the lady, who seems to have appeared in public on the occasion, as it was a “royal holiday,” that is, a day proclaimed as fortunate; ■ tells her he has come in quest of her, by command of king Bhima, and that a hundred brahmins are wandering over the earth in search of her and her lord.

She no sooner knew Sudeva—Damayanti, of her kin,  
 Many a question asked in order—and of every friend beloved  
 And the daughter of Vidarbha—freely wept, so sudden thus

On Sudeva, best of brahmins—gazing, on her brother's friend  
 He beheld the young Sumada—weeping, wasted with distress,  
 As she thus her secret converse—with the wise Sudeva held  
 Thus she spake unto his mother—'Lo, how fast our handmaid weeps,  
 Since her meeting with the brahmin—who she is, thou now may'st know.'

The queen-mother interrogated the brahmin, he, "sitting at his ease,"  
 declared who Damayanti was, and how he knew her—

"Take to her of mortal women—is there none, but beauty's peer,  
 "In the midst, between her eyebrows—from her birth a lovely mole,  
 "Dark was seen, and like a lotus—that hath vanished from my sight,  
 "Covered over with defilement—like the moon behind a cloud.  
 "This soft mask of perfect beauty—fashioned thus by Brahma's self,  
 "As at clungst the moon's thin crescent—only dim and faintly gleams  
 "Yet her beauty is not faded—clouds d' o'er with toil and mire  
 "Though she be it shines apparent, like the sun's untroubled gold  
 "With that beautiful form yon woman—gifted with that lovely mole,  
 "Instant knew I for the princess—as the heat betrays the fire."

The queen-mother hence discovered that Damayanti was her own sister's  
 daughter. With the king of Rituparna's permission, a mighty army  
 escorted Damayanti to Vidatibha, where she joined her parents, her chil-  
 dren, and her "water-troop of friends." She paid her worship to the  
 gods and to the brahmins, but she still "sat and mourned for her husband."  
 Her complainings have all the tenderness of a fond and forgiving wife—

"Even by her consort cherished—and sustained the wife should be  
 "Why hast thou forgot that maxim—thou in every duty skilled?  
 "Thou wert ever called the generous—thou the gentle and the wise,  
 "Art thou now estranged from pity—through my sad injurious fate?  
 "Prince of men, O grant thy pity—grant it, lord of men, to me;  
 "'Mercy is the chief of duties,'—oft from thine own lips I've heard."

The brahmins continued their search for a long time, till one of them,  
 Parnada, by mention of the incidents related by Damayanti, in the hearing  
 of the pretended Valuca, "with short arms and all deformed," at Ayodhya,  
 made him groan in anguish, and daily disclose the secret of his real per-  
 son. Parnada hastens back with the intelligence, and Damayanti employs  
 Sudeva to proceed to Ayodhya, and there proclaim in the court of Rituparna  
 her *swayambhara*, or choice of a second husband. The king of  
 Ayodhya resolves to go thither, whilst Nala's heart is torn with contending  
 emotions, doubtful whether this "deed unholy" be a stratagem, or a proof  
 of the fickle heart of woman.

Nala, or Valuca, attended the king to the *swayambhara*, as charioteer,  
 his surpassing skill as such won admiration, and suggested a suspicion that he  
 must be king Nala, who received the gift from heaven. On their way, Nala  
 discovers that the raja possessed a supernatural science in numbers and dice,  
 and proposing to exchange his skill in horses for the raja's skill in dice, the  
 barter was no sooner effected (in what manner is not explained), than Kali  
 passed from his body, vomiting Karkotaka's foul poison from his mouth.  
 Nala, in his ire, would fain curse the demon, but Kali (visible to no eyes

\* A second marriage in a woman is considered an irreparable breach of conjugal fidelity.

## LIFE-INSURANCE IN CEYLON.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Knowing the interest you take in what concerns the welfare of that portion of our fellow countrymen, whose destiny compels them to reside in the East, I feel less scruple in troubling you with the following observations than I otherwise should do. The subject to which I am about to allude is the ruinous *extra* premium charged by this country on the lives of those resident in Ceylon, and which are calculated on most erroneous data, as I will clearly demonstrate.

There is no doubt that, before the interior of the island came into British possession, and the different stations were connected with roads; before the jungle was cleared away and the morasses drained, Europeans might have incurred considerable risk in some parts of the country. I cannot place the matter in a better or clearer light than by quoting the following paragraphs taken from the *Colombo Journal* of August 1832 and March 1833, as well as the report of the annual mortality in 1833 and 1834 of the European troops stationed on the island.

EXTRACT from *Colombo Journal* of August 1832.

We publish the returns of the four following regiments, now stationed in this island: the 58th, 61st, 79th, and 97th.

Strength of the 79th regt. on arriving in Ceylon in August 1820 .....	553 men
Increased from various sources .....	116
	<hr/> 669
Deduct transfers, discharges, &c. ....	44
	<hr/> 625

Died by natural deaths .....	111
Casualties and suicides .....	13

154 or 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent in 6 years.

Strength of 97th regt. on arriving in Ceylon in August 1823 .....	538 men
Increased from various sources .....	188
	<hr/> 696
Deduct transfers, discharges, &c. ....	40
	<hr/> 656

Died by natural deaths .....	172
Casualties and suicides .....	6

178 or 27 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in 7 years.

Strength of the 61st regt. on arriving in Ceylon in November 1828 .....	514 men
Increased from various sources .....	26
	<hr/> 570
Deduct sent home .....	8
	<hr/> 562

Died by natural deaths .....	92
Casualties .....	2

94 or 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. in 4 years.

Strength of the 58th regt. on arriving in Ceylon November 1828 .....	521 men
Increased from various sources .....	60

Deduct transfers, &c.	381
	6
	<hr/> 573

Died by natural deaths .....	50
Casualties .....	4

63 or 11 per cent. in 4 years.

Strength of the artillery on landing in Ceylon August 1828 .....	73 men
Died 15, or 20 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in 4 years.	

*Summary.*

The 78th have diminished by	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 6 years,
97th .....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 7 years,
61st .....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 4 years,
54th .....	11 in 4 years,
Royal Artillery .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 4 years,
	100 in 25 years.

Or 4 per cent. per annum.

We trust that some member of Parliament will have sense of justice enough to move for these returns, and shame Mr. Potter Macqueen to his face.

Now let us compare these returns with those of two of the regiments that were stationed at Jamaica, or let any member of Parliament move for returns of four regiments of the same strength in any part of our colonial dominions, except perhaps the British North American provinces.

If such mis-statements were mere matter of literary curiosity, it would be of trifling consequence; but the public, not believing it possible that a member of Parliament would put forth such opinions unless founded in fact, take for granted that Ceylon and Sierra Leone are to be placed in the same category of mortality. The directors of insurance offices take alarm, and the highest rate of insurance is demanded for persons who are destined to reside in this island.

If Mr. Potter Macqueen were about to sell his estate in Bedfordshire, and a member of Parliament were to declare that the soil was most sterile and the situation most unwholesome, what degree of indignation would he not express at such a mis-statement? but the injury that accrues to a colony from such mis-statement is far more than can be considered of no moment, and those whose fate connects them with that colony are to be the sufferers without regret, and without redress!

The 58th Regiment disembarked in Jamaica in December 1816, and re-embarked in December 1821.

Strength on arrival in Jamaica .....	742 men
Increase from various sources .....	355
	1,097
Deduct transfers, discharges, &c.	169
	<hr/> 928

Died, 497, or 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 5 years.

The 61st Regiment disembarked in Jamaica in December 1816, and re-embarked in December 1821.

Strength on landing .....	697 men
Increase from various sources .....	578

	1,275
Deduct decrease from various sources ...	348
	<hr/> 927

Died, 323, or 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 5 years.



*Life-Insurance in Ceylon.**Summary.*Died of the 58th Regt. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  in 5 years,Ditto 61st ..... 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  in 5 years.

Strength of European Troops in Ceylon in the Years 1833 and 1834, and Annual Mortality.

Year.	Strength.	Deaths.	
1833 .....	1,985 .....	57 .....	Under 3 per cent.
1834 .....	2,660 .....	70 .....	About 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

(Signed) S FORBES, M.D.,

Deputy Inspector-General of His Majesty's Hospitals in Ceylon.

*EXTRACT from Colombo Journal of March 6, 1833.*

We are enabled to publish, on authority, a statement showing the strength of the service and reserve companies of the 58th regiment, and the number of sick in each respectively, on the first day of every month from January to August 1832. The reserve companies were stationed at Fermoy in Ireland.

It is by such tests as these that the people should try the speech of Mr. Potter Macqueen, and judge of the accuracy with which he has designated Ceylon and Sierra Leone as stations of an equally unhealthy nature: with the exception of the month of January or rather of December 1831, the proportion of sick was in each month far less at Kandy than at the depot in Ireland; and in the seven months taken collectively, the rate at Kandy was below four, whilst at Fermoy it was above six in the hundred.

RETURN showing the Strength and Number of Sick, with the Service and Reserve Companies of the 58th Regiment, up to August 1832.

MONTH.	Service Companies stationed in Ceylon.		Reserve Companies stationed in Ireland.	
	No. of Sick on 1st of each Month.	Strength on 1st of each Month.	No. of Sick on 1st of each Month.	Strength on 1st of each Month.
1st January 1832	26	523	10	261
1st February .....	26	521	16	268
1st March .....	23	519	11	268
1st April .....	19	516	14	267
1st May .....	29	514	18	269
1st June .....	17	512	15	269
1st July .....	16	510	18	264
1st August .....	12	506	22	272
—	168	1,121	130	2,139

I will not trouble you with any further observations, as these facts speak for themselves; but beg you will have the goodness to give insertion to this letter.

I remain, sir, your obedient humble servant,

E. R. P.

London, October 6th, 1835.

## LETTERS

By some accident, the death of Lieutenant Godfrey Carruthers, of the Bengal army, was not mentioned in any of the Calcutta newspapers. The event occurred in a remote district, and was passed over without notice: a rather unusual thing in India, where the assurance of the decease of a friend or acquaintance is generally made doubly sure by a full detail of the circumstance appearing, first in the daily, secondly in the tri-weekly, (a pet colonial phrase signifying the publication three times per week, and not once in three weeks,) and lastly in the weekly, journals of the presidency. It happened that the Bengal army rejoiced in a second Godfrey Carruthers, also a lieutenant, but in no way related to the first. My friend, who was an Englishman of good family, and very fairly endowed by nature with mental and personal qualities fitted to render him a favourite both with his own and with the softer sex, had been crossed in love. His heart had surrendered at once to the bright eyes of the daughter of the colonel of his regiment, who came out to India full of expectations of conquest, and determined to make as much havoc as she could amongst the unfortunate youth exposed to the power of her charms. Accordingly, by way of pastime, she trifled a little with the affections of my unhappy friend, whom she discarded the moment that a more eligible suitor offered himself.

Godfrey took the affair greatly to heart; in fact, he had nothing else to do. No opportunity occurred of revenging himself by falling in love with any body else; for it must be confessed that the unmarried fair, within three hundred miles of the station, were very inferior to the shameless coquette who had sacrificed him to her love of admiration. My sympathizing ear was the chosen deposit of all Godfrey's woes, and, during the continuance of the hot weather, a period in which employment of any kind is not easily attainable, he came regularly to my bungalow to bewail over the darkness of his destiny, and the treachery of womankind. One morning, when pretty well tired of endeavouring to administer comfort to a person who refused to be comforted, who hugged his wretchedness, and scorned the idea of being free, I was agreeably surprized by the animation of his countenance. He came on horseback, but instead of approaching, as usual, with melancholy step and slow, he had far outridden the panting bearer who carried an umbrella, mounted on a long pole, to shade his head from the sun. Dismounting with great alacrity, he made but three steps into the interior, and first premising that he had seen the folly of grieving any longer about a faithless woman, pulled a letter out of his pocket and placed it in my hands. It proved to be a voluminous epistle, written in a neat female hand, and dated from Milan. The contents were of a very interesting nature, and could not fail to render the writer an object of sympathy to every one possessing a feeling heart. Some of the passages ran thus:—"You will not, I am sure, my dear Godfrey, be displeased at the step which I have taken, in consequence of the death of my mother, and the melancholy assurance contained in your last letter, that years may still elapse before you can have it in your power to make arrangements for my voyage to India. You are well aware of the nature of the feelings of your family, of their unwillingness to sanction an engagement which they consider to be disadvantageous to you. I do not wish to complain of their unkindness or the unreasonable nature of their prejudices; so long as they thought that my fortune would equal my birth, they were gratified by the expectation of an

alliance with an older and better family; but when the same calamity reduced us all to different degrees of poverty, mine certainly much lower than theirs, they are desirous to amend their broken fortunes by connecting themselves with richer people, forgetting that my dearest mother, who might have indulged the hope of obtaining a much more eligible match in point of worldly advantages, never allowed such selfish considerations to weigh an instant against your worth and excellence. Believe me, it is painful to speak thus of people who must be dear to you, but it is necessary for you to be acquainted with all the circumstances which have induced me to enter the family with whom I am now travelling as the governess to their daughters. At my mother's death, the pension which she received from government wholly ceased, and you know that we had lost every thing else in that fatal bankruptcy, which obliged you, to seek your fortune in the East-Indies. Your father's house was not open to me during this period of affliction, it was not difficult to perceive, and their own letters must have forced the same conviction upon you, that your mother and sisters thought that you might do better, either as a bachelor in India, or as the husband of a woman who would not come quite portionless, than by fulfilling an engagement made under more prosperous circumstances. I could not stoop to be a dependent upon their unwilling bounty, and therefore closed with a proposal made to me by a family who were about to proceed to Italy for three years. It was fortunate that I did so, for, shortly afterwards, your father and mother determined to go to Canada, and, I believe, are now making preparations for their voyage. I should, therefore, have been quite as distant from any direct communication, had they offered me in any thing, as I am now, indeed, more so, for the arrangements which Mr. Smith has made with his agent in London, will cause the least possible delay in the delivery of your letters. This is a twice-told tale, my dear Godfrey, but I thought it best to enter a second time into particulars, in case any accident should have prevented my former communication from reaching you. Do not make yourself uneasy about my situation, I shall endeavour to bear its discomforts with cheerfulness, you know that I am of an enduring temper, and, though I do not pretend that I can be happy as a dependent upon persons of a very uncongenial nature to mine, I shall make the best of my lot. You need not fear that the various annoyances I have to encounter will induce me to seek any emancipation, excepting that which the fulfilment of our engagement now promises. I repose the fullest confidence in the stability of your affliction for me, and you may be equally certain that the regard which I have so often professed is quite as unchangeable. You spoke of three years as the probable period in which you might be able to claim my promise of joining you in India, and if I should dwell upon the less agreeable circumstances of my present position, it will only be to stimulate you to such exertions as may abridge rather than lengthen the term which must keep us separate."

This formed the explanatory portion of a communication evidently intended for the Lieutenant Cruthers who had so lately paid the debt of nature, the remainder related to the peculiar tastes and sentiments of the writer, and was calculated to afford an impression highly favourable of her talents and disposition. The perusal of this letter occasioned a great revulsion in Godfrey's feelings. Though he admitted that it was not addressed to him, he contended that fortune had purposely thrown it in his way, and that he would be nothing dishonourable in his assumption of the character of his deceased

namesake. Tenderness for the young lady, who could not fail to be overwhelmed with affliction at the news of her lover's death, he argued, should induce all who entertained the least compassion for beauty in distress, to engage in the amiable deceit. For his part, his determination was taken; he would at least afford her the means of coming out to India, and she would of course have the option of refusing him. In the mean time, his letters, he trusted, would make so great an impression upon her heart, that she would be unable to resent his solicitations. Here, however, a new difficulty arose; though there were ample directions given respecting the despatch of the correspondence through the hands of Mr. Sinclair's agent in London, the lady, confident in her lover's recollection, had only signed her Christian name, "your affectionate Amy." Godfrey was in despair, and I was malicious enough to suggest that he could not be certain whether this were really and truly the baptismal appellation of his *Dulcinea*, since it was often the abbreviation of Emily, Emmeline, Amelia, or Emma. I, moreover, proceeded to display my learning, by explaining to him that the name was derived from the Latin word, *amo*, to love, my authority being that diligent antiquary, old Camden. This last piece of intelligence consoled him; he thought that it promised an auspicious termination of the affair; and entering at once, with the most enthusiastic candour, into this new pursuit, he contrived to possess himself of the papers belonging to the deceased lieutenant, which had fallen into the hands of a brother officer, who, not particularly gifted with intellectual endowments, was easily persuaded that a person bearing the same name could claim the right of kinship.

The effects left by the late Godfrey Carruthers, in the opinion of many, fully answered the description frequently given of those which have strayed or been stolen from the pockets and reticules of ladies and gentlemen about town; they appeared to be of no earthly use excepting to the owner. But his representative found them invaluable; for, in addition to a rather faded but spirited sketch of the fair Amy Montague, there were packets of her letters, and copies of many which had been addressed to her, by her lover, who, whatever his other accomplishments might have been, certainly was not blessed with the pen of a ready writer. My friend Godfrey excelled in this particular, and ye gods! what epistles did he not indite! He got a clever native to copy the portrait upon ivory, which he had magnificently set, and wore next his heart; in fact, never was any mortal so completely in love. As I have before mentioned, nature had been rather prodigal in her gifts to him; he was quite the sort of person to please a woman's eye, and though his namesake could not boast an equally prepossessing exterior, they bore some faint resemblance to each other; both were tall, fair, with blue eyes, and chestnut hair. Amy, in several of her letters, regretted that she did not possess any sketch or portraiture of her lover, and Godfrey immediately determined to sit to Hamid Allee for a miniature, or rather two miniatures, one in the European, and one in the native dress. These were very beautifully executed, Hamid Allee having profited by the instructions of a professional artist of considerable talents and repute. Godfrey assured his mistress that these were very much flattered, and he hoped that, though she would at first be disappointed by the want of resemblance, she would look upon them with affectionate regard, and having become familiar with his countenance, he would have the advantage of not meeting her as an entire stranger. He did not expect to be able to carry on the deceit during more than one interview, but he flattered himself that his letters would have prepossessed her in his favour, and that, after the first

shock was over, she would look upon him as one with whom she had been long acquainted.

I felt sufficiently interested in this adventure to busy myself with making inquiries respecting the temper, disposition, and habits of the deceased, and all the information I obtained tended to shew that the young lady would be a gainer by the exchange. It appeared that, although naturally well disposed, young Carruthers had been easily led astray; he had, at an early period after his arrival in the country, involved himself in debt and difficulty; and, affectionately attached to the lady to whom he was engaged, and almost hopeless of ever being able to perform his promise, he had flown to his worst enemy for consolation, and owed his death to drinking. Sharing in the common delusion respecting India, he had not sufficient courage to undeceive the woman who depended with affectionate reliance upon his assurances that he would claim her hand within a given period, and Amy was therefore left in complete ignorance of the true state of his circumstances.

Three years appeared to be three ages to the impatient spirit of Godfrey Carruthers; one at least might be abridged, for he was not only perfectly independent, but master of no inconsiderable sum, with prospects before him which might have satisfied any mind less ambitious than that of the lady who required rank as well as pecuniary advantages. His first impulse was to lodge money immediately in the London agent's hand, for the expenses of Miss Montague's outfit and passage; but he was deterred by the great desire he felt to create an interest in her heart by a correspondence which could scarcely fail to prepossess her in his favour. The romance of this adventure invoked it with a very powerful charm, while, half-distracted with doubts and anxiety concerning the issue, he experienced the greatest delight in pouring out the fondest effusions to the object of his adoration. These epistles were very skilfully managed; they contained only just enough of allusion to past events, to identify them with those of the real *Amphitryon*, while the remainder related wholly to his admiration of the sentiments she had expressed, and to portrayures of domestic happiness, which were eminently calculated to dazzle and enchant a young ingenuous mind, full of hope and confidence. He painted oriental scenes, explained to her the kind of life she would lead in India, gave her judicious directions respecting her outfit, and, in short, left nothing undone which could melt, persuade, and captivate a gentle and feminine heart. The ecstasy with which he perused the first reply to his own letters was worthy of the chivalric feeling of the knights of old. Amy had received three or four of them at once, and the innocent expression of the happiness they had afforded her rendered Godfrey almost frantic with joy. Although I had been at first very much inclined to laugh at his folly, and to reprobate the delusion he had practised, the strength and sincerity of an attachment so strangely inspired rendered him respectable in my eyes, and I began to perceive that he was not more ridiculous than many of the idle fancies which lead young men to rush into matrimony. In all my experience of the tender passion, and I am not one to doubt its influence, or to disbelieve in its existence, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties which he has to struggle against in an age of utilitarianism, I had never seen more genuine manifestations of pure affection than those exhibited by my friend Godfrey; and perhaps there were more solid grounds for his admiration than many possessed, who were quite as much situated. It is true, that he had never seen the object of his adoration; but her person and mind were developed to him through the medium of her por-

trait and her letters, and these were both so charming, that he could not doubt that her manners would be equally to his taste.

Godfrey, though sometimes rather nervous at the idea of the explanation which must ensue, calculated not unjustly upon the effect which his epistles would produce; they would be her consolation at all periods of distress, and she must inevitably entertain a grateful regard for the person who had so earnestly endeavoured to create an interest in her heart. The intense anxiety which Godfrey felt to secure the comfort of the woman whom ■ hoped one day to make his wife, induced me to offer my assistance in the furtherance of his plans for her happiness. I wrote to some female relatives of mine in London, requesting them to invite Miss Montague to remain at their house until she could proceed to India, representing myself as the most intimate friend of the gentleman to whom she was engaged. Amy's situation in Mr Sinclair's family proved sufficiently disagreeable to render this invitation very acceptable. I had, of course, flourished a great deal about Carruthers in my letters to my aunts, and they in return gave descriptions of Miss Montague's amiability and accomplishments which almost turned Godfrey's beam. The plea of urgent private affairs might have procured a far more forcible Europe for my love-sick friend, but he was afraid to venture, he thought that, once in India, Miss Montague would cling to him as her only friend and protector, and would feel less inclined ■ resent the fraud he had practised, than were his confession to be made in her own country. We had reason to believe that the fair one was now upon her voyage, and might be expected soon after the receipt of the letters which informed us that her passage had been taken on board the *Ariadne*, one of the best-sailing ships in the trade.

Godfrey, of course, determined to go down to Calcutta to meet his bride-elect; but, being too nervous to declare himself without the support of a friend, he persuaded me to accompany him to the presidency. We had scarcely made arrangements for the reception of Miss Montague at the house of a female friend, before the arrival of the *Ariadne* was announced, and though the weather was none of the coolest, our kind hostess consented to accompany us in the steamer which was dispatched to the vessel to bring up the passengers. None of the three felt perfectly easy, for by this time Miss Halliday had been made acquainted with the whole affair, and could not help anticipating a scene of no very agreeable description.

There was always a good deal of hurry and bustle on board a ship, upon its first arrival in port, and we hoped that, amidst the confusion of the disembarkation and the greetings of persons known to each other, to escape an explanation until we could lodge our fair charge in the quietude of Mrs. Halliday's mansion. From the deck we entered the cuddy, where the greater number of the passengers were assembled, we learned, however, that Miss Montague was in her own cabin, which opened into it, and thither we proceeded, Mrs. Halliday leading the way, I following, and poor Carruthers, in an agony of apprehension, bringing up the rear. Miss Montague very naturally threw herself into Mrs. Halliday's arms, and as she happened to be a warm hearted person, and most particularly interested in the *dénouement*, she returned the embrace with great cordiality. Upon raising her head the eyes of Amy encountered mine, she withdrew them with an air of disappointment, and they then rested upon Carruthers whom she appeared to recognize in an instant, as the original of those miniatures which had long been her dearest companions. The affectionate look which she cast upon him re-assured Godfrey, and ■

another instant he had clasped her to his heart, muttering rather than speaking, words of the fondest affection. Afraid to trust to an interchanging glance, Mrs. Halliday and I caught each other by the hand, and by a mutual squeeze avoided that burst of laughter which, under the circumstances of the case, would have been so highly indelicate. Amy speedily disengaged herself from her lover's arms, but it was very evident that she had not yet regained sufficient self-possession to detect the imposture. We hurried her on board the steam-boat, where the presence of so many persons and the consciousness of the close vicinity of her lover, caused a degree of embarrassment, which prevented her from being in the full possession of all her discriminating faculties. Mrs. Halliday and myself, according to our agreement, talked incessantly, for we were afraid of a premature betrayal by the strangeness of Godfrey's voice, and the absence of a thousand little peculiarities, which could not fail to be remembered by a woman who had known the late Caruthers from childhood. Our plan succeeded remarkably well, and it was not until we had got into the carriage, and were driving along the Chowringhee road, that Amy manifested any marks of surprise. The likeness to the minutest, which she had regarded with a mixture of horror and repugnance, which could not fail to produce the intended effect of familiarizing her with the features of his successor, and in the joy and agitation of the meeting she did not perceive that she had only recognized one of two images retained in her mind. Here certainly was the original of the miniature, but not the Godfrey Caruthers to whom she had pledged her hand. The air of bewilderment, with which she regarded us all, alarmed my poor friend (ten thousand times deeper in love than ever) for the consequence. Amy had more than realized our warmest expectations, and the thought of losing her, at the moment in which he had hoped to reap the reward of all his toil, was perfectly distracting. He had possessed himself of her hand which he would not relinquish. Fortunately, the carriage stopped before she had time to make the inquiry which was evidently rising to her lips, and Godfrey, leading her into an apartment, followed by Mrs. Halliday, whom he intreated in a whisper not to forsake him in his hour of need, scrowled up his courage to the confession which he now saw was inevitable. I remained in the ante-room, awaiting the event, not without some perturbation of mind.

Placing her between Mrs. Halliday and himself, upon a sofa, and still retaining her hand, Godfrey, in a faltering voice, entreated forgiveness for an act, to which he declared himself to have been driven by an irresistible impulse. At first, Amy did not comprehend that her former lover was the tenant of the grave. Starting up, she exclaimed, "Where then is Godfrey?" My poor friend remained silent, but Mrs. Halliday rising and embracing her, whispered, "there is no other Godfrey Caruthers, death has released you from an engagement which, believe me, could not have secured the happiness promised by that which we trust you will now sanction." Motioning to the lover to withdraw, she related the whole story to Amy, who sat overwhelmed with astonishment, now indignant, and now melting into tenderness, as her new friend expatiated upon the excellence and devotion of the man who had so earnestly, though perchance unjustifiably, endeavored to gain an interest in her bosom. She would not consent to see Caruthers again that day, but I was admitted, and, assisted by Mrs. Halliday, I pleaded his cause so well, that she at length promised to receive him in the light of a friend.

This was all that Godfrey could gain, during a very considerable period. Amy's delicacy revolted at the idea of an immediate acceptance of a substitute

for her deceased lover, even though she felt conscious of a strong predilection in his favour. She satisfied herself that the character and disposition of the young man, who had left England at too early an age to give more than a promise of excellence, had not realized the expectations of his friends, and that he had been irretrievably lost to her before death had terminated his career. Still, she could not persuade herself to so speedy a marriage with another, as that recommended by her new friends. Mrs. Halliday entered into and respected her feelings, and, offering her a home under her own roof for as long a period as she chose to accept it, Godfrey was obliged to content himself with the pleasure of seeing her every day. Thus indulgence the *marabout* procured by a lucky appointment to a vacant post as aide-de-camp to the governor-general, and as his wooing promised to have a prosperous *finale*, notwithstanding there were other suitors in the field, I took my leave of him and the fair Amy, convinced in my own mind that all would end well.

The time of the year being favourable to river travelling, I embarked in a budgerow, with a friend of a very different description, a personage much more familiar with fowling pieces than with pens. Devoted to sporting, nothing escaped him, from the huge alligators lurking upon the sand-banks to the delicate little avadavat, escaped from its bondage in the cage of some neighbouring budgerow. He was the last man in the world whom I ever suspected would be likely to fall in love, but my old luck pursued me, and I was called upon, for the first time in my life, to aid and abet an affair of the heart. Upon our arrival at Belhampore, we received an invitation to remain for a few days at the house of a civilian. We found a very pleasant party assembled in this mansion, and amongst the number two distinguished ladies, one a widow, who had just thrown off her weeds, and now appeared in very becoming mourning, the other a spinster, and neither much more than twenty. The widow was pretty, but ignorant, unintellectual, and frivolous to the greatest degree, while her friend, a clever, vivacious, elegant and well-informed girl, boasted at least equal personal attractions. These ladies, though altogether unlike in mind and manners, were upon very intimate terms. Miss Granby's good nature inclined her to overlook the deficiencies of her associate, and Mrs. Fielding possessed at least sufficient sense to appreciate the superior excellencies of the companion with whom a happy chance had brought her into contact. Our time was passed in the usual manner, the ladies worked, read, and played on the piano, during the morning; their fascinations soothing even Singleton's restlessness into temporary repose. In the evening we dined, and upon these occasions, out of pure good nature and unwillingness to spoil a quadrille, Mrs. Fielding was induced to stand up, although six weeks only had elapsed since she had followed her deceased husband to the grave, "like Niobe, all tears." We took leave of our friends with considerable regret, but time pressed, Singleton having received a letter which obliged him to hasten his return to Cawnpore.

We adjourned, therefore, to the boat, I expecting to renew our former way of life, and while resuming my studies in *seacresit*, I hear Singleton popping away at every thing in the shape of fish, fowl, or fowl. I was, however, mistaken. He spent the chief part of his time in ruminating, either pacing up and down the cabin, or reposing on a chair with his feet stretched across the table. At length, the mighty secret burst his lips—he was in love! I had suspected as much before, but was completely at fault respecting the object. In my observations through life, I have generally perceived that men, who



are not particularly gifted with talent, take fancies to clever women, not by way of obtaining for themselves guides and councillors, but to shew that they have nothing to fear from the supposed superiority. Ignorance is so frequently presumptuous, that the most brilliant qualities in a sex, which men have taught themselves to undervalue, seldom have the effect of dazzling and awing those individuals amongst the male portion of the community, who possess few advantages beyond the assumed right of vaunting a lordship over the creation. It is precisely the class who have the greatest reason either to dread or to look up to intellectual women, who are the most anxious for an alliance with them, because they never for an instant dream that they can be eclipsed; while, on the contrary, men who might justly be expected to prefer companionable women for wives, usually select the silliest individuals of their acquaintance, as if determined to endure no rival near the throne. In the present instance, however, a more appropriate choice had been made. Singleton, enamoured of Mrs. Fielding's flaxen curls and infantine manners, had seen little or nothing to admire in the dark ringlets and sprightly conversation of Miss Cranby. As cruel fate condemned him to duty at a considerable distance from the object of his adoration, he was compelled to resort to epistolary communication, and earnestly intreated my co-operation. I referred him to the universal letter-writer, a very useful work, with which I discovered that he was intimately acquainted, for he gravely assured me that he should find nothing to suit him in its matter-of-fact pages. Feeling somewhat in king Cambyse's vein that morning, I sat down and indited a scroll which would not have been unworthy of Oroondates, Telamontes, or any lover of old. Having exhausted all my rhetorical powers, I handed the epistle over to Singleton, in the expectation that it would afford him a hearty laugh. I was, therefore, very considerably surprized to discover that it was exactly the thing he wanted. The whole morning was employed in copying it out; and when we made the boat fast in the evening, he despatched a chuprassy to the nearest post, being unwilling to lose a single hour in the delivery of this important missive. Not wishing to damp the ardour of a lover's hope, I forbore to mention my surmises,—the conviction I entertained that the letter would either be unnoticed or returned.

Neither of these catastrophes happened; for, much to my surprize, it appeared that Singleton's calculations were more correct than mine; the epistle seemed to have been graciously received, and it was answered in the same extravagant style. The fair Lindanira, to the valiant paladin, Bellanris of Grosse, never expressed herself in more lofty terms. Singleton was enchanted, and reproaching me for the low estimate I had formed of Mrs. Fielding's mental powers, produced this document as a triumphant refutation of my calumnies. I could not tell him that my opinion of the lady's folly was confirmed by the favourable reception of the stuff which he had copied and the abusive reply it had elicited, and I found myself called upon to continue the correspondence in the same exaggerated strain. Nothing short of heroics could satisfy the inflated imagination of my friend, and so I continued to out-Herod Herod in every succeeding epistle. There was no falling off in Mrs. Fielding's answers, and, at the end of six months, when a change in my appointment enabled me to attend the wedding of Godfrey Carruthers, I left Singleton at Berkampore, happy in the prospect of a speedy union with the fair widow.

I found Amy Montague perfectly reconciled to the change in her destiny,

and too deeply attached to her betrothed, to regret the circumstances which had brought them together. Upon a calm review of all the bearings of the case, she considered herself fortunate in having escaped an union contemplated in the romance of seventeen with a man only two years older than herself. The Godfrey Carruthers, whom she had known as a fine, generous-hearted youth, had disappointed all the expectations of his friends, turning out an useless individual, incompetent to offices of trust, and proving in his death a happy riddance to the service he had entered. To have met him so changed would have shocked her far more greatly than the encounter with a perfect stranger; and, after the first surprise and indignation were over, she fully appreciated her new lover's good qualities, and could not help feeling touched by the romance which had tintured the whole adventure. Godfrey himself was the happiest of mankind; his sanguine spirit had scarcely experienced a single misgiving throughout, and though perhaps he would have been better pleased by an acceptance as frank as the offer, he could not help respecting the delicacy which demanded a probation.

Shortly after this marriage, I met Miss Granby at a ball at Government-house, and, claiming an acquaintance with her, I asked her to dance with me. In the course of our conversation, we naturally reverted to the pleasant days we had spent together at Berhampore, and of the happy consequences of that visit to Mr. and Mrs. Singleton, a couple who seemed expressly "formed to meet by nature." Miss Granby agreed with me that it was a very suitable match. "I hope," said she, "you saw the correspondence." I looked at her, she caught my glance with one of equal meaning, and both immediately burst into a laugh: our secret was revealed,—we had been writing to each other! Finding the attempt at further concealment useless, Adelaide confessed that Mrs. Fielding had brought Singleton's letter to her in an ecstasy of admiration, but, doubting of being able to reply in a fitting manner, had entreated her friend to take the pen in hand. The office was one which suited Miss Granby's delight in the ridiculous, and she flourished away in metaphor and trope with the greatest good-will, determined that Singleton should never be able to accuse the fair widow of not entering into the beauties of his style. It was surprising that we did not suspect each other before; but, up to the moment in which our eyes met, I had given Mrs. Fielding the credit, or the discredit, of the composition of her epistles, while Adelaide believed Singleton to be the author of his own. The discovery could not fail to lessen the distance between Miss Granby and myself; from mere acquaintance we could not help becoming confidants and friends. An opportunity offered of writing a note to her, to which she replied; when we met in the evening, it was impossible to resist some allusion to the style and subject of our former communications. I ventured to repeat a few passages; she replied, without at first perceiving to what these quotations might lead. Other notes and other conversations followed, until at length we both found ourselves involved in a correspondence, and in an entanglement, from which, perhaps, neither wished to be extricated. Without being aware of it, I had fallen deeply in love; Adelaide also owned the soft impeachment, and, wise as we flattered ourselves, we were obliged to confess that we owed our happiness to two of the silliest persons in the world. At Berhampore, I had only regarded Miss Granby as a clever, elegant girl, who would do credit to any man's choice; while she had thought me an agreeable person, whom she would not be sorry to meet again. It is questionable, whether the intercourse afforded in the ball-rooms of Calcutta, would, to people of our peculiar temperaments, have led to a more intimate acquaintance with each

other's good qualities, had not a bond of union been established at once. I should, in all probability, have made my bow at the end of the first quadrille, leaving the lady to more presumptuous admirers; while she, in the next amusing partner which chance presented, would have forgotten the prepossession formed ■ my favour. We received congratulatory letters from the Singletons, who, taking care never to shew their epistles to each other, were still undeceived respecting those love effusions treasured up by both with the greatest care, and we, at least, have reason to bless that happy invention, which

"Spends the soft intercourse from soul to soul,  
And wafts a sigh from Indus to the Pole."

Carruthers and his bride also remember with gratitude the deep debt which they owe to the establishment of a medium of communication between the absent, and to no six persons in the world have LETTERS ever proved more efficient friends, than those whose loves are recorded in the pages of this veritable history.

#### CASE OF MR. MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

In a notice of our review of Mr. Ricketts' "Refutation" (p. 136), in the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, a writer presumes to stigmatize it as "dishonourable to the character of the British press." To give a colour to this false imputation, he has had recourse to studious misrepresentation. We felt it to be our duty to state, that "this justification comes from Mr. Ricketts after the close of an inquiry into his conduct, at which he was invited to be present and refused, and that it is *ex-parte* (not *unavoidably* so, like the investigation), that is, it consists of reasoning upon facts and documents asserted and selected by himself." This passage, the only one commented upon, is separated into parts; the words in *italics*, on which its exact sense depends, are carefully excluded, and the reviewer is accused of cavilling at the defence, because it is *ex-parte*, though the charges were equally so; because the facts and documents were selected by Mr. R., and because it is made at the close of an inquiry into his conduct! The dishonesty of the writer is evident; for had he not suppressed the fact, that Mr. Ricketts was invited ■ be present at the inquiry and refused, his accusation would have refuted itself. As to Mr. Ricketts' selecting the facts and documents, the writer, with Hibernian simplicity, says: "and by whom would the *Asiatic Journal* have them selected? Mr. Ricketts knew best what was necessary for his vindication, and he used the privilege of every accused person of defending himself in the manner which he thought most effectual." Mr. Ricketts has less reason to be content with this admission than we have, since it shews the prudence of our warning. The reviewer's most atrocious offence, however, consists in remarking that the justification was not produced till the close of the inquiry; and it is asked "when should it have been produced?" If the passage had been fairly and honestly cited, every reader would have been ■ a condition to answer, that, had Mr. Ricketts, instead of "avoiding and obstructing a full and sufficient investigation," been present at it, as he was invited to be, it would not have closed without his defence. Even the assertion that "the *Asiatic Journal* was the medium through which these *false* charges were first published to the world" is untrue; the charges were published in the Indian newspapers, from whence they were copied into this Journal.

## MR. MOORCROFT'S JOURNEY TO BALKH AND BOKHARA.

JOURNAL OF GHOLAUM HYDER KHAN, EDITED, WITH NOTES, BY MAJOR HICARELY.

*(Continued from p. 119.)*

AFTER a halt of fifteen days, on the sixteenth Mr. Moorcroft retraced his steps to Gonoroo ■■■ Jundeesala. At this place, a messenger arrived and told him not to proceed, as the rajah was very unwell; and a chief, called Surda Sing, was sent to call Mr. Moorcroft back to Lahore. He left all his valuable effects to proceed on to Hooshiarpoor, under charge of Meer Izut Oollah's brother, and returned without any delay to Shahinshahr. A brother of Hakeem Aseerzooden came to receive Mr. Moorcroft. Meer Izut Oollah was with him, and they were conducted to the heir-apparent's house (Khurruk Sing's), in the city. The hakeem called upon him, and furnished him with khushks, tattoos, saltpetre, and every thing necessary for his wants and comfort, besides loads of musk-melons, water-melons, fruits, &c. On the fourth day after his arrival, they were conducted to Rajah Runjeet Sing, who was in the Anm Khan. He felt the rajah's pulse, and advised him to take a dose of emetic tartar, to which he objected. Mr. Moorcroft said, if you have any doubt about the quantity of the medicine, I will take some before you; but he would not take any, but asked for some strengthening medicines. The hakeems and Hindoo brahmins were very busy in making decorations of different things. Mr. Moorcroft was detained eight days longer, after which, the rajah, finding himself much better, permitted him to proceed, giving him two elephants to ride upon, and another escort.

As Mr. Moorcroft was anxious to join the party with his things, he marched all day and all night, and made the two stages to Amritsir in one—twenty-five coss. From thence another long stage to Bhyrowaul, ten coss; to Kurtarpoor, sixteen coss; to Hooshiarpoor, eighteen coss; and to Amb Huttet, fourteen coss. Here he came up with Meer Izut Oollah's brother, proceeding with his baggage from the fort of Rajpore. He returned the two elephants, as they were quite knocked up by these long marches. As the rains had not set in, he encamped at the haut, or small bazar, in Rajah Suncharchund's territories. Here, during the night, some thieves, who had followed them from Amritsir, while Mr. Moorcroft had borrowed Rs. 2,000, contrived to cut the bag or khoorjee, and took out Rs. 1,400, besides taking away some clothes of Meer Izut Oollah, and some of Gholaum Hyder Khan's, but did not touch any of Mr. Moorcroft's European clothes. Here they halted one day. The next day, they put up at Nadone, in Rajah Suncharchund's<sup>a</sup> bungalow. The rajah sent 500 soldiers, and his brother, Futehchund, to meet Mr. Moorcroft. In two marches, of twelve coss each, they reached Soojanpoor; they had to cross the Ravee river in boats. Previous to crossing, they were met by Mr. Goolburn, who commanded a battalion of sepoy in the rajah's service. They were accoutred like English sepoy. He accompanied Mr. Moorcroft to Soojanpoor, with drums beating, and the sepoy marching in the front. Mr. Moorcroft went down an avenue formed of two more battalions, drawn out to receive him. After the meeting had taken place, the rajah conducted Mr. Moorcroft to his own large tent, which he had pitched for him in a garden called Bjnauth. The village was to the north and by east. The rajah's palace was in a grove, about half a mile from Mr. Moorcroft's encampment. At this place, the Ravee river was a noble large stream, above 500 yards

broad. It was rather shallow where they crossed, but still was ten or twelve feet deep. The water was of a whitish colour, and cold, from the vicinity of the snows. Soojanpoor is only a village. The large city was Teera, which was on the opposite side of the Ravee, which place had been destroyed by the Gorkceahs, and Runjeet Sing had the fort dismantled. The whole was in ruins. There were a number of mango groves about Soojanpoor. On Mr. Moorcroft's arrival in the tent, the rajah sent him a *zecefut* of Rs. 200, and eight trays of sweetmeats. Mr. Goolbura sent from himself Rs. 100, and eight kids. The rajah also sent *zecefuts* to Meer Izut Oollah Khan and Gholam Hyder Khan. Here the rainy season set in violently, and Mr. Moorcroft was obliged to halt two months, the rivers and torrents having swelled so much that he could not proceed forward. The rajah's brother, Futehchund, was taken ill of the cholera, and given over as dead; but was cured by Mr. Moorcroft: in fifteen days he was perfectly recovered of its effects, and came to return his thanks, and exchanged the turban off his head for Mr. Moorcroft's hat, which he put on (the greatest mark of attention he could pay him), and called him brother.

In August, Mr. Moorcroft quitted Soojanpoor. The rajah at his departure gave him a *khelaut*, or honorary dress, and Mr. Jackson, another European in the rajah's service, was ordered to escort him, with one company of *sepoys*. It still continued raining, and the first march was to a place called the Rajah's Garden, where there was a village. Mr. Moorcroft put up in a small bungalow, on the bank of the Beemso river, five *coss*. From thence he quitted the plain country, and entered the hills, the road ascending and descending continually. The route was inclining to N. by E. Cross the Putsa river by a float formed of inflated bullocks' hides, called a *durrage*, and come to a large village, called Byjnauth, which had a good bazar and a large cultivation of fine Basmutteer rice. Mr. Moorcroft was obliged to put up in one of the buneya's houses, and halted two days, the rain was so incessant. Mr. Jackson took his leave at a place a little beyond this, from whence the Mundee Rajah's country commences. Marching from Byjnauth, they crossed two small rivers; one was fordable, the other was crossed over on a *sangak*, or spar bridge; the horses crossed through the water at a little distance below. They halted at a place in the jungle, called Goomnah, where there is a mine of a blackish-coloured salt, which is used by all the natives of the neighbouring mountains; it is good tasted and free from bad smell, but full of grits and sand. Out of this, sometimes, they find a white vein, equal in quality to the rock salt used in India, called Lahore salt. This place is about eight *coss* from Byjnauth. Mr. Moorcroft put up for the night in a large house, the only one here. Next day, he marched to Goojurwalla, ten *coss*; from thence to Meeah ke Kotee, ten or twelve *coss*, and put up in a house. Next day, he crossed the Beemso, on a *sangak*, about six *coss*, or half-way, and proceeded to the village of Kuman, six *coss* further on, where he put up in a house. The population in this village were mostly Hindoos. The next morning, they had to ascend a difficult pass, called Kuman ke Ghattee, from whence they descended and encamped at Bujourn, about fourteen *coss* from Kuman. The ascent was mostly through a forest of very large fir trees, and descending likewise, at Bussoura, is a fort built of stone, and the river ■ running to the right of it. From hence they proceeded ■ Sooltaunpoor, five *coss*. This is the capital of Kooloo, and is in an open space on a small hill; the rajah of Kooloo resides here. At this place Mr. Moorcroft joined Mr. Trebeck and his party, who had proceeded on with all their baggage, and had been waiting six days for him.

This being the last place of consequence previous to crossing the Himalaya range of mountains, they were obliged to purchase a large stock of supplies, to carry on towards Ludak, and hie upwards of 160 hill porters, to whom they paid two annas *per diem*. The rajah sent Mr Moorcroft a *zeleful*, consisting of butter, sugar, salt, flour, rice, and sheep, in return. Mr Moorcroft made him a present of a piece of superfine broad-cloth, three yards long, and a telescope. As his baggage had joined, Mr Moorcroft sent from hence to Muzh Bunch uchund a single barrell'd gun and a piece of fine gold-embroider'd muslin, as a present to his favourite dancing-woman, named Jumbro.

From hence they proceeded to a village called Uchbaya, and had to cross the Bactrian river, over a spun bridge, and proceed along the side of the river Uchbaya, which was six coss from Uchbaya. They passed a large village called Nuggui, and proceeded on to a place called Nizgal ko Gaon (or village), in all they came ten coss. The next day, they crossed two spun bridges over streams, and encamped at a place called Tugrut, or custom-house, a hut, at which a few armed people came to collect duties on merchandize. As the rajah's men were with the party, they demanded nothing from Mr Moorcroft. This place is reckoned eight coss from Nizgal ko Gaon. The next day, they had to ascend a steep pass, called Retyung, the ascent was difficult, and they did not arrive at the halting-place until five in the evening. The parties with their baggage arrived at nightfall. The distance was eight coss, there was plenty of grass and a small plain, and fine water, the party carried up their firewood with them. Here they pitched their small tents, and found it very cold, with much dew. They were above the region of frost. Next day, after breakfasting, they had to continue the ascent, which took them three hours to gain the summit, from whence the snowy mountains had a grand and awful appearance to their right, the descent is not so difficult, and goes down gradually to a suspension bridge, called Khooksur ko Joulah. Gholam Uddin Khan supposes this was the Cheenab river, it was above 100 yards broad. The porters and baggage all crossed over quite safe, but the horses and mules remained on the opposite side. At this time, the party had (large and small) fifteen horses, tringuns, and mules. The party encamped below the village of Khooksur, in some plots of cultivated land. They halted the next day, and drove the cattle up above the bridge, at some distance, and made them swim across the river, the hill ponies led the way, and the large horses, by dint of beating, were induced to swim across. Mr Guthrie's horse, which the hill-men attempted to cross over by tying a long rope to his neck, was drowned.

From this place they marched to Choo choo Ramee-ko-Kotee (a village), consisting of a few huts, and the rajah's large four-storied house, nine coss. The road this day was good, without much ascent or descent. They encamped below the house, in a small plain. The next morning, they proceeded to a village called Tungdee, which they passed about 200 yards above to their left, and descended, crossing the Tungdee river on a fine strong spar bridge, over which all their cattle crossed with ease, it was made of five large spars of fir, squared and planked over, the river was very deep and rapid. About fifty cubits below the bridge, which was about seventeen yards long, on the opposite side, was a small plain, where they encamped, here they discharged all their hill-porters, and hired about seventy ponies and 500 goats and sheep, to carry their provisions in woollen bags, called *phanchas*, they each carry from ten to twelve pounds. Here they lost a riding horse of Mr. Guthrie's, who ate a number of red pills made of *croton tiglium*, that had been exposed to

dry in the sun. The party halted here two days in making preparations. On the third day, they proceeded only two coss, and encamped in a fine fir forest, without any habitations. The next day, they proceeded about ten coss, and put up in a fir forest; plenty of dry fir wood for fuel, and very fine water and forage for their cattle. The day after, they went about six coss, and crossed a river, over a good spar bridge; the river was fifty or sixty yards below, boiling and foaming, running like a torrent. After crossing the river, they went beyond, and encamped on its side, near some large blocks of rock; from hence the road continued along the bank of the river, and they encamped in another uninhabited place in the forest, under the shade of bojeputteh trees, six coss; plenty of fine water and good grass for the cattle. Next day, they proceed, and cross another spar bridge, about two coss, and proceed one coss further, and encamp at Darsah, a village belonging to Kooloo. Here the cultivation was good, and the same kind of grains as at the Bootseah villages, consisting of *phaphur*, or buck-wheat, *ahwe-jow* (a kind of barley), *marack* (red, like prince of Wales's feathers), and millet. Nearly opposite, inclining to their right, was a mountain, which was continually falling; immense showers of stones came down night and day, with fearful noise. This the inhabitants said had been falling for two years. From hence, next day, about five coss in front, they cross the river over a bed of frozen snow, and encamped at a place called Harrelachu ke Kotul (*Kotul* is a term for a pass or gully), three coss beyond the snow bridge; no firewood or grass procurable, and obliged to seek for and use the dry horse-litter and the dung of sheep and goats: the cattle got some grass. On the following morning, they went to ascend a pass, about two coss; the road was good, and at the summit was a large pond; the descent was gradual, until they crossed a river, about two feet deep, but very rapid and difficult to cross. This was eight coss beyond the pass. They encamped here for the night, finding plenty of fuel and grass for their cattle. Crossing this last pass, most of the people were affected with severe headaches, from the purity of the air; but no accident occurred. The next day, they proceeded on a good plain level road, for about five coss from the nuddee, or river, they were encamped at, when they then came to a large block of rock, which served to define the boundary between Kooloo and Ludak; they proceeded beyond this three coss, and encamped for the night in a plain open spot; no trees or shelter, and but very little grass below on the river's banks. It took three more days' marching, of eight coss *per diem*, to reach a place called Kingjoo, where there is a plain, and no water to be procured but by digging pits; plenty of grass for the cattle, but nothing but the roots of some furze for fuel. They were obliged to halt one day between, as their horses ran away for food back to the place where the boundary was. At Kingjoo, it set to snow, and continued snowing all night, until morning. From hence, in three days' journeys of eight coss each, they reach Geeah, an inhabited village. They shot a great many hares. Here was a fine cultivation of wheat, barley, &c., which was ripe and cutting. The Geeah rajah and his vizier called upon Mr. Moorcroft, who gave the rajah three yards of superfine scarlet broad cloth, and the same quantity of green to the vizier (the reason of giving particularly three yards of cloth is, that it makes a *buckoo*, or dress, and it is called a *sheet*).

At this place, a man, named Khaga Fuzem, came from Ludak to inquire who Mr. Moorcroft was, and what was the object of his mission, &c. This man was a brother of the Ludak chief. Mr. Moorcroft gave him also a sheet of superfine broad cloth, three yards long. From hence they marched to

Meeroo, six coss, a village, to Ookahce or Oopsee, six coss; to Mursailah, six coss, a large village, at which a bishop or lama resides, who gave Mr. Moorcroft a *tangan*, to whom in return he gave a sheet of orange-coloured broad cloth. From hence is a large plain to a village called Choochut, which is inhabited by Mussulmans; plenty of trees and much cultivation, wheat and barley just ripe; twelve coss. They encamped on the other side of a small river, crossing over a spar bridge. The road gradually ascends; and next day the party reached Ludak, three coss, where the rajah had a house cleared out for their reception, and was quite pleased with their arrival. The house belonged to the vizier, and contained fifteen rooms. Mr. Moorcroft insisted on paying a rent of Rs. 15 a month to him. The minister is called Khalone by the Ludakees; his name was Chirring Tundoob. The house was two stories high; the upper rooms were occupied by the men, and the horses and mules kept below. The houses are built of stone, with a clay cement. The rooms are small, and the roofs are covered over with a species of wood called *suffindar*, and are flat; the *suffindar* seems a species of ash (by the roofs being flat, it shows that they have very little rain in this country); it grows up as high as twenty-five to thirty yards, and is about sixteen to eighteen inches in diameter; but they are seldom allowed to grow so thick, as they are cut and sold for buildings; the bark is white and smooth, the heart of the wood is reddish-coloured. Another kind of tree also grows here, whose name Gholaum Hyder Khan does not recollect; this grows crooked, and but about a foot or fourteen inches diameter: the natives use the bark in fevers; it is merely boiled, and is very bitter. The wood is unfit for building, and seems to be a species of willow.

Ludak is situated at the foot of a low range of hills. One of the branches or spurs comes out, upon which is built the rajah's palace; it is seven stories high, but the rooms are seldom above eight feet high; the windows, or rather loop-holes, to admit of light, are very small, and the door-ways are low and narrow; the rooms are white-washed inside with a white clay, called *gindale*, and look cleanly and comfortable. The rajah's name he does not recollect, but his title is *Geapoo*. The whole of the government is in the hands of the Khalone, or minister; and the *geapoos* are frequently changed, and afterwards turn priests or lamas.

Ludak contains above 1,500 houses inhabited, of which two-thirds are tenanted by Bhootenhs or Tatars, and one-third by Cashmeree Mussulmans. The Bhootenhs profess the religion of Tatar, and acknowledge the Delai Lama as chief of their religion: they burn their dead. Mr. Moorcroft was present at the ceremony of burning one of their chiefs. The body was kept for seven days in a room, with the hands and feet bound strongly with cords, in a sitting posture, the head inclined forwards on the knees, with the hands joined as in supplication; then sewed up in black cloth. The lamas feasted and prayed alternately, during this time, at the expense of the deceased's relations. On the seventh day, the body became putrid and very offensive, when it was taken out of the room, and put into a box, covered with a black pall, and carried by four men, who took it out of the city to a place where there was a small kiln made to receive it. After some prayers, and much din of their music, the body was placed in it, and the four men took away the box; the eldest son of the deceased entered the kiln once, carrying incense pastiles, which were burning, and praying: "*Om mance put me houn*" He then retired to his home. The lamas, after another prayer, poured in some melted



butter, and then set fire from the bottom; when the body was reduced to ashes, the lamas came away.

The khalone's house is below the rajah's, on the descent of the hill, and the city is on the plain round it. There are three gardens near the city, one belonging to the rajah, and the two others to individuals; in these gardens are some flowers, and plenty of *saffaidar* trees: they have walls round them.

After three days' halt, Mr. Moorcroft called upon the khalone in his own house, and made him a present of four sheets, of three yards long each, of four kinds of broad cloth, half a piece of English manufactured cotton cloth, a single-barrelled gun, a telescope, some muslin, jamdannee and silken mushrooms, besides a penknife, a pair of scissors, and a pair of razors, and he took off from his own finger a gold ring, with some stone in it, and put it on the khalone's hand, as a mark of friendship. The khalone was sitting upon a high woolpack, or numud; he appeared to be about fifty years old, was of a dark complexion, and had lost most of his fore-teeth; he was of a pleasing address, and mild; he spoke a few Persian words, and was dressed in a black *puttoo bukka*, with a high black velvet round cap on his head, lined with light blue satin. The conversation was carried on through the medium of a Cashmeree merchant, a Mussulman, named Moosa Baba. Mr. Moorcroft expressed himself in Hindoostanee to Meer Izut Oollah, who stated it in Persian to Moosa Baba, who spoke it in the Ludakee language to the khalone. Mr. Moorcroft staid nearly an hour, in which time the conversation was about the reason of his coming thus far. Mr. Moorcroft said, to trade and buy horses. Mr. Moorcroft was seated on his own chair. They parted upon friendly terms, and he returned to his own house, where the khalone sent him a *careful* of two square packages of tea, some butter, *sattoo*, rice, flour, sheep, and preserved apricots.

Ludak has only one street, which leads to the khalone's house; but there is a kind of bazar on each side of it, mostly inhabited by Cashmeree merchants, who sell wheat, flour, rice, *sattoo*, some moong ké doll, and other things; but almost all the Ludakees, men and women, sell and buy provisions. The men are fair and ruddy, but sun-burnt; the women are pretty and fair, with rosy cheeks, occasioned by the cross-breed with the Cashmerees. The coin of the country in usage is silver; large wedges of pure silver are imported from the Chinese country, but which have the Russian stamp upon them. They are called *yamboos*, and weigh about R<sup>s</sup>. 175 of the Company's coin. They have likewise four-anna pieces of silver, or the fourth of a rupee, which is pure, and which they call *jao sooma*; they have also another kind, with alloy in them, six of which are equal to a rupee, called *jao nappa*. They weigh all things with a steelyard, called a *nyggah*. They keep accounts by tallies, made of pieces of wood, knuckle-bones, and almond-shells. The lamas have wooden types, and print prayers. There are two lamas; the one of most consequence is the Marcillah one; the other resides at Hunnis. The Ludak rajah, who is independent of the Chinese, has given them several villages rent-free, on the produce whereof, and the offerings and tythes, they live sumptuously. The magistrate, before whom all causes are decided, is called Kaga Lumpo; he lives in the city. There are few crimes committed. In two years that Mr. Moorcroft staid there, no complaints were made of the inhabitants. Robbery is punished by cutting off the hand. Amongst Mr. Moorcroft's servants, he had a man, named Khurruck Sing, a chuprassee, and a barber, named Fattoo, a Mussulman; the latter stole fifty-five rupees' worth of quarter pieces

from out a *kundee*, or basket; the other man had, at different times, purloined penknives, scissors, and wearing apparel, belonging to Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. Trebeck; they were sent to the *khalone* for punishment, who sent them to the Kaga Lumpo, who made preparations to kill them; but, at the intercession of Mr. Moorcroft, their lives were spared, and they were driven out of the city: all the boys assembled throwing stones at them.

The soil is a composition of gravel, clay, sand, and small stones; by the mixture of rich manure, it yields a pretty good crop. They sow the wheat in November, and which lays in the ground covered with snow until March, when it thaws, and comes up luxuriantly; they plough their fields with oxen, which are of a small breed; the ploughs are of the same shape as the hill ones. They have a breed of mules, between a cow and yak, which they call *jubbos*; these are most useful docile animals, and carry great loads and are very sure-footed. There are plenty of asses, on which firewood and all the necessaries for daily consumption are brought to the city. They cultivate great quantities of lucerne, which is given green to the horses in summer, and dried as hay in the winter. Their horses are mere galloways, and cost from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 a head, and most of them are geldings; they feed them with barley and barley-straw chopped and mixed with lucerne. The country does not produce the shawl-wool goat, and most of the sheep come from Ghistope; they have a large species of dog, like the Newfoundland ones; these are generally kept as watchmen at their gates or over their flocks of sheep. In the adjacent mountains, there is a species of wild goats, from under the long coarse hair of which they extract a beautiful fine down or wool, of a brown colour, of which the real toose-coloured shawls are made, which are famous for their warmth and softness, and are very dear. These goats are frequently caught and killed, in the winter, in the snow; they are larger than the shawl-wool goats, more hardy, and are very like the *tahr*, or chamois goat. There are white wolves, called *shunkoo*, and foxes called *wachchai*, and a very large kind of chuckoro, called *como*; these are as large, if not larger, than Guinea fowls.

On their route, after crossing the Himalaya, they saw many wild horses or gorkhurs, and attempted to shoot one, but were unsuccessful; they found the skeleton of one that had been recently killed; they also shot a few grouse, which were very tame.

At Ludak they have very large ravens, crows, white lites, sparrows, pigeons, and blackbirds. The rivers have fish in them, but the Tatars are averse to their being caught. There are sarus, coolungs, bramines or red ducks (called *soorkh-aub*), three kinds of wild ducks, and plenty of wild geese.

The inhabitants of Choochut breed fowls, but there are none in the town of Ludak. The Mussulman Cashmeree butchers slaughter the cattle at a particular spot outside the city, and sell the flesh in the city. The inhabitants drink the water of a rivulet which comes below the rajah's palace; the water is very good and soft. There are also some springs. In enumerating the grain produced here, they have only one crop, which consists of very fine white wheat, an inferior kind of barley, *alsa jow* (very fine), and another barley, which is white and fine, called *yangkarmo*; some musoor, mustard, and linseed; these are all ripe and cut in the end of August and September, and put into store-rooms or woollen bags.

The rajah's troops are mostly horsemen, armed with a few matchlocks, bows and arrows, and swords, and may amount in all to 2,000 men. The infantry may be about 1,200 men, armed with matchlocks, bows and arrows, and swords. They receive no pay; but from the cultivators they receive a certain

share, and if they cultivate they pay a small proportion to the rajah; they are furnished with match from Cashmere. They are the most peaceable race of beings in the world, very quiet, honest, and hospitable. The wealthy drink tea, in the Tatar fashion, mixed with salt and butter churned in it, early in the morning, at twelve o'clock, and again at night, besides a soup made of boiled meat thickened with suttoo, which is very palatable; in this sometimes they put cabbage, and a little salt. They go to sleep about ten at night, on woollen numuds (or carpets), and generally sleep in a sitting posture; the whole family, old and young, sleep in this method; they have no beds. The rooms are cleanly inside; in summer they are troubled with bugs, which tumble from the crevices in the roofs; the fleas are troublesome all the year round, and the body-lice are very numerous. The Cashmerees wash their faces and hands daily, and bathe sometimes; but the Bhootechs are averse to touching water unnecessarily, and seldom use it for washing or bathing, from whence they acquire an offensive smell; their woollen clothes, what with grease and perspiration, seem to be wax-cloth. In the hot weather, or summer, they wear only one dress, or buckoo, but in the winter, two or three suits at a time; some of them wear Cashmere-manufactured shoes in warm weather.

The salt they use comes from towards Gortope, and is cheap; sugar-candy is very dear, about a rupee a pound; all kinds of spicery is also very dear; also red chillies, indigo, and soap: the Cashmere merchants derive a great profit on those articles. The Ludakees trade with Gortope for shawl-wool, sheeps'-wool, yak's'-wool, tea, salt, borax, *puttees*, or coarse woollen cloths, manufactured in Thibet, and in return take from them pure silver, in wedges and four-anna pieces, kheem-kauba, broadcloths, French and Russian dried apricots, fox-skins, and other furs. The Ludakees return in October and November, from Gortope, and separate the long hair from the fine wool by the hand; men, women, and children are all employed in picking it on their house-tops; the people who are employed in picking it get the coarse hair for their trouble, and two meals of tea. Of the coarse hair they make ropes, hair-bags, and their tent-cloths; after it is picked, the fine wool is packed up in large woollen bags, two form a load for a horse, which travel at all seasons to Cashmere. There the shawl-wool gives them above 800 per cent. profit.

The customs of the Tatars here are the same as at Gortope. In a family of two or more brothers, who are poor, only one of them marries, and the wife is common to all, and no jealousies or quarrels ensue. The woman decides to which of the brothers the children belong, who has to bring them up; the girls are all brought up by the mother. The women here are dissolute, and the venereal disease is common.

At the end of every three years, the small-pox breaks out violently amongst the young grown-up persons, and is a dreadful scourge. The inhabitants are in dread of the infection, and turn those out of the city who are affected with it: many of the grown-up people die of it. When Mr. Moorcroft arrived, it broke out in August, and above 100 people died of it in the city. They do not know the way to inoculate or vaccinate, nor did Mr. Moorcroft carry up any of this *pus*; had he done so, he might have laid the foundation of driving the pestilence out of this country.

The common vegetables cultivated here are savory cabbages, very fine turnips, carrots, onions, garlic, radishes, some *mytce-ka-sang*, and mustard-tops; they have good apples, which sell cheap, twenty for four annas; some pears, that come from a distance, but are scarce, as are grapes; there are also musk-melons, called *surdaks*. The meat sold in the bazar is good and

fat. The following are the common prices of cattle: a bullock, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8; a jubbou, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10; a yak, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15; a male or female; a good full-grown sheep or wether, from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 1½; goats, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1½; fowls, from As. 4 to As. 8 a-piece; eggs, 8 or 10 for As. 4; young kids or lambs, from 4 for R. 1 to 2 for R. 1; wheat-flour, 14 seers per rupee; ahwa jow suttou, 12 seers; barley, 14 seers; ghee or butter, from 2 seers to 1½, per rupee; coarse rice, 6 seers; fine do., 3 seers, per rupee.

The Bhooteahs make a strong intoxicating fermented liquor from barley, which they call *chung*. Goor was one rupee per seer. They are very fond of all intoxicating spirits. They use large earthen baked pots for water, of a black colour. They have copper-pots and plates tinned, and pots of iron shaped like kettle-drums, in which they boil their tea. The Yarkund merchants buy slaves from the Judakees, who sell their progeny. The religious sects are all wealthy and comfortable, as are the merchants; but many of the lower working people are miserable. The rajah takes all his duties in kind, about the twentieth of every thing.

At this place, Mr. Moorcroft remained all the winter of 1820 and almost all 1821. The snow began to fall in November, and continued until the end of January. The cold was very great, and the snow was obliged to be brushed off daily from the tops of their houses. During this season, the rajah had frequent festivals, above ten times; some horse-racing and religious ceremonies. Mr. Moorcroft sent back Hafiz Fuzul Khan to bring up the remainder of his effects, which had reached or that he had left at Futteh Gurh, and by him sent down an account of his route, remarks, and journey, &c. to the government in Calcutta; also specimens of the rhubarb, grain, wool-manufactures, &c. They found plenty of grain, hay, and boots, for their cattle, and were very comfortable.

Very early, and before the spring of this year, 1821, Mr. Moorcroft sent off Meer Izut Oollah to proceed by Loobra and the Deegur pass towards Yarkund. The party consisted of about fifteen men, all mounted and accompanied by two men of Khoja Shah Neekze, who is a man of great sanctity, and esteemed very much in Yarkund. The road was represented as forty days' journey, of twelve com each; and the best time to proceed was when the snow was frozen hard. The party only met with habitations for four days' journey beyond Ludak, and on the fifth day they reached the Loobra choksy, which was the boundary of Ludak. Meer Izut Oollah proceeded on, without impediment, to Yarkund, and put up in a house in the city. The chief was called amghan, a Chinese (called *Aktai*, the Tatar name for them). He could not get an audience, but sent him some presents by two Cashmerees, and represented himself as a merchant. After ten days' halt in the city of Yarkund, where he had put up in a Mussulman merchant's house, the amghan's servants came to him, and returned the presents, saying, as they were servants to Europeans, they had received orders from Jungjoon, the commander-in-chief at Kashgar, to send them out of the country instantly; and Meer Izut Oollah was obliged to retrace his steps by the same route. He came back in forty days; he was altogether, going and coming, absent ninety days. Meer Izut Oollah represented the climate of Yarkund as very delightful, and the productions, fruits, grain, &c. all good and in great plenty. The reason for his bad reception, he attributed to the jealousy of the Cashmeree merchants at Ludak, who sent secret information to a Cashmeree, who collected the customs for the Yarkundees, whose name was Unwur Joo Bajgeer. Meer Izut Oollah, not conceiving him of any consequence, had failed to propitiate him

with a suitable present, and this man wrote to the chief at Yarkund that they were not merchants, but servants to Europeans, who were employed as spies. Meer Izut Oollah only purchased two Toorky horses to carry his baggage. A circumstance occurred, which was very prejudicial to Mr. Moorcroft's proceeding forwards. He used to assemble his Gorkceah guard, and make all his servants fall in and join in the manual and platoon exercise. This military disposition alarmed most people, and they said, if they were merchants, they would not have regular troops. Very probably, the Cashmere merchants were jealous at the respect and attention paid by the Ludak rajah and his minister to the Europeans, and sent information of all their proceedings, through Unwur Joo, to Yarkund.

During this halt, Mr. Moorcroft sent Gholaum Hyder Khan singly to Subathoo, with letters, papers, and accounts of his progress thus far. In one month's daily marching, he returned to Subathoo. He had letters to Captain Ross's address; but, he being absent, he was obliged to apply to Dr. Geiard, who said he would write to Captain Ross. He was obliged to halt there twenty days. Mr. Moorcroft had made an application for Rs. 2,000, out of which sum Gholaum Hyder Khan was to purchase Rs. 500 worth of supplies and goods, and take Rs. 1,500 in cash with him. He also applied for another guard of Gorkceans. Captain Ross, in reply, said that he would pay the individual order he had upon him for Rs. 100, but that he could not give him another guard without the orders of the resident, Sir David Ochterlony, and without a guard he would not send the cash. Gholaum Hyder Khan was obliged to return, and snow falling very much, the pass was stopped, and he was obliged to remain four months at Dhunkur Potee. As soon as the snow was frozen, he proceeded, and in January reached Ludak. Here, after a rest of fifteen days, Mr. Tiebeck, accompanied by Gholaum Hyder Khan, returned to Dhunkur Potee. Mr. Tiebeck's riding horse stuck in the snow, and was lost in one of the passes. After staying two months at Dhunkur Potee, Mr. Tiebeck returned to Ludak, and Gholaum Hyder Khan returned again to Subathoo, with letters from Mr. Tiebeck to Captain Kennedy, and sent by him a draft for Rs. 400 to buy sundry supplies, he also stated to Captain Kennedy there was a box of pearls coming from Delhi, sent by Mr. Palmer, which he requested him to give in charge to Gholaum Hyder Khan. The latter was obliged to halt twenty-two days again, and Captain Kennedy gave him the box of pearls, valued in Calcutta at Rs. 10,000. He also gave him some muskets, as many as two porters could carry, and two boxes of ball-cartridges, those were carried on four men, and he hired twelve others for sundry articles of supplies. Gholaum Hyder Khan proceeded by a nearer route, called Babey, to Peen; this was a nearer route, but much covered with snow. From thence to Dhunkur, he was obliged to halt fifteen days there, and joined a party of Nono Akbu's going to Ludak. On his arrival, he found that Mr. Tiebeck, who had waited for him for some time, had left Ludak five days previous to his arrival, and that Mr. Moorcroft had proceeded on the route to Cashmere two months before, leaving Mr. Tiebeck to wait his arrival; but the winter setting in, he set off without him. Gholaum Hyder Khan was obliged to halt fifteen days to procure carriage, a man named Hajee Zikur, of Bokhara, accompanied him. He marched to Cashmere by the following route: to Peetouk, three coas; to Ncywo, eight coas, to Necoondiah, six coas; Himmis, nine coas; Khuluchai, ten coas; cross a sanga or spar bridge to Lamauri, ten coas; to Khurboo, eight coas; to Pushkoom, eight coas. Here resides a rajah, Momalai Khan, who is a Mussulman, and tributary to Ludak. From hence

■ Durrauz, in two days of twelve coss each, to Pacendurrauz, ten coss. Here it set in to snow violently, and the men who had hired the pack-horses from Ludak ran away with them. It continued to snow for ten days, and all the roads were stopped up, and he was obliged to halt one month. From this village he was obliged to hire ten porters, besides five men to go a-head, with shovels and poles, to clear away the snow in many places. The first day they marched to Muthceain, ten coss, a village; to Meechosi, eight coss, inhabited spot: four coss beyond this place was the boundary of Ludak, and they came to the frontiers of Cashmeer. On account of the slipperiness of the ascent, they left the pass to their right hand, and, rolling down their loads into the bed of a small river, which was frozen, they slid down. One of the party, a Mussulman, was blown down above the pass, and frozen to death, and a Hindoo was frozen to death below. At the foot of the pass below, was a hut covered with snow, the entrance of which they cleared away, and got into it, and remained for the night, and lit a fine blazing fire, as there was plenty of dry fir-wood: the wind blew with such violence, and so piercing cold, that, if it had not been for the hut, they would have all perished. This place was four coss in the Cashmeer boundary. Next day, they proceed to Sonamurung, a large village, ten coss, and put up in a house. The snow laid on the road all the way. From hence to a spar bridge, over a river, three coss; mostly frozen. They halted at Suddleek Mullick's village, eight coss, beyond the bridge-road, covered with snow all the way. This is a large village, built of timber; the houses two and three stories high. Here the chief of porters resides, who take hire to Thibet. Next day, to Russool Mullick's village, called Gone, three coss. Here they halted one day, to get expenses, which not arriving, they moved on to Gundar Bul ké chowkey. Here is a custom-house, and the road becomes a plain. Cross a river several times, over spar bridges: it took him two days going this distance, sixteen coss. In the morning early, he proceeded; passed through Noshira, three coss, and three coss beyond entered the city of Cashmeer, and went to Dillawur Khan's garden, where Mr. Moorcroft had put up in a house that Moteo Ram Dewan, viceroy of Cashmeer, had prepared for him, by order of Rajah Runjeet Sing. Here he delivered to Mr. Trebeck the box of pearls, the muskets, the two boxes of ball-cartridges, and all the supplies.

The house Mr. Moorcroft occupied was in a garden; it was three stories high, built of fir timber; the Gorkceah sepoy and servants lived on the ground floor, and Mr. Moorcroft above, in the centre; the upper rooms were like lofts, with sloping roofs shingled or covered with fir planks.

#### EURON'S NOCCA.

(a) Rajah Sunchar Chand was the rajah of a mountainous country, of which the capital ■ Nadone. He was an independent rajah, until his strong fort of Kangra was besieged by Ummur Sing Thapa, and an army of 6,000 Gorkceahs. He defended the fort for some time; but finding he could not hold out much longer, he sent propositions to deliver it up, and become tributary to the British Government. These offers were made when Lord Minto was governor-general of India; but were not listened to. At that time, a little timely interference would have saved the rajah; but his intreaties being of no avail, he made the same offers to his implacable enemy, Rajah Runjeet Sing, who immediately acquiesced, and proceeded to his assistance at the head of an army consisting of 28,000 horse and foot. He surrounded the Gorkceahs, and cut off all their supplies; the little gallant Gorkceah force made several brilliant attempts to extricate themselves, but having the large and rapid river Sutledge

behind them, and all communications being cut off, they were obliged, after starving for three days, to beg an armistice, which Runjeet granted them on condition of their paying down one lac of rupees, which was done, and bound them by a treaty not to cross the Sutledge hereafter. He put a strong garrison into Kangra, and sent several of his sirdars to subdue the remainder of the hill rajahs, who all became tributary to him, and by their aid afterwards he was enabled to conquer Cashmeer. Kangra fell into his hands in 1812. Rajah Sanchar Chund was a very handsome, liberal, enlightened, good man. Not many years ago, in 1803, he gave Runjeet Sing, who was making encroachments towards his country, a signal defeat, near a place called Bhyrowaul. He died shortly after Mr. Moorcroft visited him, regretting very much that the British Government had not given him aid. He is succeeded by his son. His country's revenue was valued at six lacs of rupees per annum, although it yields near ten lacs, and he pays two lacs annually to Rajah Runjeet Sing. He keeps up an establishment of two disciplined and clothed sepoy battalions, under the command of two European officers, one of whom is a deserter from the Company's artillery.

(b) Ludak is entirely independent of the Chinese influence or authority. It appears to be situated at the declivity of that extraordinary high table-land, in which Gortope, Dhaba, and all those other places are situated, which were visited by Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. or Hearsey in 1812. The table-land, extending from the lake Mansurwar to the S.E., to the end of the Gortope valley, to the N.W., is perhaps the highest table-land known in the world; and, in this space, the shawl-wool goat thrives in perfection; in fact, nature there has provided all the animals with this beautiful, soft, warm, downy wool under their long shaggy hair; and on this extensive table land is one of the most valuable gold-mines, inclining towards the step nearest the Himalaya range of mountains.

The Ludaks are Tatars, a little civilized, on account of their intercourse with the Cashmeerees, and profess the same faith as those of Dhaba, Gortope, &c. Their customs and manners are the same, excepting, Gholaum Hyder says, he saw no nunneries. Every family consecrates his first-born male child to the service of the church; but when arrived at manhood, and they find themselves affluent, they can return to the laity, by paying some fine, or equivalent, in sheep, wool, grain, or cash, and their vow is taken off by the lamas at Ludak. If some clever missionaries were to establish themselves by teaching and preaching, the Christian religion would take root, and from thence spread over all Tatarv. They must go amongst them, live there, acquire their language, and hold out a prospect to their clergy of enjoying their emoluments. They are such a good, quiet, honest race of beings, that if the missionaries that went there were to be instructed in surgery and medicine, it would ensure them a footing and subsistence.

In the event of an enemy wishing to conquer Cashmeer, that place can always be invaded from the Ludak side, more especially in the winter, when the snow is frozen, and all the rivers and water-courses passable over the ice. The Seek troops are incapable of withstanding a campaign in the winter; neither the horsemen nor horses are hardy enough to withstand the cold. It is impossible to find out the resources, or the revenue, of the Ludak rajah; but a near guess makes it about five lacs of rupees per annum; but this is mostly received in kind, and paid thus to the troops.

*(To be continued.)*

## CAPTURE OF ALMORAH.

RECLAMATION OF SIR JASPER NICOLLS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: When the late Sir J. Malcolm, in his last work on India, attributed the subjugation of the province of Kumaon to that distinguished officer, Sir D. Ochterlony, I took no notice of his error, because all who served in India in 1815, and all in Great Britain who read the gazettes, periodicals, &c., must have seen that he wrote in a hurry, and trusted to his memory alone on that occasion. I am not aware that Sir David Ochterlony ever set his foot in Kumaon.

A very different person, in a very different way, has proclaimed another conqueror of that province; equally regardless of printed authorities, and of the events of that time, as he was a prisoner in the fort of Almorah when it surrendered. I allude to the following passage (of note e), appended by Mr. Hearsey to Gholam Hyder Khan's Journal; page 115 of your last number.

"Almorah is the present capital of Kumaon, &c.

"Bum Sash Choutra was the last Nepaulese chief who commanded here; it was taken by the British forces under Col. Jasper Nicolls, in 1815: although he commanded the division, the whole credit of the taking of this place by assault is due to the late gallant good soldier, Lieut. Col. Leys, of the Company's service, 4th regt. N.I."

No one respected the late Lieut. Col. Leys more than I did. I know and honoured his military qualities, particularly his gallantry and modesty, and I rewarded them by giving him the staff-appointment of brigade-major, which Lord Moira kindly left to me. I sought, and found, *the most worthy*, in Captain Leys.

Facts connected with that service will, however, destroy this droll assertion of Mr. Hearsey.

Lieut. Col. Gardner entered Kumaon, with the irregular troops, on the 17th February, and established himself at Kutarnul, opposite to Almorah, after a series of very skilful movements ..... 28th March,

Colonel Nicolls joined there, with the advance, of four regular battalions ..... 9th April.

Captain Leys joined, with five companies of his light battalion, 19th April.

Major Patton commanded the detachment sent out to attack Hastee Dhull, the enemy's chief, under instructions from Colonel Nicolls ..... 22d April;

which detachment killed that leader, and made a great impression, 23d April.

Captain Leys' conduct was highly approved by Major Patton.

The town of Almorah was attacked ..... 25th April; on which occasion *the 4th N.I. led*, as Colonel Nicolls wished to spare the light battalion, which had but four hours to refresh after its return to head-quarters.

Mount Brown was recovered by 100 of the light battalion, sent by Colonel Nicolls' orders, on the night of ..... 25th April:

Lieuts. Brown and Whinfield led this detachment.

The attack upon our advanced position in Almorah on the same night was repulsed by the 4th N.I.

The province was surrendered to us, by a formal capitulation, on the evening of the 27th April; after a skilful negotiation by Lieut. Colonel Gardner.



These facts will, I hope, clear away the effects of the endeavour made by Mr. Hearsey ■ falsify Lord Moira's most handsome panegyric on my service in Kumaoon, dated 3d May 1815, and to be found in the *Annual Register* of that year.

Captain Leye was a stranger to me in April 1815, and I do not remember that he was privy ■ (certainly not consulted on) any of my measures during the three days, 20th, 21st, 22d April, which he passed in my camp ■ Kutarmul.

I am surprised that it never occurred to Mr. Hearsey, that my success in Kumaoon depended mainly on the performance of the *daily miracle* of feeding the troops in such a poor country. Any military man must know, that a captain commanding a corps troubles himself very little about such extensive arrangements.

The fall of the town was considerably hastened by the efficient service of our eight-inch mortars, which also were a branch of equipment not dependent on Captain Leye in the remotest degree.

I hold every attempt to raise one's self in estimation, by a public correspondence, in utter detestation and contempt; but, on such an occasion, had I been silent, it might have been supposed that I was indifferent to this attempt to rob me of a portion, a very valued portion, of my military reputation.

I rely on your justice to give this a place in your next journal, and am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. NICOLLS, M G.

*Euham, Andover,*  
7th Oct. 1835.

#### PERSIAN JESTS.

A derwîsh, who had been guilty of some crime, on being brought before the kôtwâl of the city, who was an Ethiopian (جني), was condemned to have his face blackened, and to be thus led through the city: "Good sir," said the derwîsh, "be kind enough to let only half of my face be blacked, or the people will perhaps take me for your honour." The kôtwâl either relished the joke, or felt for his own character, for he pardoned the derwîsh.

A poor Persian asked a priest whether Satan had a wife. The priest assured him he had not. "Alas!" said the poor man; "what have I done to merit a greater punishment than Satan?"

A professional scribe being applied to by some one to write a letter, replied, that he had something the matter with his foot "Of what consequence ■ that?" said the applicant; "I do not want you to carry the letter." "No," returned the other; but if I write a letter, I am sure to be sent for to read it, —for no one else can."

## M. PAUTHIER'S EDITION OF THE TA-HEO.

WE have been favoured with an early copy of M. Pauthier's edition and translation of the *Ta-Heo*, or Grand Science, of Confucius, a succinct and logical exposition of morals and politics in ancient China, and which is in the highest esteem amongst the moderns.

This work forms one of the *Ssu-shoo*, or moral books of the Chinese; once was included in the *Lo-ke*, or Book of Rites, from which it is now detached; but the received text is adopted from that of the *Lo-ke*, by Ching-tze, with a comment by Choo-he, or Choo-foo-tze.

Several versions of this short treatise, which consists of only 205 characters, have been made into European languages, with more or less exactness: the most literal and accurate we had yet seen was given by Mr. Huttman, in an early volume of this Journal.\*

M. Pauthier's edition contains the text and the comments in the original characters, a literal translation into Latin, and a French paraphrastic version; with notes and the preface of Choo-he, which is dated A.D. 1101.

This preface (*see*) states that the *Ta-heo* contains the rule by which, in ancient times, the instruction of mankind was regulated. "As man deduces his origin from heaven," observes Dr. Choo-he, "it follows that there is not one who is not endowed by it with sentiments of charity, humanity, justice, propriety, and wisdom:" which is the doctrine taught by M'ing-tze, that all mankind are by nature virtuous. Some, however, it is added, have not the means of cultivating their natural qualities, or of giving them a proper direction; it was on this account that, after the extinction of the first three dynasties (meaning, probably, the end of the Shang, B.C. 1124), the system of general instruction extended, and there was no place, not even the smallest village, without its public schools.† Those for young children were called *Senou-heo*, 'little instruction;' youth of quality or talent, of fifteen, entered the *Ta-heo*, 'great instruction,' where they learned "the means of penetrating the principles of things, of rectifying the movements of the heart, of perfecting themselves, and of governing mankind." Upon the decline of the Chow dynasty, scholastic instruction declined, and the 'sound doctrine' was neglected. At this period, Confucius appeared (B.C. 550), who collected and transmitted to his disciples the maxims and principles both of the *Senou-heo* and *Ta-heo*. The former was contained in three chapters of the *Lo-ke*. The *Ta-heo* was transmitted to posterity by the disciples of Ts'ang-tze, who received them from Confucius himself.

After the death of M'ing-tze (about 200 B.C.), no person was found to propagate the doctrine it contained, although the book was extant (Dr. Choo-he makes no allusion to the burning of the copies of the book by Che-hwang-te, B.C. 213); and the writings of the Taoa and Buddha sects

\* Vol. III. p. 108. O.S.

† The emperor Yung-ching, in his *General Instruction*, says that "anciently, every house had its study, every village its school, every district its college, and the empire its supreme establishments for learning."

began ■ displace the *Ta-hé* in popular estimation; "their authority, their pretensions, their dark artifices, their knaveries, in a word, the discourses of those who taught these spurious doctrines, in order to gain a name, circulated throughout the nation, so that it was abused by error, and the paths of charity and justice were closed." The mischief increased to such a degree that, at the close of the five dynasties (the end of the How-Han, A.D. 950), "all was disorder and confusion." At the accession of the Sung (A.D. 960), the virtues began to re-appear, and the principles of good government and education shone with pristine lustre: the meaning of this is, that the Confucian sect was patronised by the government, Kaoutsoo being a friend to learning. At this period, two learned doctors, of the Ching family, appeared in Honan, who revived the study of the works of Confucius and of Mencius, and separating the *Ta-hé* from the *Le-ke*, they published it by itself. Dr. Choo-he, observing that there were some errors and bad arrangements in the edition of the Chings, though in general carefully executed, undertook to publish a new one, in which he has altered the order of the chapters in the commentary, filled up a few chasms, and supplied some notes to make the text understood. M. Pauthier observes that this able commentator does not mean that he has made any changes in the ancient text. Dr. Choo-he concludes with intimating that after-ages may produce a better commentator on a work "which concerns the government of states, the conversion of nations, and the amelioration of manners."

M. Pauthier has prefixed to the text of the *Ta-hé* a philosophical elucidation of its argument, that is, an exposition of the author's design and his method.

He considers this, in respect to method, as the most valuable of all the works of the Chinese philosopher, inasmuch as it discovers a system of logic which approaches the *sortes* of Aristotle.

The philosopher begins by laying down that, as soon as the human mind has acquired sufficient maturity, it ought to devote itself to the study of the duties imposed upon man in the various conditions of life. These duties, generally speaking, may be reduced to three; 1st, to give the highest possible development to the moral intelligent faculty within us, which remains in the state of a bud, or obscured by passion, if we do not cultivate it incessantly, and make it yield its natural fruit; 2dly, to "renew the people," that is, to enlighten and instruct them; ■ communicate to them the moral truths which the cultivation of our own understanding has discovered to us, and which their depressed condition prevents their discovering themselves; 3dly, to place its final destination in the sovereign good, that is, in the utmost degree of perfection which it is given to man to attain, in the different conditions of life.

"These," observes M. Pauthier, "are the three great principles of practical philosophy, or science of duties, laid down by Confucius. In their highest and purest acceptation, they are an admirable summary of the whole moral science which Kant has defined 'the system of ends of pure practical reason.' The Chinese philosopher likewise takes for the basis of

his system pure reason; that reason which it is our duty to cultivate and develop in order to attain our *ends*,—our different *destinations*."

Confucius, he continues, then teaches by what series of operations the mind may reach that state of *scientific perfection*, which alone enables us to attain to the accomplishment of the three great duties prescribed in the preceding paragraph. It thence results, that morals constitute a profound and difficult *science*, which consists in knowing how to recognize and distinguish causes and effects, principles and consequences, because every thing is bound up in nature, and is produced according to constant and immutable laws, which, being easily observed and recognized in the physical system, may also be observed and recognized in that of morals. It is, therefore, in the perfect knowledge of the moral laws of mankind, those of the human heart, its motions and actions, that the Chinese philosopher places the ethical science which can teach man the duties he must fulfil, in order to attain his final destination.

He then traces effects to causes, and causes from effects, in a mode analogous to analysis and synthesis. "This concatenation of propositions, incontestable in the system of the Chinese philosopher, offers undoubtedly the most exact and most concise formula of the duties of man towards himself, towards other men, and towards society in general, which has ever been given." The Chinese literati consider these two paragraphs (the sixth and seventh) as comprehending a sublime summary of all that is most luminous and certain in philosophy, politics, and morals."

Confucius concludes by resolving his whole doctrine into one grand principle, from which all the others flow, as from a natural source,—*self-improvement*. This fundamental principle is declared to be obligatory upon all men, from the highest and most powerful to the feeblest and most obscure, and the neglect of this grand duty is pronounced to be incompatible with our attaining any moral perfection whatever.

We shall subjoin the literal Latin version of this curious treatise, and a close translation of M. Paulsen's French paraphrase —

#### The Ta-hoë \*

1 Magni studii regule consistit in illustrando claram virtutem [scilicet rationalem potentiam], consistit in renovando populos, consistit in sustinendo in summo bono.

2 Cognosce ultimum—sistendi locum et deinde habebis determinationem habere, et tunc poteris animum habere tranquillum, tranquillum habebis animum, et postea valebis requiescere, requiesce et deinde poteris res in animo scrutari, res in animo scrutare et deinde poteris assequi.

3 Res habent ramos et ramos, actiones habent finem, principiumque, cognosce id quod prius, postea usque, tunc prope accedes vni.

4 Prius desiderantes illustrare claram virtutem in collo infia [mundo], qui prius recte gubernabant ipsorum regnum, desiderantes recte gubernare ipsorum regnum, qui, prius recte ordinabant ipsorum familiam, desiderantes recte ordinare ipsorum familiam, qui, prius recte componebant [scilicet emendabant] ipsorum corpus [vel personam], desiderantes recte componere ipsorum personam, qui, prius rectificabant suum cor [scilicet animum], desiderantes rectificare suum cor, qui, prius verificabant

\* Each character of the original is rendered by one Latin word, or where more are necessary, they are connected by a hyphen. The words in brackets are equivalent or explanatory. The italics are additions.

nam intentionem; desiderantes verificare suam intentionem, qui, prius ad summum-apicem-perducebant ipsorum scientiam; ad-summum-apicem-perducere scientiam, consistit-in perscrutando res [scilicet rerum omnium rationes].

5. Res perscrutantur, et deinde scientia ad-ultimum-pervenit; scientia ad-ultimum-pervenit, et deinde intentio verificatur; intentio verificatur, et deinde cor rectificatur; cor rectificatur, et deinde persona ritè componitur; persona ritè-composita, et deinde familia rectè-ordinatur; familia rectè-ordinatur, et deinde regnum rectè-gubernatur; regnum rectè-gubernatur, et deinde eorum infra [totus orbis] pace fruitur.

6. A celi filio [imperatore] cum usque ad multitudinem homines, una ■ omnes. vñ ritè componere personam faciunt radice.

7. Suam radicem perturbatam, et ramos bene-rectos, qui [haberet]; nequaquam-fieri-potest. Id quod amplum [scilicet majore-momenti] exiguum-facere, et id quod exiguum amplum-fa-ere · novum hoc habendum quidem.

### *Paraphrase.*

1. The method to be followed in the practice of the Great Science (or great study) consists ■ developing and bringing into light the brilliant moral faculty which we have received from heaven; in renewing men, and in placing our final destination in perfection, or the sovereign good.\*

2. We must first know the end at which we ought to strive, or our final destination, and then to make a determination; having made a determination, we may then have a calm and tranquil mind; the mind being calm and tranquil, we may then enjoy that unalterable repose,† which nothing can molest; having attained that unalterable repose which nothing can molest, we can then meditate and form a judgment respecting the essence of things; having meditated and formed a judgment respecting the essence of things, we can then attain the complete development of the moral faculty.‡

3. Physical substances have a cause and effects; human actions have a principle and consequences; to know causes and effects, principles and consequences, is to approach very near to the rational method whereby we may reach perfection.§

4. The ancient princes who desired to develop and to bring into the light, in their states, the brilliant moral faculty, which we receive from heaven, devoted themselves, in the first instance, to the well-governing of their kingdoms; those who desired to well-govern their kingdoms, applied themselves previously to introduce good order into their families; those who desired to introduce good order into their families, applied themselves previously to correcting themselves,—to giving uprightness to their soul; those who desired to give uprightness to their soul, set about previously rendering their intentions|| pure and sincere; those who desired to render their intentions pure and sincere, exerted themselves previously to perfect their knowledge to the utmost; perfecting our knowledge to the utmost possible limit is to penetrate and go deeply into the principles of things.¶

5. The principles of things being penetrated and investigated, our knowledge will then reach its utmost degree of perfection; knowledge being perfect, the

\* Mr. Huttman translates the words *tsze-cho-ku-cho-shun*, "in dwelling ■ supreme goodness," which is their literal sense. M. Panthier's version is supported by the commentary.

† Can Mr. Huttman readen, "fixed." The comment: "a place to rest."

‡ "The complete development of the moral faculty" is not ■ the text; Mr. Huttman supplies "supreme goodness." The comment explains *ritè*, "to accomplish the end proposed."

§ Mr. Huttman translates the passage thus: "things have a beginning and an end; transactions have a termination and a commencement, to know which precedes and which follows, therefore, approximate to reason."

|| The word *ritè*, Mr. Huttman renders "involuntarily." It includes both senses.

¶ The words *ritè* *tsze* are rendered "completely understanding things." *ritè* signifies "to scrutinize." The comment says that the word implies "to penetrate."

intentions are then rendered pure and sincere; the intention becoming pure and sincere, the soul ■ then imbued with probity and uprightness; the soul being imbued with probity and uprightness, the man (person) ■ then corrected and ameliorated; the man (person) being corrected and ameliorated, the family ■ then well-ordered; the family being well-ordered, the kingdom ■ then well-governed; the kingdom being well-governed, the world\* then enjoys peace and harmony.

■ From the man of the highest rank (the emperor) ■ the most humble and most obscure, the duty of all is the same:—to correct and ameliorate the man (person), or perfect one's self, ■ the fundamental basis of all advancement and of all moral developement.†

7. It ■ not in nature for things not to have their fundamental basis in disorder and confusion, or ■ have what is necessarily derived therefrom in a proper condition. To treat lightly what is chief or most important, and seriously what is but secondary, is a mode of action which ought never ■ be followed.‡

It is a remark of Mr. Ellis,§ that neither interest nor instruction is to be derived by Europeans from the writings of Confucius, because "the maxims of good government, as applicable to despotism, and the principles of moral conduct in private life, have been understood in all ages and countries not absolutely barbarous: they are contained in the common-place-book of mankind, in the consciences of individuals." But there are sources of interest and instruction, independent of novelty in the maxims themselves, ■ be found in the mode of enforcing them, in the form in which the lessons are given, and above all in their originality, when we find them in a treatise twenty-three centuries old.

The character and the writings of Confucius are not yet properly appreciated in Europe; both labour under unjust imputations; and we, therefore, rejoice when an attempt is made to place them in a correct point of view before the world.

M. Pauthier's elegant and erudite edition of the *Ta-hëö* deserves, therefore, our warmest praise; and we hope it will contribute ■ foster a taste for the Chinese moral writings, which are too much neglected.

\* The words *shen-ten*, 'below heaven,' are rendered by Mr. Hutton as 'empire.'

† It will be seen from the literal version, that this translation is very paraphrastic here. The comment says that *pen*, 'radix' in the Latin version, signifies 'person' or 'body,' i.e. the 'basis.'

‡ Mr. Hutton's translation of the concluding section is as follows: "For his beginning ■ be disordered and his end governed, ■ impossible. He that attaches importance to what is unimportant, and he that considers unimportant what is important, is not the great science's possessor."

§ Journ. of Embassy to China, 1817; p. 378.

# ORIGIN OF THE TOPES OF MĀNIKYĀLA.

THE following remarks upon the origin and nature of the Topes of Manikyāla, by Mr. Prinsep, the secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, are a necessary appendage to the details we have given of the discoveries made in those curious monuments:—

"The opinion of the inhabitants of the country, as reported by all our observers, is, that they are the tombs of ancient kings:—that of Professor Wilson, Mr. Hodgson, and other orientalists, that they are *Dôhgopas*, or Baudha mausolea, containing relics of, or offerings to, Buddha or Shākya.

"These two theories, however, may, I think, be reconciled in a very simple manner.

"Are not *dôhgopas*, or *chailgas*, in many instances at least, shrines built over the remains of persons of the Baudha faith, and consecrated to their saint? If so, we have but to suppose the rulers of the Panjāb, at the period of the erection of the topes before us, to have been of this religion, and the desired amalgamation of opinions is effected. My friend M. Caoma de Kôrōn, in reply to my interrogation on the subject, expressly treats them as mausolea of the dead, and thus describes the objects contained in the modern *dôhgopas* of Tibet:

"The ashes of the burnt bones of the deceased person being mixed with clay, and with some other things, (sometimes with powdered jewels or other precious things) worked into a sort of dough, being put into moulds, are formed into little images, called *tsha, tsha*, and then deposited in small pyramidal buildings or shrines (S. *Chaitya*, Tib. *schhod-reen*, vulg. *Chorten*), without any great ceremony, and without anything precious in addition."

"Such being the custom with the remains of ordinary persons, at the present day, we can easily conceive that the quality of the caskets intended to contain the ashes of princes or priests, in the flourishing era of their faith, would be of a superior description, and that coins and other precious substances would in some instances be added. In the Mānikyāla cylinder, the pounded gritty substance, contained in the brown paste, was evidently such as M. Caoma describes: the larger fragments of glass were, as before surmised, substitutes for precious stones, and the brown paste itself is to all appearance compounded of various vegetable matters, now decomposed and carbonized, mixed up with a portion of the ashes of the deceased, as evinced from the presence of ammonia and phosphate of lime.

"There is much similarity between these mounds, sometimes of masonry and sometimes of rough stones and earth, and the remains described by Mr. J. Babington, under the name of *Pandor Kūls*, in the third volume of the Bombay Transactions. Those erections are also of two kinds: one, a mere enclosure of stones, surmounted by a circular stone, of an umbrella-shape, and thence called a *Topi Kūl*; the other, formed of a pit below the surface, in which a large jar is placed; the mouth of the pit being covered over with a large circular stone, the earth and grass of which give the appearance of a tumulus or barrow: this species is denominated *Koley Kūl*, and it always contains human bones in a more or less perfect state, besides urns, arms, implements, and beads of various shapes, colours, and materials.\* Mr. Wilson attributes these monuments to a very ancient Hindu practice of collecting and burying the ashes and bones of their dead, in places where no sacred stream was at

\* *Oriental Magazine*, vol. 2, p. 22.

hand, into which they might be committed. He quotes in support of this hypothesis, the following passage from Mr. H. T. Colebrooke's *Essay on the Funeral Ceremonies of the Hindus*, in the seventh volume of the *Asiatic Researches*.

Using a branch of Sami, and another of Palasa, instead of tongs, the son or the nearest relation first draws out from the ashes the bones of the head, and afterwards the other bones successively, sprinkles them with perfumed liquids, and with clarified butter, made of cow's milk, and puts them into a casket made of the leaves of the palasa. This he places in a new earthen vessel, covers it with a lili, and ties it up with thread. Choosing some clear spot, where encroachments of the river are not to be apprehended, he digs a very deep hole, and spreads the Cusa grass at the bottom of it, and over the grass a piece of yellow cloth. He places thereon the earthen vessel containing the bones of the deceased, covers it with a lump of mud, moss, and thorns, and plants a tree in the excavation, or raises a mound of masonry.

"This is precisely the *Kudey Kul*; and the same authority helps us to an explanation of the *Topi Kul*, in which no bones are found.

To cover the spot where the funeral pile stood, a tree should be planted or a mound of masonry be raised.

"The one," says Mr. Wilson, "commemorates the cremation, and is consequently nothing more than a pile of stones: the other incurs the ashes of the dead, and consequently contains the frail and crumbling reliques of mortality."

"The curious circumstance, noticed by M. Court, of the eight coins symmetrically arranged around the central casket, calls to mind that part of the ceremony described in the passage immediately preceding the foregoing extract from Mr. Colebrooke's *Essay*.

The son or nearest relation repairs to the cemetery, carrying eight vessels filled with various flowers, roots, and similar things. He walks round the enclosure containing the funeral pile, with his right side towards it, successively depositing in the four gates or entrances of it, beginning with the north-gate, two vessels containing each eight different things, with this prayer, "May the adorable and eternal gods, who are present in the cemetery, accept from us this eight-fold unperishable oblation; may they convey the deceased to pleasing and eternal abodes, and grant to us life, health, and perfect ease. This eight-fold oblation is offered to Siva and other deities; salutation to them."

"Although the foregoing extracts refer to the ceremonial of the orthodox Hindus, they may probably represent the general features also of a Buddhist funeral; for the Buddhists agree with them in burning their dead, and in afterwards consigning the ashes and bones to some durable mausoleum. Dr. Hamilton informs us that the remains of priests in Ava, after cremation, are preserved in monuments,† and Mr. Duncan describes a marble urn dug up among the Buddhist ruins at Sarnáth, near Benares, which contain 'a few human bones, together with some decayed pearls, gold leaves, and other jewels of no value,' just of the same nature as those discovered in the Panjáb. There was also a similar precaution of enclosing the more precious urn in one of coarser material, (in this case of stone), in order more effectually to insure its preservation. That the bones at Sarnáth belonged to a votary of Buddha was confirmed by a small image of Buddha discovered close by, and by the purport of the inscription accompanying it.‡

‡ *As. Res.* vii. 236.

† *Trans. Roy. As. Soc.* vol. ii. p. 46.

‡ The square chamber without door or other opening discovered in digging the ruins at Buddha Gaya and supposed by Dr. Hamilton to be a tomb, resembles the square ornamented chamber penetrated by Dr. Gerard, near Kábal, where he found the image of Buddha.



"From consideration of these circumstances, therefore, in conjunction with the decided opinion of all those who have recently been engaged in the examination of the Panjāb and Kabul topes, the hypothesis of their being the consecrated tombs of a race of princes, or of persons of distinction, rather than mere shrines erected as objects of worship, or for the deposit of some holy relic, seems both natural and probable; or rather the two objects, of a memorial to the dead, and honour to the deity, seem to have been combined in the meritorious erection of these curious monuments.

"I cannot omit noticing in this place, one of those singular coincidences which often serve to throw light upon one's studies. While our enterprising friends have been engaged in opening the ancient topes of Upper India, the antiquaries of England have been at work at some ancient Roman tumuli or barrows in Essex. Without intending to draw any conclusions from the facts elicited in the course of their labours, it is impossible to read the pages of the *Archæologia* (1834, vol. xxv) without being struck with the similarity of customs prevailing in such distant localities, pointing as they do towards a confirmation of the many other proofs of the identity of origin of the Roman and the Hindu systems.

"The sepulchral tumuli of Essex contained, like those of the Panjāb, various bronze urns, enclosing fragments of burned bones, glass, coins, and even the brown liquid itself! The liquid is described as being in some cases of a light yellow, in others of a dark-brown, of which colour was also an incrustation about the exterior of the vessels.

"As the opinions of all those who have visited the countries where these monuments lie, are particularly deserving of attention, I cannot resist the temptation of extracting a paragraph concerning them from the manuscript journal of Mr. Trebeck, the companion of Mr. Moorcroft. These travellers, it will be seen, visited the spot where Mr. Masson has lately been so actively engaged. They procured some of the coins now so common to us, and they had received from native tradition the same account of the contents of the topes which has now been confirmed by direct examination.

On the evening when we were encamped at Sāltānpur, Mr. Moorcroft, in the course of some inquiries, learnt that there were in the neighbourhood a number of what the people called Bārjs or towers, which according to their accounts of them were exactly of the same form as that seen by us in the Khurbun country. In consequence of our stay at Bālā Bāgh, we had sufficient leisure to return in search of them, and in the forenoon of the 8th, taking along with us a person in the service of Sāltān Mahmud Khān, we set off towards the place where they were said to be. Our road lay between Sāltānpur and the Sūrkhabh, and taking a guide from that village, we were conducted to the bank of the latter rivulet, which we were obliged to ford. The water was so deep and rapid that a man on foot could not have got across it, and its colour was quite red, from the quantity of red earth washed along by it. Having passed it, and ridden over some fields, belonging to a small Gattā, or walled hamlet, and over a piece of clayey land, much cut and broken by water-courses, we reached a narrow gravelly slope, joining at a few hundred yards, to the left, the base of the mountains bounding this side of the valley. Here we found a Bārj, but were a good deal disappointed by its appearance. It differed considerably from those we had before met with, and though certainly antique, was built much less substantially; its exterior being for the most part of small irregularly-sized slate, connected without mortar. A good deal of one side of it had fallen down, and there were others before us; we did not stay long to examine it. We counted several whilst proceeding, the number of them amounting, as well as I can recollect, to eleven, and seeing one more to the westward, and better than the rest, we advanced towards it. It was situated on a stony eminence at the base of the

hills near where the main river of Kābul issues from behind them, and nearly on a line with the garden of Chahar Bagh.

We ascended to it, and found it to be of about the same size as the one near Lalla Bagh, but, as just observed, of a different form. It was in a more perfect state than any of the rest in the same vicinity, but varied little from them either in style or figure. ■ was built upon a square structure, which was ornamented by pilasters with simple basements; but with rather curious capitals. Were it a tomb, one might suppose the centre of the latter coarsely to represent a skull supported by two bones, placed side by side, and upright, or rather a bolster, or half cylinder, with its lower part divided into two. On each side of this were two large pointed leaves, and the whole supported two slabs, of which the lower was smaller than the upper one. The most curious circumstance in this ornamental work was, that though it had considerable effect, it was constructed of small pieces of thin slate, cleverly disposed, and had more the appearance of the substitute of an able architect, who was pressed for time, and had a scarcity of material, than the work of one who had abundance of the latter, plenty of leisure, and a number of workmen at command. A flight of steps had formerly led up the southern side of this platform, but nothing remained of them except a projecting heap of ruins. On the centre of the platform was the principal building, called by the country people the Bāḡ, the sides of which had been erected on a perpendicular to half its present height. This lower portion of it was headed by a cornice, and was greater in diameter than the upper part of the structure, its top forming a sort of shelf round the base of the latter. Its centre was marked by a semicircular moulding, and the space between the moulding and the cornice was ornamented by a band of superficial niches, like false windows, in miniature, arched to a point at the top, and only separated by the imitation of a pillar formed, as before noticed, of slate. The upper part of the tower was a little curved inwards, or conical above, but a great deal of its top had fallen off. The effect given to its exterior by a disposition of material, was rather curious. From a distance, it seemed checked, a good deal like a chess-board—an appearance occasioned by moderately-large-sized pieces of quartz, or stone of a whitish colour, being imbedded in rows, at regular distances, in the thin brown slate before spoken. I had just time, though hurried, to take an outline of its formation on a piece of drawing-paper.

The use of these erections next became a matter of speculation, and Mr. Moorcraft, having heard that coins were frequently picked up in various places near them, instructed a man, the day after our return, to proceed to the neighbourhood of them, and try if some ancient pieces of money were not to be found. The inhabitants of the Ummur Khālī, a small village near them, said, that they learnt from tradition that there had formerly been a large city in this part of the valley, and pointed to some excavations across the Kābul river, which they told us had been a part of it. Of the coins, they stated that several had been found of copper, but as they were of no value to them, they had been taken to some of the nearest bunnahs or shop-keepers, and exchanged for common pice. This information gave a clue to the person in search of them, and he succeeded, at two or three visits to some Hindus of Chahar Bagh, Sūltānpur, &c., in procuring several. He was also sent back to Jēlālbēk, but brought with him from thence only two pieces of Russian money, which were useless. The former were, however, very valuable and curious, and had on each side of them, for the most part, impressions of human figures; but from the frequency with which they were combined with representations of the elephant and the bull, it may be conjectured that they were struck at the command of a monarch of the Hindu or Buddhist persuasion. The variety was considerable, and there were certainly two or three kinds which might have been Grecian, particularly one that had upon one side of it a bust, with the right arm and hand raised before the face with an authoritative air. Of this coin there were eight or ten; they were of about the same size as English farthings, and the figure spoken of was executed with a correctness and freedom of the style foreign to Asia, at least ■ the latter ages. The rust upon them, and the decayed state of the surfaces of two or three, well . . . the situation in which they were found, proved that they were not modern.

There were several more of the same size, merely with inscriptions ■ letters not unlike Sanscrit; and some other inscriptions, on the larger pieces of money, were so legible that a person, acquainted with oriental letters and antiquities, might discover much from them. With regard to the *Bûrjs*, or buildings previously mentioned, Mr. Moorcroft's opinion ■ probably correct. He conjectures that they are the tombs of some persons of great rank, among the ancient inhabitants or aborigines of the country; and as the religion of the Hindus seems to have been prevalent here in the earliest ages, that they have been erected as records of the sacrifices of *Sattia*. But the question cannot be satisfactorily set at rest till one of them is opened. ■ ■ odd that they should have escaped destruction, situated as they are in the full front of Musulman bigotry and avarice; and notwithstanding what some individuals assert, their present decayed state seems to be occasioned by age, rather than any attempt to discover whether they contain anything valuable. A few people say that one of them was opened, and that a small hollow place was discovered near its base, in which there were some ashes as of the human body.

#### NAUTCH GIRLS OF INDIA.\*

Nothing can exceed the transcendent beauty, both in form and lineament, of these degraded women, whose lives are as abandoned as their persons are frequently enchanting. Although generally accompanied by the most debauched of their sex, they are nevertheless continually engaged at large entertainments, even by Europeans, for the purpose of amusing their wives and daughters, as well as the wives and daughters of their guests. It must be confessed, however, that when they are admitted into houses to perform before persons of character, they never in the slightest degree offend against propriety; upon these especial occasions, nothing can be more modest than their dress and demeanour, while the gentle grace of their movements and attitudes is often unrivalled. Their dances, generally speaking, are much more decent than those encouraged in the theatres of Europe, which young and innocent girls are permitted to behold and applaud without a blush; and which, I must confess, with some rare exceptions, are to my judgment far more remarkable for their indecency than for their elegance.

The great charm of the Indian dances consists almost wholly in those elegant attitudes which they allow the dancer to display. You see no prodigious springs, no vehement pirouettes, no painful tension of the muscles or extravagant contortions of the limbs; none of that exquisite precision of step and pedal dexterity which constitute the chief charm of European artists. You see no violent sawing of the arms, no unnatural curving of the limbs, no bringing of the legs at right angles with the trunk: no violent hops, and jerks, and dizzy gyrations. The nautch girl advances gracefully before her audience, her arms moving in unison with her tiny naked feet, which, although not like snow in hue, still "fall on earth as mute," gliding through the evolutions of a simple figure without any of that exertion inseparable from European dances as exhibited before public audiences. She occasionally turns quickly round, by which the loose folds of her thin petticoat are expanded, and the heavy silk border with which it is trimmed opens into a circle round her, showing for an instant the beautiful outline of her form, draped with the most becoming and judicious taste. Although in description the perfections of this style of dancing may appear but negative, their effects are nevertheless positive upon the beholder.

\* *Oriental Journal* for 1836.

## OUTWARD BOUND.

Nothing can exceed the bustle and confusion which prevail on board a ship, upon the eve of sailing, even the strict discipline and formal regularity of a man-of-war must be relaxed upon such an occasion, and merchant-vessels, boasting little pretensions to either, present a scene of turmoil and hubbub, which it requires no small degree of fortitude to endure uncomplainingly. Those splendid argosies, the proud chartered vessels freighted by the East-India Company, in the period of their commercial prosperity, were not a whit less disorderly in their appearance than the humbler free-traders. The passengers of both had reason very heartily to wish they were fairly out at sea, since, either from necessity or long custom, nothing like method could be achieved in the arrangements until they had cleared the land.

In embarking at Gravesend, a turn of the road, leading to that now well-frequented place of public resort, brings the scene upon the river to view, with its numerous craft,—the small boats skimming along the surface of the water, the larger vessels, some lying-to, others at anchor, and some under-weigh. The ship, in which the destined voyage is to be made, is soon pointed out, and a very short time suffices to bring the party on board. The passenger is received on the quarter deck by the captain, or, in case of his non-arrival, the chief officer, and he finds the cuddy crammed full of people, usually employed in the agreeable office of eating and drinking. A sort of open-house, if it may be so called, is kept on board during the last days of the ship's preparations for sea. Many persons, connected with the owners, or with the captain, or friends and relatives of the passengers, anxious to see them off, make the vessel their temporary abode, sleeping any how or any where, upon chairs, sofas, or tables, and enjoying the novelty of the thing, and the good cheer which is going on. The passengers, amongst whom more or less stiffness at first will always prevail, are at a loss to know who amid the multitude are to be the companions of their voyage, they look into the faces of the different members of the party, each endeavouring to read his neighbour's countenance, and each drawing good or evil augury from the survey. The cabin is next inspected, and happy are those who have taken the precaution either to go on board themselves previously, or to despatch some competent person to make proper arrangements, otherwise they will find all the furniture huddled together, after the fashion of the contents of a muckshipman's chest, where every thing is at the top, and nothing to be found. No dependance can be placed upon the ship's carpenters, either before going to sea, or long after the vessel has been under-weigh, those functionaries having more than enough to do in their own peculiar department to be at all available to the passengers.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to mention, that nothing more than an empty cabin is supplied by the captain of the vessel for the accommodation of his passenger, for this, in order to secure comfort, there should be a sofa fitted up, with drawers beneath, a cot to swing in bad weather, and a lounging

chair, a wash-hand stand made to shut in to form a table, a second chair, and sundry shelves, some made to swing, and others for books. These, together with the boxes or trunks, should, with the exception of the light chair, be securely fastened to the floor and sides of the cabin, or the inmate will run the risk of being dashed to pieces by collision when the vessel gets into rough water. Amongst the items of the outfit, cleats, iron-staples, strong nails, cord, and a hammer, are absolutely essential, and it usually takes a whole day of hard work to get every thing properly lashed and cleated. The floor of the cabin should be covered either with carpet, or a matting; a hearth-broom, dust shovel and pan should be provided, and a bucket also, unless the captain should have agreed to give up one of these useful articles entirely to the service of the cabin. Those who are inclined to be luxurious, will purchase a small filtering-machine, which they will find exceedingly necessary, the water served out on board ship being frequently so dirty that it must be strained before it is possible to wash in it. Candlesticks, a lamp, and tea apparatus fitted up with a kettle, &c., entitled a *conjurer*, in which coffee can be made or warmed over a lamp or candle, add greatly to the comfort of the passenger, who should also be provided with a few tea cups, tumblers and wine glasses, with a perforated shelf for them ■ fit into. As everything must have its proper and permanent place, it will easily be seen that no small degree of method and ingenuity, in the arrangement, will be necessary to enable the occupant of the cabin to turn about in it, and it is perhaps a great advantage to be wind bound for ■ few days, in order to get everything finally settled before an encounter with sea sickness and boisterous weather.

Notwithstanding the noise which is the invariable accompaniment of a cabin on the pony, old sailors will always make choice of this situation, no more light, and freer circulation of air can be obtained there than in those below. But, as some of the party must inevitably take the second deck, they should endeavour to guard against the possibility of injury to things of value and utility in the event of shipping a sea. In the most exposed parts of the cabin, the boxes should always be raised a little from the floor, in order that the water may run under them, or it is a good plan to dispense with boxes altogether, and dispose of their contents in canvas, or other bags, suspended from the ceiling. The heavy baggage may be placed in the hold, and there is always one day in the week in which the passengers may get their trunks up, it is, however, advisable to dispose of every thing absolutely essential for the voyage in and about the cabin, which may easily be accomplished by those who have any talent for contrivance. Cleanliness, an object unfortunately not sufficiently considered on board merchant vessels, can only be obtained by constant vigilance and attention on the part of the passenger, who must secure the services of some able-bodied person for the purpose, and not be above asserting a little themselves. To their disgrace be ■ spoken, there cannot be a class of the community more tolerant of dirt than sailors even those who are cleanly as far as their skin and clothing are concerned, care very little about the place they inhabit, and

though men-of-war may be proverbial for the scrupulous neatness of their arrangements, the generality of trading-vessels exhibit the worst description of slatternliness. Accustomed to live roughly, sailors, or at least the greater number of them, have little or no idea of lessening the inconveniences which must necessarily be endured on board ship. They consider all complaints to be equally frivolous and unnecessary, so long as the people on board are not put upon short allowance. They do not seem to understand the grievance of being obliged to drink dirty water, and though there is always a filtering stone for the purification of that intended for the cuddy-passengers, and other and simpler means might be resorted to, the tea is frequently nothing better than thin mud, bearing an odour very different from that of hyson or pekoe. Remonstrances on the subject are usually met with frightful stories of more revolting horrors, which have been endured, and, detesting all innovation, they cannot be persuaded to try any experiment which the modern discoveries in chemical science may point out, disdaining alike the use of charcoal, or nitre, or any other less troublesome means of procuring the pure element. Nothing can contribute more certainly to the comfort of long voyages than the success of those trials, for converting salt water into fresh, now in progress, to say nothing of the greater abundance in the supply, the freedom from dirt, overgrown animalcules, and unsavoury smells, will constitute a blessing of the first magnitude.

Though the captain provides a table usually quite as good as circumstances will admit, the passengers will do well to bring with them a small supply of sea stock. In the first instance, a six dozen chest of soda water will be found very consolatory to delicate persons, or those who suffer from sea-sickness, half a dozen bottles of essence of coffee is another desideratum, and one or two bottles of brandy will be found useful, as, in the course of the voyage, the services of several individuals belonging to the ship's company will be required in the cabin, and upon these occasions no acknowledgment will be so acceptable as a glass of brandy. The ship's allowance of rum is not very palatable to all seamen, especially those who are never able to bear any strong motion in the vessel without suffering from nausea, and as there is no danger of intoxication from a single glass of brandy, it is the best method of payment for any little office they may perform. Some persons take tobacco on board for that purpose, but sailors are usually too well supplied with an article in such constant demand amongst them, to esteem it any rarity, and in many instances receive it thanklessly enough.

The first meals eaten on board an outward bound vessel are characterized by a rude kind of plenty, and a promiscuous assembly surrounding the board. Some apology is offered for any little remissness on the part of the cookery, on account of the vessel not being yet in order, and the passengers take their ill-concocted soup, queer-looking ragouts, and jelly of the colour of salt water, but not quite so clear, in the fallacious hope that these things will be amended in time. The whole affair, though conducted after a slovenly fashion, is not without pretension, the captain, in nine cases out

of ten, takes his place with an air of conscious dignity, which is meant to be very imposing, the steward seems to be fully acquainted with the vast importance of his office, and the rest of the cuddy-servants look up to him with great awe. Between the men, the deck is crowded with idlers, and the passengers, feeling miserably unsettled, wander about, or give themselves up to the arrangement of their cabins, finding, after the lapse of every hour, that, notwithstanding the infinite pains taken in their outfit, something indispensable has been omitted. Fortunate are those whose proximity to the shore enables them to remedy the evil, for if, as it is sometimes the case, the wind should be favourable to the outward-bound, away they go before it, almost at the risk of carrying off a gentleman or two not included in the list of passengers. Every day of detention makes some difference amongst the party on board. Those to whom time is of value, take leave of the ship at Gravesend, others, anxious to enjoy a short trip by water, go as far Deal, braving the dangers of the Goodwin sands, while the most adventurous will only depart with the pilot. Many captains do not desire to see their passengers until the hour of sailing, and they are therefore obliged to live on shore, at a great expense and considerable discomfort, waiting a favourable breeze, and the prevalence of westerly winds, a few seasons ago, nearly ruined many families compelled to take up their abode at the different sea ports until the fleet could clear the Channel. Other commanders are desirous to keep their party together, and prefer taking their passengers on board at Gravesend, making it a particular request that they will not leave the ship for more than a few hours afterwards. The writer once spent nearly three weeks in this manner, the only change of scene being from Deal to Cowes, where the vessel (a fourteen hundred ton ship) was obliged to put in, after a vain attempt to get down the Channel.

During this period, the owners supply the different messes with fresh meat, mutton and veal being sent to the cuddy-table, in addition to the beef provided for the crew. At length, the anchor is weighed for the last time upon the coast of Europe, and when the pilot, whose boat is attendant on the ship, takes leave, all communication with the shore must necessarily cease during a considerable period. Very frequently, the passengers acquire their first lesson on the subject of rough weather at sea before the ship clears the Channel, especially during the winter months, but, if escaping without any rude encounters with old Boreas, they have a very fair chance of making acquaintance with his angry moods in the Bay of Biscay. The writer's own experience will serve to shew the kind of scenes which not unfrequently occur on board an East-Indiaman.

I had retired for the night, without any particular precaution against a change of weather. A female servant slept in the cabin with me, and I had previously given her strict orders to keep the drawers of my couch locked, and to secure the moveable articles in their proper places. These directions it had pleased her to forget, and never having been at sea before, she could form no idea of the probable consequences of her neglect. It had not been thought necessary to swing my cot, and I lay upon the sofa, while

she occupied a mattress on the floor. I was awakened out of my first slumber by the rocking of my couch, which, notwithstanding its various fastenings, threatened to upset, all the drawers were walking out by themselves, and books and handboxes were flying about the cabin, like birds. While deliberating about the expediency of rising, a new accident occurred: first one pannel, and then another, which divided my cabin from that of my neighbour, tumbled down with a crash, changing, like a scene in a pantomime, the aspect of each. Fortunately, the captain of the ship inhabited the adjoining apartment, and he had been called upon deck by the turbulence of the weather. His cabin was lighted by a handsome argand lamp, and, hastily arraying myself in a dressing gown, cloak, and slippers, and extricating my maid from the pannels, boxes, books, and cushions, under which she was buried, we began to call loudly for assistance. Being rather addicted to shew off the airs of a fine lady, my companion was at first inclined to be a little hysterical, but, perceiving that I made a jest of our misfortunes, in despair of sympathy, she began to think better of it. Our united outcries were at first unnoticed in the whistling of the wind, the straining of the timbers, and the creaking of the cordage, at length, however, the captain's servant heard our voices, and speedily brought the carpenter to our assistance. I had, in the meantime, ensconced myself in a very snug position, and volunteering to hold the light, became useful to those who were putting my cabin to rights. The pannels were soon secured in their proper places, the drawers locked, and the cots lashed firmly to the bulk-head by means of two strong ropes passed round it. Whilst this was performing, John, who was an old sailor, and so useful as to be a privileged person, amused me with an account of what was going on below. It appeared that the gentlemen had neglected to secure their chests, which were coursing like so many race horses along the decks, nearly all the cots had come down, and it appeared that their occupants bore the infliction with less fortitude than I had displayed, for John said he should go and tell them how much better a lady encountered a rough night at sea. My waiting-maid's couch was arranged with as much attention to comfort as circumstances would admit, and, being on the floor, was perhaps less disagreeable than mine, which I could scarcely contrive to make tenable, but she was of course more difficult to pacify, and, in addition to my own grievances, I had her complaints to endure throughout the night. Sleep was of course quite out of the question, and the morning found us in the middle of the Bay of Biscay, with a rough sea, a heavy gale, and a sky as black as Erebus. I had seen the waves in the Irish Channel running, as it is called, mountains high, frequently appearing to overtop the mast of the vessel, which in one moment mounted to the summit of a steep precipice, and in the next was plunged into a deep valley, but here they came in long swells, which, though not seeming to get up so high, frequently flooded the decks. All the men upon duty were drenched to the skin, and it was curious to observe the different manner in which different individuals faced the storm. Some had rendered themselves perfectly shapeless by the addition of course,



wide, square shaped trousers, and a pea-jacket, reaching nearly to their knees, over their other garments. With this interesting costume, a sort of coal-heaver's hat was worn, the flap behind stretching half-way down the back. Others, stripping themselves to the shirt and trousers, wore nothing besides, excepting a red nightcap, appearing determined to wet as small a portion of their wardrobes as possible, and scudding about the decks bare-footed.

During the continuance of this wild weather, we lost a top-mast, and one or two of the sails were split into ribbons, the tiller-rope broke, and one of the four men at the wheel was precipitated over it, fortunately escaping with a few contusions. All the ports being closed, most of the passengers kept the deck, the gentlemen slipping and sliding about (many not yet having found their sea-legs), the ladies lashed to their chairs. The dinner presented rather a melancholy spectacle, for, as the cookery in this vessel was not performed by steam, the fire had been quenched several times during the attempt to prepare for the repast. A sea-pie, a boiled leg of mutton, and two dishes of potatoes alone graced a board which had been hitherto distinguished for its ostentatious display, and even those, at least the mutton and the potatoes, could not be kept in their respective dishes, but danced about, to the great diversion of some of the passengers, and the annoyance of others. Divers accidents befel those who trusted too much to their own powers, a chair would occasionally start away from its position at the table, sliding out of the line in a most ludicrous manner, and carrying its occupant down the whole length of the cuddy, in most cases upsetting when it got to the bottom. After several disasters of the same kind, it was found expedient to erect stanchions, or posts, at intervals down either side of the table, and even after this precaution had been taken, it became necessary, when all the company were seated, to have a rope passed round the chairs to secure each person in his place. There were swing-shelves for the glasses, and long rolls of cloth, entitled puddings, tied across the table, to prevent the plates and dishes from slipping, but, altogether, the contrivances employed on board ship are exceedingly inefficient, and, in the present improvements in all other departments of art, it is surprising that so little should be done to obviate the inconveniences of a rolling vessel. The sleeping-cot, though preferable to a standing-bed, is at best a clumsy affair, very difficult of entrance in bad weather, whereas it might easily be made to draw up and down at the pleasure of the owner, who would not then be obliged to scramble in and out at the risk of a severe fall. The tables also might be sustained in a horizontal position by a little attention to mechanical contrivances, and, in short, there is no place in which reform is so loudly called for. Before, however, this can be entirely effected, a great deal of prejudice must be overcome, both on the part of the sailors and the passengers. To please the latter, many captains continue to carry out live stock, in the shape of pigs and sheep, instead of substituting the preserved meats so admirably prepared by a celebrated firm in the city, and so much better adapted for the purpose of supplying the ship with fresh provision.

It is not more expensive, and much less troublesome, than the purchase and keep of animals, which are liable to numerous casualties, and, in the hot latitudes, always yield tough meat, which is not invariably in the best condition, and may be tainted before it can be used. The prejudices of the sailors will not permit these animals to be turned to the best account, many portions are thrown overboard, which would, if properly boiled down, in a vessel of the late ingenious Count Rumford's invention, be converted into nutritious food.

Some ships have a better method of keeping fowls than others. They can only be preserved in good condition by each being accommodated with a separate pen, which may easily be accomplished by dividing the coops with pieces of canvas. An occasional feed of garlic also materially assists in the prevention of disease, but care should be taken to abridge this piece of indulgence for at least a fortnight before they are killed, as otherwise their flesh will be flavoured in a manner any thing but agreeable. The fowls belonging to outward-bound vessels are usually very old, very tough, and, when in bad condition, exceedingly unpalatable, the mutton and pork are frequently rendered equally so in the cooking; and, though the table may be spread with twenty or thirty dishes, persons, who do not come under the denomination of epicures, may find it very difficult to make a dinner. The breakfasts are often somewhat less agreeable, especially if the tea and coffee should be made from a cask of bad water, which the servants have omitted to submit to the filtering process. No method has yet been discovered of preserving butter in an eatable state, and the fresh bread manufactured on board is usually execrable. For the latter, however, there are excellent substitutes in the biscuits, rusks, and preserved rounds of toast, which, being hermetically sealed in small tin cases, keep good for any length of time, and more than satisfy those unambitious persons, who are content with the supplies for the table which can readily be procured in fair condition, and who prefer quality to quantity or variety. In fine weather, when no adverse circumstances occur to mar the efforts of the caterers, there is usually abundant room for improvement amid people who are slow to perceive that more would be achieved if less were attempted.

It is said by high authority, that no great mental work was ever effected at sea; and yet the freedom from many cares, and the security from interruption, would seem to be peculiarly favourable to the exercise of the intellectual faculties, and persons devoted to literary pursuits might exert both the imagination and the pen with happy effect. Whether it is that few distinguished authors go to sea, or that salt-water has a malign influence over their mental powers, it may be difficult to say, but idleness certainly appears to be almost universal amongst those who are not compelled to act in the navigation of the ship. Sometimes, for the sake of individuals possessed of ears and a correct musical taste, there will be a band on board, in addition to various amateur performers. In this case, every our of fine weather is robbed of its tranquil charms by the discordant cries of

a sort of Dutch concert, where a cracked piano is jangling in one cabin, a flute squeaking in another, and a trombone and a double-bass vying with each other in an accompaniment suited only to add to the horrors of Purgatory. The Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals, biped as well as quadruped, should bring in an act of parliament prohibiting the embarkation of every musical instrument on board ship, not warranted to be kept in its case during the voyage. The practising of the band on the poop is a most dreadful infliction, particularly when the leader happens to be a man of aspiring genius, who attempts to instruct his unruly French horns in the intricacies of some of the splendid compositions of Weber or Rossini. We lost a cow on our voyage to India, and her death was mainly attributable to the dolorous ditties continually poured into the poor creature's ears. One of the passengers was so convinced of this fact, that he wrote a monody to the very tune which it was believed had killed the unfortunate animal, and as it forms a good sample of oceanic poetry, it is subjoined for the benefit of the reader:—

### THE COW'S DIRGE

Air.—“*Tune the old Cow died of.*”

The cow! the cow!—that butcher, death,  
In her day-day appears,  
And interrupts her sweetest breath,  
Amid the calm sea;  
No more she'll stretch her dew-lapped neck,  
To low in thundering stave,  
She's gone from the deserted dock,  
Too low beneath the wave.

The cow! the cow!—and must out tread  
Go all unwhitened now?  
No more in *the a-test* shall be  
The milker and the cow,  
No more the eud, with look sedate,  
She'll, all contented, chew,—  
Alas! we now must ruminate—  
On what we are to do!

The cow! the cow!—she's in the sea,  
A thousand fathom deep,  
And shall have joined in revelry,  
That carnival to keep.  
Oh! I would have cheered this mournful note,  
And soothed the general grief,  
Had timely knife across her throat  
Transformed her into beef.

The cow! the cow!—the zodiac weeps,  
And—oh! lugubrious “*sign*!”  
Yon *Bull*, whose eye moist sorrow steeps,  
Augments th' entombing brine  
She little dreamed that *Taurus* bent  
On her his glances keen,  
For, bashful still, she only went  
To see, not to be seen.

The cow ! the cow !—she died that day,  
 And tearful skies deplore her .  
 Her death obstructs the " milky way,"  
 Though cream-topped waves roll o'er her.  
 Her moans were sad, her eyes aghast,  
 One faint whisk gave her tail;  
 And she the bucket lucked at last,  
 Who'd often lucked the pail

The cow ! the cow !—a few weeks more  
 Had she contrived to stay;  
 Her death had then been less a bore,  
 Than what it is to-day  
 For though we've one, " by're lady," yet  
 In vain for milk we try;  
 The best has overboard gone wet,  
 The other has gone dry !

Literary talent on board ship is sometimes rendered available in the production of a weekly newspaper; but this is not always a safe employment for the pens and wit of the party. Where the personalities, as in the above poem, are confined to the four-footed passengers, no offence can be taken; but they are apt to be pointed at individuals more keenly sensitive, and thus disturb the harmony of the voyage. Reading is the safest, as well as the most agreeable, occupation, and, in the present spread of intellect, after the libraries of the officers and passengers have been exhausted, books of no mean order of merit may be picked up amongst the crew. A few volumes thus procured often turn out to be curiosities in literature; they occur in the shape of novels illustrative of the middle classes of life, and rather of a sentimental character. A remarkable feature in these works is the extreme purity of the thought and diction, though emanating from obscure sources, and printed and published in the cheapest forms, they would not disgrace the counters of the most fashionable shops. Religious novels and tales are often circulated at the smallest possible expense by persons anxious to afford instruction to the lower orders in the manner that may seem most palatable, but the works now mentioned have nothing beyond a moral tendency to distinguish them from the mass, and evidently do not owe their existence to sectarian zeal.

Watching the wonders of the deep constitutes a great part of the amusement both of empty and intellectual minds, young men in particular emulate the giants hobbling for a whale, by the hooks they cast out for the large fry of the sea, the sharks and dolphins, which, especially the former, frequently make off with the bait, consisting of some two or three pounds of pork. The capture of a shark is an event of no small importance, and nothing can exceed the rejoicing of the crew when they have got their sanguinary enemy at their mercy. He is hauled up the side and dragged along the deck with almost furious delight; care, however, being taken, until it is disabled, to keep out of the way of the tail, which it slaps about with great vigour and violence. The birds occasionally hovering about the ship attract many wistful glances from sportsmen, who often pop away

unceasingly without producing the slightest effect. The huge albatrosses, especially, which in heavy weather disport round the vessel when it nears the Cape, are very difficult to kill, and are not to be scared away by the report of fire-arms, or even the mortality which they sometimes occasion amongst their companions.

Outward-bound vessels, of course, usually convey some passengers to India who have never voyaged to the East before; writers and cadets, belonging to the Company's service, King's officers, and persons engaged in mercantile adventures, young ladies going out to their parents, and the newly-married wives of returning Anglo-Indians. There are, however, many to whom the track is familiar, who have crossed the line more than once before, and who are enabled to afford their companions some idea of the place of their destination. In all cases, the truth unfortunately cannot be told, it is concealed from a benevolent motive, and those, who fondly anticipate the brilliant lot which they have pictured as the conclusion of their voyage, remain undeceived until their own experience reveals the sad reality. The idea of riches is so invariably connected with a residence in the East, that little save personal observation can convince the uninitiated, that the chances are very much in favour of their still having to maintain a struggle with the poverty they found to be so irksome at home. People settled in the country often send for their relatives, as soon as they can entertain the slightest hope of being able to support them, and some melancholy instances have occurred, in which the disappointment has proved too much for the fortitude of those who had buoyed themselves up with the expectation of attaining to greatness in the land of promise. This has more than once been the case with young women, of humble origin, whose brothers are supposed to be pursuing a prosperous career in the East. Before their arrival, the tide of affairs may have changed, or death may have thrown them upon the protection of some less successful relative. Under these circumstances, instead of instantly rising into consequence, they find themselves devoted to almost hopeless obscurity. Confined to the house by the heat of the climate, they cannot, if destitute of a carriage, shew off their attractions abroad, as they have been wont to do in the public walks of their native town, the limited means of the persons with whom they have taken up their abode, prevent them from seeing company at home, they perceive that they must lower their expectations to marriage with persons in their own station, and some ambitious spirits have found the contrast too severe for endurance. A ship being a very gossiping place, the probable destiny of the several voyagers become the subject of conversation and canvas to those who, better informed, are well acquainted with the circumstances which are likely to ensue. Some, who flatter themselves that they are going out to merchants, will find the concern, however flourishing, to be nothing more than a retail business, which will exclude them from the circle in which they hoped to move, others will be much astonished at the complexion of one or both of their parents, and there is a story upon record, of a mamma, astounded by the snowy tint of the skin of her

daughters, who had been sent to England at an early age, declaring that they could not be her off-spring, and almost refusing to acknowledge them. her husband was any thing but fair, and she had no idea that his paternal ancestry would make any alteration in the hue of his children. The young ladies, it is said, were equally willing to disclaim the connexion, and their marriage soon after their arrival divided them for ever from their parents. Others, who are more enlightened upon the subject of their own prospects, affect ignorance, striving to keep up the delusion to the last. This occurs with gentlemen who have married in England somewhat under false pretences, who well know that they have not the power of introducing their wives into the society to which they have been accustomed, and who have the painful task before them of instructing these ladies in the "art of sinking." Others have promoted themselves without the sanction of government orders, field-officers dwindle to subalterns, and governors of islands turn out to be mere nobodies.

The wives of tradesmen reparing to England for their health, and who, upon the score of their husbands opulence, have attained considerable importance at home, frequently return with heavy hearts, well knowing that, although they may outvie the ladies of the military or civil servants in the glories of their dress and equipage, they cannot compete with them in matters of a deeper interest. It is these ladies who, in London, Cheltenham, or Paris, but particularly the last-named place, astonish the world by a display of the pomp and riches of the East, and impress their acquaintance with the idea of the enormous fortunes which are to be made there. Some, unable to undergo the mortifications attendant upon a return to India, remain in Europe until the period when, by dint of hard drudgery, their husbands are enabled to amass a sufficient fortune to permit the indulgence of those luxuries which have dazzled the eyes of their associates, but others are compelled, by a stern mandate from their lords and masters, to relinquish for a time the pleasing part which they have been acting. To them, the going back to India, to become persons of no account, the stars of some obscure hemisphere, in which it grates no ambition to shine, forms a penance of the most grating nature, and they do not remain long on board ship without perceiving that it is their hard fate to be obliged to succumb to ladies whose rank gives them the precedence, notwithstanding their inferiority in worldly riches. Sometimes, strong friendships are contracted on board ship between persons whom the prejudices of Indian society would preclude from meeting upon intimate terms on shore, but where the parties are blessed with good sense and proper feeling, these aristocratic notions will never interfere to prevent the continuance of an acquaintance formed under such advantageous circumstances, for there is nothing like a voyage to try the disposition and temper.

Officers belonging to King's regiments, going out to India for the first time, are apt to form very erroneous notions concerning those attached to the Company's service, and to give themselves many airs and graces, not a little amusing to people who are acquainted with the circumstances which

will enable them to find their own level very speedily after landing. It seldom happens that the outward-bound passengers of Indiamen are not edified by the progress of some love-affair. Notwithstanding the utmost vigilance on the part of the captain, attachments will spring up amongst the young people on board, and fortunate may it be considered when these are confined to the single of both sexes. Married women and married men too frequently forget the duties which ought to restrain their feelings, and, should nothing worse ensue, exhibit the follies and frailties of human nature to inquisitive eye ever on the watch to detect the discrepancies of their neighbours. Several very melancholy tragedies have been enacted on board India ships, both on their outward and homeward voyages, and amongst the disasters at sea, which have hitherto found few chroniclers, may be reckoned murders, duels, and suicides. Each ship contains a little world within itself, and the prevalence of evil passions, or the fatal coincidence of untoward events, may produce catastrophes of the most fearful nature. Nothing can exceed the sublimity and the horror of the spectacle afforded by a ship pursuing its lonely way over the pathless depths of ocean, while some frightful scene is passing on board, contrasting by the crimes and sufferings, perpetrated and endured, with the calm beauty of nature, the gentle undulations of the scarcely-ruffled sea, and the placid holiness of the heavens above.

Setting aside those misdemeanours which are punishable by law, a ship may be rendered almost insupportable by the temper and caprice of persons in authority, and even when there are no annoyances to be sustained from evil passions or bad weather, many things occur to exercise the patience. The continuation of dead calms, for any lengthened period, is an infliction which few can endure with perfect equanimity, and as these are of frequent occurrence during long voyages, it seems surprising that human invention has not been more frequently directed to the means of propelling large vessels through calm water, either by the partial use of steam, or by some machinery which might be worked by the crew. A tug-boat, fitted-up with a steam-apparatus, might take the ship in tow when there is little or no wind, or when the breezes are light and baffling. This would materially shorten the voyage, as it frequently happens that many days, or even weeks, are consumed in mere idleness, while the vessel, in order to keep its course, must leave one trade wind and endeavour to seek another.

## THE DISCOVERY OF THE TEA PLANT IN ASSAM.

THE discovery of the genuine tea-plant in Assam, almost adjoining the British territories in India, nay, it would appear, even in Manipore, would at one time have excited a prodigious interest in England. The value of this discovery ■ much enhanced by reason of the insecure state of British trade at Canton; yet less importance seems attached to it than it deserves.

For some years past, it has been suspected that the distribution of the tea-plant was more extensive than the Chinese represented; the *camellias*, an analogical genus to the *thea*, were found by Drs. Wallich and Buchanan in the mountains near Manipore, Pandua and Silhet, and in Nepal; and Mr. Forbes Royle, when recommending the cultivation of the tea-plant in the northern and hill-provinces of India, remarked, in a report to Dr. Wallich, for the information of the Indian government, in 1827, that "it does not appear by any means so delicate or so limited in geographical distribution as is generally supposed:"\* the late Mr. David Scott sent specimens of the leaves of a shrub, which he considered to be the real tea, from Manipore, in 1828. In Captain Wilson's Memoir of a Survey of Assam, published in the *As. Res.*, vol. xvii. p. 448, he mentions that he saw a specimen of a tea-plant from the hills east of Sadiya. In 1828, Captains Grant and Pemberton sent specimens of the Manipore tea to Calcutta.†

The manner in which this important fact was established, and which is an event of sufficient importance to merit particular record, is shown in the following correspondence:‡—

*From the Committee of Tea-culture to W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., Secretary ■ the Government of India.*

"Sir: We request that you will have the goodness to submit to the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council the enclosed copies of the reports, which we have received from Captain Jenkins, dated the 7th and 19th May, and from Lieut. Charlton, dated the 17th May; also a subsequent communication from Lieut. Charlton, dated the 5th of last month, together with the samples of the fruit and leaves of the tea plant of Upper Assam, which accompanied it, and some specimens of the leaves previously received.

"It is with feelings of the highest possible satisfaction that we are enabled to announce to his Lordship in Council, that the tea shrub is beyond all doubt indigenous in Upper Assam, being found there through an extent of country of one month's march within the Honourable Company's territories, from Sadiya and Beesa, to the Chinese frontier province of Yunnan, where the shrub is cultivated for the sake of its leaf. We have no hesitation in declaring this discovery, which ■ due to the indefatigable researches of Capt. Jenkins and Lieut. Charlton, to be by far the most important and valuable that has ever been made in matters connected with the agricultural or commercial resources of this empire. We are perfectly confident that the tea plant, which has been brought ■ light, will be found capable, under proper management, of being cultivated with complete success for commercial purposes, and that consequently the object of our labours may be before long fully realised.

"It is proper to observe, that we were not altogether unprepared for this

\* Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan Mountains, part iv. p. 127.

† Journ. of As. Soc. Bengal for January 1828.

‡ Ibid.



highly interesting event. We were acquainted with the fact, that, so far back as 1826, the late ingenious Mr David Scott sent down from Munipore specimens of the leaves of a shrub, which he insisted upon was a real tea; and it will be seen from the enclosed reports from the agent to the Governor-general on the north-eastern frontier and his assistant, that a similar assertion was strongly urged in regard to the existence of the tea in Upper Assam. Still we felt ourselves bound to suspend our decision on the subject until we should be in possession of the fruit of the reputed shrub, the only test which ought to guide us. We knew that several species of *camellia* were natives of the mountains of Hindustan, and that two of these were indigenous in our north-eastern frontier provinces; and taking into consideration the close affinity between the two genera, we were disposed to expect, that the alleged tea would prove nothing else but some sort of *camellia*. We have at length obtained the fruit of the Sadiya plant from Lieut. Chailton, and we are now enabled to state with certainty, that not only is it a genuine tea, but that no doubt can be entertained of its being the identical tea of China, which is the exclusive source of all the varieties and shades of the tea of commerce. With the view of exhibiting the peculiarities in the structure of the fruit, on which depends entirely the difference between the tea and *camellia*, we have desired our officiating secretary to annex to this letter a sketch of the fruit of both, with explanatory remarks.

"We beg leave most respectfully to submit the preceding facts to the particular consideration of government, and earnestly to recommend, that in the first instance, and as early as may be practicable, one or more scientific gentlemen, properly qualified for the investigation, may be deputed into Upper Assam, for the purpose of collecting on the spot the greatest variety procurable of botanical, geological, and other details, which, as preliminary information, are absolutely necessary before ulterior measures can be successfully taken with regard to the cultivation of the tea shrub of that country. We also beg to express our opinion, that it would be highly desirable to adopt, forthwith, the plan suggested in Lieut. Chailton's last letter, of the 5th of November, of establishing a communication with Yunnan by means of a land-road, at least as far as Hookam, since, independent of all other advantages, it would materially facilitate the operations of the scientific deputation, which we have recommended should be sent to Upper Assam with as little delay as possible.

"We anticipate that the execution of the recommendations we have made need not be attended with any considerable expense; but it appears to us, with reference to the very great importance of the occasion, that the only consideration which should have weight is, that the money which may be required should be faithfully and economically applied to the purposes for which it may be granted.

"We have, &c "

"Calcutta, Dec 24, 1831." (Signed by the Committee of Tea Culture.)"

*From Captain F. Jenkins, Agent to the Governor-general on the N. E. Frontier, to G. J. Gordon, Esq., Secretary of the Committee of Tea Culture, dated Goochally, 7th May 1834.*

"I regret the delay that has occurred in acknowledging your circular, dated the 3d March, to my address: it has been occasioned by unavoidable circumstances which I have further to regret will prevent my replying to your communication to the length I could wish or the subject deserves

"My little acquaintance with Assam will not admit of my replying to all your questions, but from general information and my own observation, I am so fully impressed with the belief of the fitness of the mountainous region which divides Cachar from Assam for the growth of tea, that I beg to attempt to call the attention of the committee to that region in the most forcible manner I can, with a view ■ its examination by a competent individual.

"The mountainous tract I allude to, commences from the east of the country of the Jynteh raja, and continues always increasing in elevation until it reaches to the eastern end of the valley of Assam, and is so far under the control of British authority, immediately between Cachar and Assam completely so, and farther on more or less directly or indirectly. The part entirely under us ranges from 6,000 to 8,000 feet greatest heights, and farther east the mountains attain a height of 10,000 feet, and the valleys and beds of streams are from 2,500 to 4,000 feet above the sea. From the end of the valley of Assam this ceases to be more or less west and east range; its direct continuation passes into China, into the tea countries of Szechuen and Yunnan; the northern end, in the latitude of Sadiya, meets a branch of the snowy mountains, and the southern divides off into the two mountainous ranges, which border the Brahmaputra on either side, from its sources ■ the sea.

"Every part of this mountainous country, that I have visited, presents nearly a uniform geological structure, being almost entirely composed of clay-slate, and every where nearly of the same appearance, very much broken and disintegrated, so much so as to be seldom visible in mass, and being covered with a deep coat of soil and luxuriant vegetation even on the greatest heights.

"*Camellias* are found in every part of this hill country, and within our jurisdiction in the Sinypho district of Bessa, a coarse variety of the tea plant is, as I am informed, undoubtedly indigenous. A plant was given to me at Sadiya, which I have reason to suppose was a genuine tea-tree, and I intended to have brought it to Calcutta for examination; but I received it in a sickly state, and from the prevalence of great heat I was unable to succeed in taking it to the presidency. I shall endeavour to procure another plant or two for the satisfaction of the committee. However, having no doubt myself of the fact of the tea shrub being found wild in the eastern parts of Assam, I would beg to recommend the expediency of some well-qualified person being at once sent up for the identification of the plant beyond any objection, for the examination of the soil in which it grows as reported, and an inspection of the tract of mountains between Cachar and Assam.

"If this recommendation were acted upon, the person deputed should be in Cachar by the 1st of November, and proceed immediately to ascend the mountains in communication with the officer in civil charge, Captain Fisher, who would previously have made arrangements for his being provided with porters, &c. He should pursue nearly the tract followed by me on the same journey, and on arrival at Bishonath, should proceed by water to Sadiya, and thence go up to Bessa, at the foot of the mountains dividing Assam from Ava.

"As the individual thus deputed would of course be a competent botanist, and perhaps geologist, I contemplate much indirect acquisition to science from the trip thus sketched out, ■ being almost entirely untrodden ground to any scientific observer, and of course it ■ to be expected that much benefit, ■ an economical point of view, might result to the state from the researches and suggestions of one who could bring to knowledge the unlimited productions of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms in the regions in question.

"In case you should not have forwarded a copy of your circular to Captain

Fisher, I shall do so, and request him to make a report to you upon the subject of ■ with reference to Cachar."

*Extract of a Private Letter from Captain F. Jenkins to G. J. Gordon, Esq., dated the 19th May 1834*

"Since I wrote you officially, I have had the enclosed note from Lieut. Charlton, of the Assam Light Infantry, regarding tea, and I have been presented with the enclosed luminous map of the tea districts in Upper Assam, by a Phokun who accompanied Lieut. Burnett in an expedition ■ the top of the Patkoje range of hills, dividing the waters of the Buthamputra from those of the Kuenduen. On this range of hills, the trees grow in great abundance, and are described to reach the size of small forest trees or very large shrubs. You will see how he says the leaves are treated, which, though it seems rather an odd mode of manufacture, he and others persist in saying ■ the way in which the Singphos manage the tea. I never had an opportunity of trying it, but those who had, said it was palatable enough, and the leaves thus prepared keep for

*Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Charlton to Captain Jenkins, dated on the Buthamputra, the 17th May 1834.*

"With regard to the circular from the Tea Committee, which you showed me at Gowahatty, I have much pleasure in communicating the little I know of the tea plant of Assam. I was informed about three years ago of its being found growing wild in the vicinity of Beesa, at the foot of a low range of hills, and in the subjacent plains, from whence I obtained three or four young trees, which I gave to Dr. John Tytler in Calcutta, with a view of their being planted in the government botanical garden. I have since understood they decayed soon after.

"The soil where they grow was described to be alluvial, like most parts of Assam, and the trees rising to the height of twelve or fourteen feet more, either at the foot or a small distance up the hills, but never on the summit; from which I infer a sheltered situation to be most favourable. The aspect was generally southerly or south-east. I am sorry I cannot give you a minute description of the plant, not having it now before me, but so much I recollect, the leaves were about two inches in length, and one in breadth, alternate, elliptic-oblong, and serrate, the flower white, very like that of the wild white rose, but much smaller. The seed I have not seen; it was described to be contained in a red, round, three-lobed capsule, the lobes detached or bursting along the upper side, with a single seed in each. From what I have seen of the tea plant in different parts of the world, and lately in New Holland, propagated by seeds brought direct from China, I have little doubt but that that found near Beesa is a species of tea; and though ■ may be spurious or even ■ *camellia*, as Dr. Wallich suggests, its growing there indigenous, and in great abundance, affords good grounds for supposing that the introduction of the Chinese plant into Upper Assam would be attended with success. I have not had an opportunity of making any experiment on the leaves; they are described as small in their green state, but acquire the fragrance and flavour of Chinese tea when dried. The Singphos and Kamtees are in the habit of drinking an infusion of the leaves, which I have lately understood they prepare by cutting them into small pieces, taking out the stalks and fibres, boiling and then squeezing them into a ball, which they dry in the sun, and retain for use. I have written to Sadiya for a specimen of the

tea prepared in this manner, and for plants and seeds; I will send you some if I am able to procure them, and write to you on this subject more fully by and bye."

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*Copy of a private Letter from Lieut. Charlton to Captain Jenkins, dated at Sadhya, the 8th November 1834.*

"I have now the pleasure of sending you some seeds and leaves of the tea tree of Assam, and am sorry that the unsettled state I have been in for the last three months has prevented my sending them so soon as I intended. The leaves you could have had before, but I was anxious to make them into something like tea, the best test that the tree is not a *camellia*, as Dr Wallich imagines. It appears coarse, owing to the leaves being large and much too old, which could not at the time be obviated. By the end of the cold weather, when the young leaves are on the trees, I hope to send you as good black tea as we generally receive from China. I will make experiments in the interim in the art of preparing green.

"The tree I now find is indigenous to this place as well as Boora, and grows wild every here and there, all the way from this, about a month's journey, to the Chinese province Yunnan, where, I am told, it is extensively cultivated. One or two people from that province have assured me, that the tea-tree grown there exactly resembles the species that we have here, so I think there can be no longer any doubt of its being *bona fide* tea. What a pity that is no means of communication between Sadhya and Yunnan! A good land-road made only as far as Hookam—and there are no natural obstacles of any consequence to prevent it—would afford an outlet for British merchandize into the very heart of China."

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*Memorandum explanatory of the Sketches which accompany the Report of the Committee of Tea Culture*

"There is no danger of mistaking any plant for the tea except the *camellia*. Both are very closely allied to each other in general appearance, in the form of their leaves, and the structure of the flowers. It is by the character of the fruit alone, that they can be satisfactorily distinguished for practical purposes; in that respect the two genera differ very widely.

"In both the fruit consists of a roundish, more or less triangular, dry capsule, of three distinct cells, each cell containing one solitary seed or nut. At the period of maturity, the dehiscence or bursting takes place vertically, by means of three fissures, extending from the top of the capsule towards its base. So far then capsules are precisely alike, the following are the points of difference.

"In the tea, the capsule is more or less deeply divided into three globular lobes, sometimes appearing as if it consisted of three round capsules united into one. The general outline is, therefore, always decidedly triangular, with extremely obtuse corners. The bursting proceeds along the middle of the lobes or angles, when a large seed is discovered through each aperture, enclosed on all sides within its proper cell, which cell is in fact formed by the corresponding lobe of the fruit. By this process, six valves are, properly speaking, formed (and not three, as they are generally counted), each lobe splitting into two hemispherical valves. The partitions alternate with the lobes, and are formed by the sides of two adjoining cells being, as it were, glued together, and extending to the axis of the capsule, from which they at

length completely detach themselves, when it disappears altogether. The seeds or nuts are almost globular.

"In *camellia* the capsule is very obscurely triangular, without any tendency to become deeply three-lobed. It bursts along the middle of each side (consequently alternate with the corners) into three very distinct valves, each of which belongs to two adjoining cells, because the three partitions originate lengthwise from the middle of the respective valves, and are therefore opposite or contrary to these, converging from thence to the triangular axis, from which they gradually separate, leaving it finally unconnected and free. The seeds are of an oval oblong shape, smaller than those of the tea.

"The preceding remarks are made with reference chiefly to the Assam tea and the Nipal *camellia*; and purposely without technical precision, the object being simply to convey a general idea of the structure of the two sorts of fruit. But they admit of being applied with safety to all other instances of comparison between the genera in question."

N. WALLICH, M.D.

H.C. Bot. Garden,  
Dec. 24, 1834.

Off. Sec. to Comm. of Tea Cult.

### THE VEDĀNTA SYSTEM.

REPLY OF HIS GRAVED HAUGHTON TO COLONEL VANS KENNEDY.

SIR:—In the last number of your Journal, I find a letter addressed to you by Colonel Vans Kennedy, the object of which is to refute certain remarks of mine accompanying his paper on the *Vedānta* philosophy, published in the third volume of the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society. My first feeling was not to put forth anything in reply; further consideration, however, led me to deviate from the course which I should otherwise be disposed to follow. I reflected, that silence might be construed into an admission that Colonel Kennedy's arguments were valid, and his assertions correct, besides which, it appeared to me that justice to Mr. Colebrooke's reputation for accuracy, and to my own motives for defending him, with the respect due to those which influenced the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society in ordering my sentiments to be printed, rendered it almost imperative on me to draw up the remarks contained in this letter. Here, I feel myself taken at a disadvantage, from having been, for a long time past, in a state of health which unfits me for any literary exertion.

With regret, I perceive, that the observations, to which allusion has been made, were not accepted in a spirit resembling that which gave them utterance. I can appeal with confidence to my published remarks, and to the members who were present when I delivered them, that nothing was said, or indicated by tone or manner, which should have caused to Colonel Kennedy the slightest pain had he been even present. My observations were restricted to the expression of my conviction, that Mr. Colebrooke had been misunderstood; and that the Hindûs really had a word in the Sanscrit language equivalent to *matter*; indeed, so much was my whole feeling opposed to anything calculated to give offence, that I spoke of Colonel Kennedy as an able and learned writer. Those sentiments were delivered on the impulse of the moment, and without premeditation, as the scope of his argument had been unknown to me, until the paper was read before the society. It seemed a subject for regret that the

*Reply of Sir Grace Houghton to Col Tans Kennedy*

meeting, which happened to be numerous, should carry away, at its separation, any impression unfavourable to Mr Colbrooke, for, recollections left on my mind by the perusal of his paper, some years before, satisfied me that he had been misunderstood. I was the more desirous of counteracting my misapprehension on the subject, as Mr Colbrooke was disabled by loss of sight and general infirmity from making any reply to Colonel Kennedy.

The Council of the Royal Asiatic Society (I speak from some years' personal experience) has always been guided by motives of the strictest impartiality, and has invariably endeavoured to foster a spirit of research and investigation into whatever relates to the ancient or modern condition of the East, and when it has made public its observations that seemed of themselves questionable, it has taken every pains that they should be so qualified as not to lead to a hasty and immature decision. Acting upon these principles, the Council referred some remarks made by Mr Money, Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Society, on an interpretation of a Greek inscription by the Baron Silvestre de Sacy, to that very eminent scholar himself, and his reply will be found at the end of Mr Money's remarks in the very same fasciculus of the *Transactions* containing Colonel Kennedy's essay. In the Baron's letter is made to follow Mr Money's paper, whilst most of my remarks precede Colonel Kennedy's essay, the difference must be attributed solely to the unanimous conviction of those members of the Council, who were present when Colonel Kennedy's paper was ordered to be published, that his views were altogether erroneous, and that the attack on their venerable director required special notice. The publication, therefore, of Colonel Kennedy's essay is, of itself, a decisive proof of the strict impartiality which regulates the proceedings of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Guided by these considerations, the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society ordered, what you had reported as spoken on the occasion, to be printed with Colonel Kennedy's paper. The ill-health of our director rendered the secret of it the only official origin of the society, and, while filling that office, my reply, consequently, proceeded no less from the necessity of performing its duties than from admiration of Mr Colbrooke's exertions, mingled with sympathy for his sufferings, which did not allow him even to defend himself from a simple misconception. Though acting under the impulse of the moment, I felt that, in addressing a public assembly on one of the most abstruse points of Hindu metaphysics,—one in which few persons take an interest, and on which fewer still possess any definite notions,—it was desirable to put the argument in that form which would admit of general comprehension. The meeting at large understood that Mr Colbrooke was represented by Colonel Kennedy to be in error, though but few possessed the requisite *data* in order to form a correct judgment on the points of difference. It was evident that the patience of the meeting was nearly exhausted in listening to the long extracts from the mystic metaphysicians of Germany, with which that essay concluded, and that the only chance left of rousing the attention of the members was to follow the homely recommendation given by that eminent physician and philosopher, Dr. Matthew Bullic, when assisting in a consultation with some of his professional brethren, and I accordingly endeavoured to give my auditors "a mouthful of common sense." For this reason, I refrained from the use of technical terms, and scholastic forms of illustration. In accordance with this view, my reply was limited to the maintaining of two positions, first, that Mr Colbrooke comprehended the sense of his author, the second that the Hindus had, contrary to Colonel Kennedy's opinion, a word for matter.

What I said on the occasion was received with approbation, for all were gratified to find that their venerable director was in the right. Subsequently, when the Council of our Society determined that my sentiments should be prefixed to Colonel Kennedy's essay, it appeared requisite that something more special should be given regarding certain points, on which I had not thought proper to touch in addressing a public assembly; and the last paragraph and note were therefore added. It was evidently necessary that these should be in keeping with the rest, so that the whole argument might preserve a popular form; for I have always entertained the persuasion, that the strength of an argument consists in its own cogency, and not in an array of technical phrases, which can be understood only by the initiated few.

Unwilling to rely on my own judgment, where the reputation of the Royal Asiatic Society, as well as that of Mr. Colebrooke, was concerned, I referred the whole subject to the late Rammohun Roy. It will probably be conceded by all persons acquainted with such matters, that it would have been difficult to find a man more competent to pronounce an opinion on the question at issue than that gifted individual.

Profoundly versed in the literature and philosophy of his own country, himself a translator into English of the *Vedānta* philosophy, both by a reference to the *Vēdas* and the comments written to expound them, he was the very man to be considered as the *arbitri dubitantium*. Rammohun Roy reiterated on this occasion his high admiration of Mr. Colebrooke's perfect acquaintance with Indian literature, which he had so often expressed in public and private; and declared his entire concurrence in the manner in which Mr. Colebrooke had described the *Vedānta* philosophy. He also gave his approval of my remarks. To substantiate his opinion, he pointed out two passages in his own works, one of which fully supported Mr. Colebrooke's interpretation, "that, according to the *Vedānta* philosophy, God was not only the *efficient* but the *material* cause of the universe." Those passages† were printed with my remarks, by way of corroboration: no allusion is, however, made to them by Colonel Kennedy.

Having given this explanation of the causes that led to my remarks, and their subsequent publication by the order of the Council of the Society, I now proceed to adduce arguments in proof that Mr. Colebrooke has really been misapprehended by Colonel Kennedy. If I did not do so more explicitly before, the reason will appear in the foregoing statement, wherein the object of my published remarks has been shown, and my conviction that all who took any interest in the subject could themselves refer to Mr. Colebrooke's own publications.

It is known to every one acquainted with Indian literature, that Mr. Colebrooke has given, in distinct publications, in the *Asiatic Researches* of Calcutta, and in the *Transactions* of our own Society, which he founded, and of which he accepted the office of director, some masterly translations of original

\* The following is an extract from the report of the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 11th of May 1833, as given in the *Asiatic Journal* for July of that year.—"The Rājā Rammohun Roy, in rising to propose the vote of thanks to Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., director of the Society, said, that he could not allow himself to do so without stating his high opinion of Mr. Colebrooke's talents and character, he ought, indeed, say, that he never knew any person who stood higher in his estimation than that venerable gentleman. It had long been the opinion of learned Hindus, the Rājā observed, that it was impossible for Europeans to acquire a profound and accurate knowledge of the Sanskrit language, and it was Mr. Colebrooke's translations of the *Dāga Bāgā* and the *Mahābhārata*, the two most esteemed commentaries on the Hindū law of inheritance, which first convinced him of the contrary, and proved to him that it was possible for Europeans to acquire a knowledge of Sanskrit equally comprehensive and correct with the natives of India."

† *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. iii. p. 413-414.

works, and many admirable essays on the language, the literature, and the philosophy of the Hindoos. In all these he had undertaken to be the *expositor*, and not the *critic*, of the works he brought before the public. Acting on this principle, he has seldom, by any expression, given his own opinion of his author. ■ will shortly be seen, however, that, by a fortunate departure from his usual reserve, he has left a record of his opinion of the *Védānta* philosophy that removes all doubt as to his own conception of its nature; and, consequently, should it appear to be, as Colonel Kennedy asserts, a system of gross and material pantheism in the writings of Mr. Colebrooke, such an inference must be deduced from the expressions of its Indian interpreters, who are faithfully rendered by him.

I shall now briefly reply to such of Colonel Kennedy's remarks as seem to require attention.

Colonel Kennedy, in repeating his assertion that "the essay ■ question exhibits a system of the grossest pantheism," and in supporting ■ by extracts which he has given from Mr. Colebrooke's essay, overlooks what he ought to know, that a refutation had already been given of such an opinion by the quotations made from Rāmānujān Roy's Abridgement of the *Védānt*, which leaves no doubt that the *Védāntins* themselves assert the Deity to be the *efficient* as well as the *material* cause of the universe. The consequence, therefore, that ensues, according to Colonel Kennedy, namely, that the *Védānta* system is one of "gross materialism," must be referred to the *Védāntins* themselves. The imputation cannot in any way lie against Mr. Colebrooke, and, had Colonel Kennedy been more diligent, he would have found that, in the instance where Mr. Colebrooke has departed from his usual reserve, he has expressed himself as follows:—"The latter (*Uttara Mīmāṃsā*), commonly called *Védānta*, and attributed to VYĀSA, deduces, from the text of the Indian scriptures, a refined psychology, which goes to a denial of a material world."\* He ought not likewise to have founded a new charge of inconsistency upon an objection already unanswerably refuted. If there be inconsistency, it must be referred to the native commentators, from whom the passages are drawn, and not to Mr. Colebrooke.

Colonel Kennedy has adduced a few passages from the comments of *Saṅkara* and the *Sūtras* of VYĀSA, where the word *māyā* is employed, and he thence infers that the doctrine of mere *illusion*, which is so much insisted upon in modern expositions of the *Védānta* system (both written and oral), is the true and ancient one, contrary to the declaration of Mr. Colebrooke. That, however, this is a misconception on the part of Colonel Kennedy, will, I think, appear quite evident from the following considerations. In these ancient *Sūtras* or memorial verses, and in *Saṅkara's* comment upon them, the Deity, or BRAHMA, is represented as the sole source of every thing. Individuality is denied to all other existing things. All the phenomena of physical nature result merely from the exertion of his energy (*śakti*), likewise called *nature* (*pracriti*), and *illusion* (*māyā*). This energy, nature, or illusion, ■ to be considered as *unreal*, because there is nothing but BRAHMA; and it ■ *real*, inasmuch as it is the cause of every thing we behold about us.

These words, therefore, so restricted, are not to be taken ■ the sense they are employed in dictionaries or other systems. Energy, nature, or illusion, ■ further qualified by being called *subra* (*ajā*), and it ■ also termed *ignorance* (*avidyā*†), when visible nature is taken for a real essence by minds unen-

\* Trans. Royal Asiatic Society, vol. 1, p. 12.

† Vide Col. Kennedy's letter, p. 28.

‡ As these five terms are quoted by Colonel Kennedy himself, I have been particular in their explanation.



lightened by divine knowledge. Energy, nature, or illusion, therefore, cannot be said to be anything *essential*, but it is something *actual*. Hence, these three words are not the terms for a power, a state, or an abstraction personified by the abuse of language, but are intended to intimate something certainly that never before entered the head of any other than a Hindú philosopher, and which, for want of a better term, we must call an *actuality*; that is, something possessing potentiality, but destitute of essentiality, and busily employed in presenting to the Deity, while he is in calm repose, all the phenomena dependent upon sensation, thought, and the contemplation of the visible world, and causing him to behold himself diversified into an infinite but fallacious individuality. Such is the ancient doctrine. How different is this from that which has been represented by modern writers, when the Deity is summarily described as the cause of all things, and all appearances to be mere jugglo and illusion! In this last sense, the word "illusion" is only employed to represent an abstract idea. It is true that *māyā*, in its common acceptation, implies *illusion*; but it has been shewn that it is not the only term employed to express this something which the *Vedāntins* consider as indecipherable, but is employed, along with the words "energy" (*śakti*) and "nature" (*prakṛti*), to modify their meaning. *Māyā* is not to be considered as illusion, but as that sort of self-induced hypostasis of the Deity, by which he presents to himself the whole of animate and inanimate nature. Energy, nature, or illusion, is, therefore, that self-induced condition, which, according to the *Vedāntins*, arises in the Deity when he wills to diversify himself, and says, "Let me become many." Hence, the object of all divine knowledge, according to the *Vedāntins*, is to overcome the illusion produced by the consciousness of individuality; and to arrive at the great conviction that individual soul and the deity are not distinct, and that man, discovering his divine origin, which had been hid from him by energy, nature, or illusion, may become certain that "I am Brahman."

Dr. J. Taylor, in his appendix to the *Proved's Chandi's dāya*, which contains a tolerably fair account of the *Vedānta* philosophy, but in which he has blended the ancient and modern doctrines, felt the full difficulty of interpreting the sense of *māyā*; he, accordingly, calls it "motion;" and, in his note, "negation" and "falsehood," as will be seen in the following extracts:

"The question, how does desire or volition arise in this simple Being, forms the subject of many disputes; and I believe that even the subtlety of Hindú metaphysics has not yet furnished a satisfactory reply.

"The motion which results from this desire is denominated *Maia*, which signifies false, illusory, what has no real existence.\* In popular language, it denotes nature, or the principle from which sensible things proceed; and in mythology it is known under the names *Saraswati*, *Parvati*, &c., the consorts of *Brahma*, *Siv*, &c., and who are also considered the *Sactis*, or powers, of their respective lords. The motion which is thus excited is the immediate cause of creation. It is declared in the *Ved*, 'that God as *Maia* creates the world.' "

Two hundred years earlier, Henry Lord, a chaplain in the East-India Company's Service, translated *māyā*, "passion or affection."

Indeed, with all these facts before him, it is difficult to conceive how Colonel Kennedy could suppose that the word *māyā* implied mere illusion; and I shall

\* I am not quite certain as to the etymology of this word, but I am told that it has two meanings,—*"negation and falsehood."* This account is turned, by Col. Kennedy, "sacinct but correct."—*Hindu Mythology*, p. 126.

now quote from his own essay a passage which will shew that he himself did not take it in any such sense. He says: "But the *Védāntists* at the same time maintain, as the preceding quotations will have fully shewn, that, though in a certain sense the production of worldly appearances may be ascribed to the Supreme Being, as they proceed from his *śakti*, still he must not be considered as being the immediate cause of them.

"The thus separating his energy from the Supreme Being, and giving an independent power, is certainly one of the most incomprehensible conceptions that ever occurred to a philosopher."

All these reasons should have made Colonel Vans Kennedy more cautious in censuring a scholar of Mr. Colebrooke's known accuracy; and he should have given that gentleman the benefit of the reasonable interpretations which he has claimed for himself, in the following passage, extracted from his letter: "I farther remarked, that, in reading *Védānta* works, the utmost care should, be taken not to be misled by the language in which its doctrine is expressed, or by the illustrations adduced in its explanation; for, otherwise, it would appear to be a system of pure materialism, notwithstanding the clearest texts to the contrary. These observations surely deserved some attention, before Sir G. C. Haughton undertook to shew that I had mistaken the view given of the *Védānta* system in Mr. Colebrooke's essay; for I doubt much whether Sir G. C. Haughton has himself been able to form a clear conception of the subject discussed in that essay."

It must be, indeed, clear from all that has been said, that such a system, if it be even perfectly comprehensible, cannot be represented by language, but must be inferred by the mind from the principles already laid down. The *Védāntins* themselves have felt the full force of the difficulty, as will be seen from the following extract from Dr. Taylor's work:—"It (*māyā*) is sometimes, however, represented as having a real existence; but this means only that it exists as motion or energy, and not as Being. This will explain the ambiguous terms by which it is expressed in several parts of the translations, as where it is affirmed that *Māia* is neither true nor false. It is not true, because it has no essence; and it is not false, because it exists as the power of the universal Being."

Even if we select the term *māyā* as the only true representative of this system, still it must be felt, after all that has been said, that it is not intended to mean 'illusion,' but that which raises illusive appearances in our minds. It has the same relation to illusion, that a type has to its impressions, a substance to its shadow, and a panorama to the effects it produces on the mind of the spectator. In some points, *māyā* bears a resemblance to the *noëmenon*, that is, the cause of phenomena, in the philosophy of Kant, and which he invented to obviate the popular objection to the system of Berkeley, who made spirits and ideas the sum of all things. The *Védānta* system represents the Deity covering himself with nature (*māyā*), as with a mask, for his amusement; and if the spiritual nature of the doctrine be borne in mind, it is not very much misrepresented by Pope, when, speaking of the Universe, he says:—

"Whom body Nature is, and God the soul."

All that has been said will shew that Mr. Colebrooke was right; and, that your readers may feel fully assured that in the preceding remarks I have not slurred the questions at issue, I reprint, even at the expense of prolixity, Col. Kennedy's charge against Mr. Colebrooke and myself:—

" For it is evident that the late secretary did not even understand the question in dispute between Mr. Colebrooke and myself, as it was ■ this quotation from Mr. Colebrooke's Essay on the Védānta system that the secretary's remarks referred to: ' The notion that the versatile world is an illusion (*māyā*); that all which passes to the apprehension of the waking individual is but a phantasy presented to his imagination, and every seeming thing is unreal and all ■ visionary, does not appear to be the text of the Védānta. I have remarked nothing that countenances it in the *Sūtras* of VYASA, nor in the glosses of ŚAṆKARA, but much concerning ' as the minor commentaries and elementary treatises.' The words in *italics* will shew that it was quite unnecessary for Sir G. C. Haughton to remark, ' I am not aware that Mr. Colebrooke has asserted, or ever meant to imply, that the basis of the Védānta philosophy is material; although he certainly has said that the term *māyā*, or illusion, which is now so commonly employed by the followers of this school, is not favoured by a reference to the early commentators. It is, indeed, impossible to suppose that Mr. Colebrooke, the most profound expounder of the doctrines of the Hindū metaphysicians that Europe has yet produced, could have entertained such a singular opinion; an opinion that would be contrary to that of almost every boy in India.' For, in the very passage quoted, Mr. Colebrooke expressly mentions, that he was acquainted with the Védānta system in its modern state; and the object, therefore, of my paper was to evince that a belief in *māyā* was the ancient and original doctrine of the Védāntikas, and that this was supported, not only by the *Sūtras* of VYASA and the glosses of ŚAṆKARA, but also by the *Vēdas* and *Upanishads*. This was a simple fact, which could only be disproved by its being shown that the texts, to which I referred, were spurious or non-existent, or that I had misunderstood their meaning. Whether Mr. Colebrooke considered this system to be spiritual or material, was not the question; but whether the view which he had given of it in that essay, was consonant to the tenets and writings of the Védāntikas. This I denied, and Sir G. C. Haughton, instead of meeting my objections, has entered into observations which are quite irrelevant to the subject."<sup>\*</sup>

Colonel Kennedy, it will be seen, has quite forgotten that he *did* charge Mr. Colebrooke with representing the Védānta philosophy as material † and that, therefore, it was part and parcel of the question; and consequently I did not " enter into observations which are quite irrelevant to the subject," in defending Mr. Colebrooke from such a misrepresentation. What I have said will prove that Colonel Kennedy, in confounding cause and effect, has " misunderstood the meaning of his text," and that, too, by adopting the very errors which it was Mr. Colebrooke's object to discountenance; for, to fix the whole weight of the argument upon the sense of *Māyā*, i. e., manifestly, to misrepresent the ancient doctrine of the Védānta system, as *acti*, or *practi*, singly or conjointly, do equally well represent what is intended by the Védāntins.

Colonel Kennedy, in quoting the foregoing passage from Mr. Colebrooke, ought not ■ have omitted the sentence which immediately followed it, namely:—" I take ■ (the notion that the versatile world is an illusion (*māyā*), &c.) to ■ tenet of the original Védānta philosophy, but of another branch, from which later writers have borrowed it, and have intermixed and confounded the two systems. The doctrine of the early Védānta is complete and consistent, without this graft of a later growth." ‡

\* See Colonel Kennedy's letter, p. 96.

† Trans. Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. II. p. 430-31.

‡ Mr. Colebrooke's Essays have been translated into French by M. Pantheur, and illustrated with valuable Notes, ■ which he has shewn with much ability and erudition the point in which the Indian

Professor Wilson, the highest authority we have on the subject after Mr. Colebrooke, expresses himself to the same effect, in a letter I have received from him since the foregoing remarks were written, although he had not the most remote intimation of my line of argument. That gentleman expresses himself thus:—

"It is no doubt difficult, it may be impossible, to reconcile the notion of the origin of material substance from a purely spiritual source; and the language in which the process is illustrated attaches a degree of materiality to the latter. It was from a sense of this dilemma, probably, that the later Vedāntists invented the doctrine of *māyā* or illusion,—a doctrine which, as far as I have observed, is not familiar to what may be considered the oldest authorities."

My remarks have extended to so great a length in refuting what appeared to me the most important topics of difference, that I must dismiss the others in a more brief, but, I trust, not less satisfactory manner. Colonel Kennedy had stated in his essay, and has repeated it in his letter, that the Hindus had no word for *matter*. It will be sufficiently obvious that it would have amounted to an impossibility if some of the subtlest metaphysicians the world has ever produced, have been reasoning for this last three thousand years upon the nature of things, without having a term for this prime constituent of nature.

Previously to making any remarks on the word *matter*, I must quote Colonel Kennedy's own words:—"The late accuary's remarks, with respect to the word *matter*, are so unintelligible, that I must restrict my reply to them to the note, in which it is said that '*mātra* is a feminine noun in Sanscrit, as *matras* is in Latin; and both mean the substance of which things are made.' But it will be in vain to refer to Professor Wilson's or any other Sanscrit dictionary or vocabulary, to find such a meaning given to *matras*; and Sir G. C. Haughton has himself quoted this passage from the *Institutes of Menu*: 'with minute transformable atoms of the five elements, called *matras*, &c.' No that one of the five elementary atoms, the substance of which things are made, and *matter*, are terms which express the same idea. To make any remarks on such an extraordinary philological and metaphysical exposition, must be quite unnecessary. It is, however, on such grounds that Sir G. C. Haughton has controverted my observation, that there is no term in the Sanscrit language equivalent to the word *matter*."

To this Colonel Kennedy has appended the following note:—"Mātra is here used for *tānmatra*, which signifies one of the five primeval atoms, from which the Hindus suppose that ether, air, fire, water, and earth, originated—otherwise, *matra* has no such meaning."

Colonel Kennedy, in the foregoing remarks, seems to have overlooked the fact, that people must have a language before they can philosophize; and that

and Greek philosophers agree. His work is published in a small and convenient form, with an excellent index, and is entitled "Essays sur la Philosophie des Hindous." The learned Professor Frank, of Munich, sent me, about a year ago, an elaborate essay, to confirm Mr. Colebrooke's views, but I have made no use of it, as I did not know whether to consider it a private or public document.

\* In justice to myself I must be allowed to quote the whole verse, instead of the garbled extract given here by Colonel Kennedy. It is as follows:—"With minute transformable atoms of the five elements, called *matras*, the whole of this (universe) comes into existence in due succession." Now it must be evident that, if this universe is made up of these *matras*, they must constitute the substance of the universe. Whether the doctrine expounded in *Menu* makes the universe *formal* or *real*, has nothing to do with the question, for, though it be formal, the same relation must hold between its parts as if it were real; and this consequence is fully laid down in *Collucra's* comment on verse 27, book I., where he says, "from the minute comes the gross; and from the gross, the grosser, &c." This is in the passage which Colonel Kennedy says he could not find.

words must have had a primary, before they obtained a secondary, or induced, sense. This is the case with the word *mātrā*, which must originally have meant an atom, and, in the plural, atoms; for, *MṆU* himself calls *mātra* atoms; and, if it be really the equivalent of *tānmātra*, the invisible form or archetype of the five elements, then of what parts or portions are these last composed? The five *tānmātras*, indubitably meaning nothing more than the invisible forms or archetypes of matter, are no where employed by *MṆU*; but the term is always preferred by the commentators, in the sense I have assigned, in preference to *mātrā*. Whether *MṆU*, therefore, has employed the word *mātra*, as meaning the invisible archetypes of the elements, or the atoms which become visible by aggregation, and compose the five elements, must be determined by the context alone. That, at all events, they constitute the substratum of form, cannot be doubted; for, in verse 19, of the same book, we have the expression "*form—mātras*," which *Cullūca* explains by "minute portions or parts which constitute body." Logicians have always held, I believe, that form cannot exist without matter, nor matter without form; and if so, those *mātras* are really equivalent to matter. Every one acquainted with grammar must be aware that a noun, in the plural, signifies an aggregation, and is the equivalent of one, implying a class of things. Thus, fishes and fish, letters and literature, may be used indifferently. Now, in the passage in *MṆU*, the word is in the plural, and not in the singular, as Colonel Kennedy supposes, by translating it "*one of the five elementary atoms*," its plural sign (A) having suffered elision for the sake of euphony; and this is proved by its adjectives remaining in the plural, as well as from the whole context of the verse. This is a mistake that ought not to have been made by a *tyro* in the language, far less by one who undertook to criticise the most exact scholar of his age.

Every one conversant with these subjects must know, that, in philosophic language, *substance*, *body*, and *matter*, mean all one and the same thing; and, as such, are opposed to *spirit*. Yet, inconsistently enough, only a few lines afterwards, Colonel Kennedy repeats, what he had previously said in his essay: "*Gautama and Kanada hold, that substance is an aggregation of atoms.*"

But, as he has appealed to Professor Wilson's Sanscrit dictionary, I subjoin\* all the senses given to *mātra* and *tānmātra* by that eminent scholar in his erudite work.

I will now demonstrate that *mātrā* and *matéria* are really connected; but, previously, I will remark, that *matéria* is related to *mātrā* by nearly the same analogy as the Latin *patra*, 'a goblet,' is to the Sanscrit, *pātra*, 'a drinking vessel,' derived from the root *pā*, 'drink.' The Sanscrit language, as the most perfect branch, or the great trunk, of the Greek, the Latin, and Teutonic languages, removes a difficulty that, without its aid, could never be solved. Thus, the meanings of this word, given in Professor Wilson's Dictionary, will explain the senses it bears in the foregoing languages. *Mātram* makes in Greek *μήτηρ*; in Latin, *matéria*; in English, it is still preserved in the word *mother*,

\* \* \* *MATRAM*, neuter. The whole, the entire thing or class of things. (adv.) Only, solely (exclusive and identical, the very thing). The primitive subtle or invisible type of visible elementary matter. A pleonastic addition to words. *MATRA*, fem. Requisite, material. Quantity, measure. A little. An ear-ring. Wealth, substance. A short vowel. A moment. Quantity in metre or prosody, a syllabic foot. The upper or horizontal limb of the Nagari character. "Even the derivative *tānmātram*, as it will be seen, lends him no assistance:—"*TAŊMĀTRAM*, neuter. The archetype or subtle rudiment of elementary matter." The root of both these words is *ma*, measure. These, like the Greek *μετρον*, is added to roots to form nouns implying an in-terminated.

implying the seculent matter that forms our beer, or vinegar; and so true are these languages, in their parallel deviations from their original etymons, that we find the Sanscrit *mātri* giving birth to the Greek *μήτηρ*; the Latin *mater*; and the English *mother*. A reference to Webster's Dictionary will shew how much he is perplexed for want of a knowledge of the cause of the radical difference in sense between the two sets of words, which he finds in nearly all the languages of Teutonic origin.

I must, however, go even beyond this refutation, and inform your readers of what they might reasonably have expected, namely, that the Sanscrit language contains many words for *matter*. Take the following as examples:—*vasū, vāsu, dravya, sarira, mūrṭi, tattva, padārtha, pradhāna, wāla-pracriti*; and, with the Jaiṇas, *puṭkala*.

What I have here said will, perhaps, be considered a sufficient reply to the following remark made by Colonel Kennedy:—"To evince, therefore, that this opinion was erroneous, Sir G. C. Haughton ought, if he could, to have shewn that those definitions, or some one of them, applied to the opinions respecting matter, which have been entertained by the philosophers of Europe; or he ought to have produced a Sanscrit term, which conveyed precisely or nearly the same idea as the words *matter, materin, ὕλη*, and not to have contented himself with a mere similarity of sound between *mātra* and *matéria*, when the real significations of those words were so entirely dissimilar."<sup>\*</sup>

Since the remarks that precede and follow have been written, it has occurred to me that the whole subject, whether as it regards the fallacy of Colonel Kennedy's assertion, my own objection to it, or the nature of the doctrine contained in the Institutes of Menu, might all be put in one line, that would enable every one to judge for himself. The following line, therefore, contains, according to that system of *evolution or emanation*, the order in which all things were evolved by the Deity at Creation, viz.:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
God.	Mind.	Consciousness.	Mātrās.	Elements:

That is, God first produced mind, which then generated the conscious principle; this last the *Mātrās*, and these the five elements, i. e. ether, fire, water, air, and earth. Now, any one conversant with such topics will see at a glance that the *Mātrās* must represent what we call matter, since they compose the elements; and that they must therefore express the same thing as the *crude stuff* intended by the Greek *ἕλη*, the Latin *matéria*, and the English *matter*.

Colonel Kennedy finds fault that, when I alluded to nature, I did not appeal to Cicero, or some other great authority, on the subject. The fact is, that, being aware of the vague manner in which that word is employed, and knowing that it means anything and every thing, and, therefore, nothing, I put the argument in that form which would make the definition complete; and said, that nature must be either a dependent or an absolute existence. In referring to this, however, he finds me not right by only considering one member of the position; yet this comprehensive mode of embracing a subject is mentioned with applause by Lord Brougham, in his Discourse of Natural Theology, page 93, in quoting Cudworth, as follows:—"Whatsoever is, or hath any kind of entity, doth either subsist by itself, or else is an attribute, affection, or mode of something that doth subsist by itself." Certainly, I did not take this from Cudworth, but we both borrowed from the same source, namely, common sense, and two thousand years before Cudworth was born, he was anticipated in such

forms by Aristotle, when he laid it down that "being is either by itself or by accident."<sup>4</sup>

In my remarks, I had said that there was not one† of the three schools that appeared to me to be *essentially* material. Colonel Kennedy, in consequence, objects to this, though it might be considered, in some sort, as a concession to himself, when he said there was no word for *matter*. I need scarcely point out, that Col. Kennedy here places himself in a dilemma; for, if I am right, he should not have brought the objection; and, if I am wrong, as he argues in remarking upon it, he ought to be acquainted with the fundamental principle of the atheistic *Saṅkhya* system, which holds that matter is eternal; and he thereby disproves his own assertion, that the Hindūs have no word for *matter*. Nor is this the only inconvenience that attends Colonel Kennedy's being at variance with himself in the preceding remark; for, in doing so, he has overlooked the fact that the *Saṅkhya* is divided into three branches, namely, the atheistic, theistic, and that of the *Parāṇas*. The two latter do not maintain the eternity of matter. It is, therefore, strange that he should assert that "the *Védānta* is the only one of those schools which acknowledges the existence of God;" and that the rest, though they admit the existence of God in terms, inculcate pure materialism. (Here again is materialism *without matter*.) Now the system expounded in *MĀNU* is the theistic *Saṅkhya*, and, therefore, is not pure materialism; and we accordingly find in this work, which has nothing to do with the *Védānta*, many sublime allusions to the Deity, of which the following is an example:—"He, whom the mind alone can perceive, whose essence eludes the external organs, who has no visible parts, who exists from eternity, even He, the soul of all beings, whom no being can comprehend, shone forth in person."<sup>‡</sup>

But this kind of inconsequence is not unfrequent in Colonel Kennedy's writings, as will be proved by the following extracts taken from page 214, of his "Researches into the Nature and Affinity of Ancient and Hindu Mythology," where he admits the material tendency of the doctrine of the *Vēdas* themselves. This work I had never looked into till it was pointed out to me by a friend, after this letter was written:—

"With this spiritual system, therefore, a material generation of the world would seem to be incompatible; and yet in the *Vēdas*, the *Upanishads*, and the *Purāṇas*, the manner in which the process of creation is described *most uncontestably admits the existence of matter*, and of individuated substances." Again: "Though the system described (in the following remarks and quotations) is decidedly material, yet the Hindūs believe that there is in reality no other entity than one, sole, self-existent, eternal and individual spirit."

Colonel Kennedy says, that it is impossible to understand what I meant by

<sup>4</sup> Enfield's *Hist. Philos.* Vol. I. p. 222.

† When I uttered this opinion, I did not so much consider the declarations of the Hindu metaphysicians, as the consequences to be deduced from them. Thus, in the atheistic *Saṅkhya*, matter is said to be eternal; but the consequence of that philosophy is, that the percipient shall discover the great truth that "neither I am, nor is aught mine, nor I exist," (*Ātma, &c.*) Now, it is clear that if the percipient does not exist, that which he has discovered through his percipience, namely, matter, cannot rationally be said to have any existence; and, therefore, cannot be essentially material. Besides, the atheistic *Saṅkhya* represents all things as springing by evolution from nature or matter (*prakṛti*), thus making a double base, one *and* the other *formed*. This inconsistency would lead to a strong suspicion that the atheistic is, as might be expected, subsequent to the theistic branch, which represents the Deity as the source of matter and soul. Such a conclusion is inevitable, even if we admit that *prakṛti* does not mean matter, but a plastic principle which has been substituted for omnipotent Deity. In all other respects, the two systems are in perfect accordance with one another, with the exception of the irreconcilable dogma, "neither I am, nor is aught mine, nor I exist," which is only held by the atheistic branch.

‡ *Mānu*, Book I. v. 7.

remarking that, "an intellectual system supposes God is ALL; a material, and therefore, pantheistic view, involves the idea that ALL is God." But he omits that which would have made the whole clear, viz.:—"The first has a spiritual; the latter, a material basis;" and asserts, "that God is all, and all is God, must be considered as convertible terms." To shew, however, that the inference is not inevitable, I have only to remark, if the omission I have already supplied be not sufficient to make the matter clear, that, when it is said, in this popular mode of putting the argument, *God is all*, it embraces the whole of those systems that constitute the Deity the first cause and source of every thing; but when it is asserted that *all is God* eternal matter is assumed to be the origin of every thing, and all the beautiful order and harmony we observe in the universe, to be the mere result of an inherent energy and fitness. This matter, energy, and fitness, must, therefore, in the imagination of those who hold such a doctrine, constitute deity.

Much stress is laid by Colonel Kennedy on the doctrine of the Eleatic school, with regard to the  $\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  and  $\tau\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota$ . I had made some remarks in my note on the  $\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  of PARMENIDES, which are controverted by Colonel Kennedy; and to which I now reply in a comprehensive way, promising merely that I am speaking in philosophical and not theological language. The Eleatic school, in defining God and Nature as  $\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  and  $\tau\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota$ , were not apparently aware that both these terms are derived from sensible things. What is *one*, must in philosophic language be definite; and so must the *whole* of anything. Now, to say that God, in such a sense, is one, or that Nature is all, is to take away infinity from both. The modern German school has felt the force of the difficulty, and has prefixed to the word unity, "absolute," and spoken of God as an *absolute unity*. Now, if the Deity be incomprehensible and inscrutable, how is his nature made more comprehensible to the human mind by employing a term which is equally incomprehensible? Is not this very like *ignotum per ignotius*? The wisdom of ancient Egypt did not overlook the inconceivable difficulty of the question, when it gave, as the aphorism of its thrice-great HIRAKH, that *the universe is a circle whose centre is every-where, and whose boundary is no where*. All this must prove that the subject is too awful and unsearchable to be approached by the human mind; and that the divine nature can never be discovered by the aid of philosophy. Every one who has reflected on the subject will feel with humility, that the plumb-line of human reasoning is too short to do more than reach the surface of that abyss, which we are all but too prone to attempt to fathom. Therefore, I feel I was right in saying, in my note, that "when we contrast the Deity with the gods of polytheism, we call him *one*: and we must do the same when we speak of him or his attributes in a theological sense, as the moral governor of the universe; but the case is altogether different when we philosophize upon the nature of his essence in the abstract."

■ ■ worth while, however, to examine this new discovery of Schelling a little closer. The idea of *one* is purely relative, for it arises from the perception of the division of matter; and so we say, one, two, three parts, &c. Our ideas on this point are therefore perfectly clear and defined. When, however, we transfer the notion from the forms of matter, the only thing of which the senses afford us any information, to that which is indefinite, namely, infinity, and which we only know by inference, ■ is certain we have fallen into a fallacy. We cannot in the least release ourselves from this embarrassment by tacking to it another word, such as *absolute* for instance, as the original



materiality and numerical relation still remain. Even ■ we could, by an effort of imagination, contemplate one single thing to the exclusion of everything else, that thing would still be definite; and as this idea supposes the existence of no other individual thing but the one contemplated, the relation of number could never have presented itself to the mind; and we should only have called that one thing by such a general term as *thing*, *spot*, *figure*, &c. But even admitting that we did call it *one*, and wished by language to shew that it was released from all comparison; it would still, as the one thing contemplated, and therefore comprehended by mind, be definite. This must prove that the term *absolute unity*, as applied to the Divine Essence, ■ totally inapplicable. If mankind, therefore, from the effect of daily use, should receive this new term as one perfectly applicable to the Divine Essence, let no one smile if some future Schelling, some acion of transcendentalism, should go one step further, and talk of an *absolute half*, an *absolute quarter*, &c. The term *absolute unity* is, it appears to me, altogether a fallacy, as an attempt to improve upon the word *unity*, which we must, from the constitution of our minds as individual beings, attribute to the divine nature, as often as we contemplate it in its agency, as the creator and ruler of all things; but neither unity, nor absolute unity, can we attribute to the Divine Essence, or Godhead, which can be represented by no sign or symbol of human invention.

It must be admitted of our worthy friends the Germans, with reference to metaphysics, that "they do (to parody the words of Shakespeare) speak an infinite deal of nothing;—more than all other men in Europe."

From allusions made by Colonel Kennedy, in the course of his letter, perhaps it ■ not out of place to say, that, having considerably examined all the systems of philosophy, ancient and modern, including those of India and China, I can assert that there is not one of them that satisfies the understanding; nor is there one, if its principles and the consequences that inevitably flow from them be considered, that does not contradict itself and common sense. Take, for example, Berkeley's Treatise concerning the principles of Human Knowledge, which may be considered, perhaps, as one of the most perfect systems that has yet appeared; and of the arguments of which, Hume has truly said, that *they admit of no answer and produce no conviction*. Yet, if, according to Berkeley's principles, we reason away all our notions about the reality of space, &c., and agree with him that spirits and ideas constitute every thing, how shall we account for the *locus in quo*, which, according to the frame of our minds, we must require as a receptacle for such spirits and ideas? So likewise the system of Kant makes *phenomena*, or the things seen, to arise from *noumenon*, or what is known, which, when released from the juggle of grammatical forms, ■ as much as to say, that what we know by seeing, we know by knowing, or, in plain English, *we know what we know*. Afterwards, by converting this *noumenon*, a passive participle implying "what is known," into *something* that is the type of our ideas, he has by the help of *realism*, which he has carried to an unprecedented extent, and by the use of uncouth and obscure terms, framed a system so dark and complicated, that it has served to hood-wink ■s own countrymen, although it has been rejected, with one voice, by the unsophisticated sense of the rest of mankind. So it has already been shewn, that the *Sancthya* system is completely in opposition to itself in asserting the eternity of matter and yet not allowing that which alone perceives it to have an existence. Again, the *Védānta* system makes its *sakti*, *pracriti*, or *māyā* (as being both *real* and *unreal*), to hold just a middle station between something and nothing; and, notwithstanding, ■ represents it as possessing

agency ! Colonel Kennedy, however, considers this system "as one which has attained to the *ne plus ultra* of transcendentalism;" and as "the most spiritual system that was ever imagined by man." †

The androgynous characteristic of male and female‡ principles, which ■ at the bottom of all Hindu metaphysical systems, as well as the tendency of the language to personification and realism, has given a bias to their philosophy which could not be corrected even by the wonderful power and acuteness of their metaphysicians. But from the taint arising from these causes, the system contained in *MĒNU* would be almost perfect; and if its unfathomable antiquity be also considered, it must be allowed to be the most extraordinary effort ever made by the mind of man. It is the undoubted prototype of every subsequent system of which we have any knowledge, whether we call them Hindu, Egyptian, Persian, Chaldean, or European, which are all but distorted and mutilated copies of this one grand, simple and original conception §

The various inconsistencies, which beset all philosophic systems, must lead to one inevitable conclusion in every reflecting mind, namely, the high probability that one radical error is common to the whole of them. This error I conceive to be, the making of things sensible and tangible the standard of that which is neither sensible nor tangible: in short, the describing the infinite, by attributes drawn from the finite;—the making the known the measure of the unknown. Of the *essence* or substratum of things *we can know nothing*; but of the *forms* we may learn just so much as we can derive through the assistance of our senses.

The legitimate object of philosophy, therefore, is to discover the sequence and relation by which the phenomena of nature are linked together; and, by careful comparison, to ascertain how far we can depend upon analogy, in anticipating the constant return of the same sequence under similar circumstances. It is by this process alone that we can arrive at the *discovery of truth*, that is, of those laws by which the Deity sustains and governs the universe.

The errors, that Colonel Kennedy has fallen into, seem to be the consequence of his not having sufficiently considered first principles; as well as to arise from the unlimited confidence he has placed in such clashing authorities as Cicero, Spinoza, Bayle, Brucker, Fichte, Tiedemann, Schelling, &c.

There still remains one point, which seems to me unaccountable. Colonel Kennedy says, that, though he has the work before him, he cannot verify my quotation of *Mānasa Brāhmi*, in *Culluca's Comment*, book I. verse 27. This is the more extraordinary, as the book, which was edited by Professor Wilson, ■ printed and numbered with all the regularity and order that belong to European typography. In justice to my own accuracy, I must say, that I find my quotation to be perfectly correct; and that it exists in both the editions published in Calcutta. Any one, taking an interest in the subject, may refer to these works in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The foregoing observations, which have been put together under every disadvantage, will, I am sure, make Colonel Kennedy, in candour, admit that ■ wrote incautiously when he used the following expressions:—"For it is evident that the late Secretary did not even understand the question in dispute between Mr Colebrooke and myself." "The late Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, at the same time, appears neither to have considered nor understood what he was himself writing."—"The late Secretary's remarks, with respect to the word *matter*, are so unintelligible," &c. &c. "From these remarks, it will perhaps be

\* *Trans. R.A.S. Soc.* 478.

† Col. K.'s Letter, p. 98.

‡ Vide *MĒNU*, Bk. I. v. 23.

§ Namely, what has already been given in one line: "God, mind, &c." The remarks above refer to the metaphysical, and not to the theological parts.

sufficiently evident that Sir G. C. Haughton's unacquaintance with philosophy should have prevented him from entering into the discussion of so abstruse a subject," &c. &c.

I now take leave of this controversy for ever, and must request the indulgence of your readers for any inaccuracies of style which may be perceived in this letter; for, owing to the state of my health and sight, the greater part of it has been dictated to an amanuensis, and from the same cause it may want that careful revision required in treating of so many topics.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c.,

London, October 20th, 1835.

GRAVES C. HAUGHTON.

### MEMOIRS OF AMEER KHAN.\*

AMEER KHAN is characterized by Colonel Tod, an excellent witness, as "one of the most notorious villains India ever produced."† If he had no other crime to answer for than his concern in the abominable sacrifice of Kishna Komeri of Mewar, "the Flower of Rajasthan," this infamous distinction would be well-merited.

This man,—prince as he must in courtesy be termed,—has written, or caused to be written, his autobiography, which, in the Congress of Ajmeer, in 1832, he presented to Lord Wm. Bentinck; and to Mr. Secretary Prinsep, through whom the book was presented, we are indebted for the excellent translation of it now before us.

This Puthan adventurer, who was secured by the treaty concluded with him by Lord Hastings' government, in 1818, in territories in Mewar and Malwa, yielding a revenue of from twelve to fifteen lakhs of rupees, was amongst the first to present himself at the Congress, amongst the principal rajas and chiefs of Rajasthan. "The manners, the appearance, and every thing about the Moosulman soldier of fortune," says Mr. Prinsep, "were in perfect contrast with the hereditary princes of Rajasthan,—the slaves of forms and ceremonious etiquette, whose lives are passed within palace-walls, in the search of selfish, sensual enjoyments, diversified with occasions of ostentatious display to gratify a pompous ignorant pride. The Puthan came to the door of the audience-tent very plainly dressed, and with no display of state. He rode in a common open palkee, with one or two of his sons and principal officers on horse-back alongside, and with altogether not more than twenty attendants. The high polish of the courts of Dehlee and Lucknow was, of course, not to be looked for in the manners of a man who had raised himself from nothing: but the roughness of the soldier was tempered with the easy good breeding of the man of the world, and the impression made by Ameer Khan's first address was highly favourable. In conversation he was frank, affable, and lively, fond of anecdote, and ready in repartee. He greeted every-body he knew before, personally or by character, with a good-humoured profession of joyful recognition, and with

\* Memoirs of the Puthan Soldier of Fortune, the Nawab Ameer-Ood-Doula Muhammad Ameer Khan, Chief of Seron, Tonk, Rampoor, Neemabuz, and other places in Hindostan. Compiled in Persian by BUDAWUN LAR, Nawa-Muhammed to the Nawab. (Translated by HENRY T. PRINSEP, Esq.) Calcutta, 1833.

† *Annals of Rajasthan*, vol. I. p. 462.

the ease of a man accustomed to deal with strangers, and with people of all characters and professions. At the interview with the Governor General he was himself every thing; his sons and sardars sat as mute listeners, and his vakeels and ministers had no call, and no opportunity, to thrust in a word.

Ameer Khan is a stout-built, hale-looking man for his years, whereof he numbers no less than sixty-five. He is rather under the middle height of Europe, and his countenance is decidedly Jewish. His features are capable of all expressions, and are lighted up sometimes with much animation, but a stranger, whom it might not be his study to please, would be able to detect, on close observation, many traits and expressions of very sinister boding. There is enough in the pages which follow to prove that he must be the most finished actor and dissembler in India, and perhaps in the world.

"The interview of Ameer Khan with Lord William Bentinck was extended to much beyond the usual length. The conversation never flagged, but was full of anecdote and repartee on the Ameer's part; and it was evident that he took delight in recurring to the stirring scenes in which his past life had been spent. He answered without any reserve all questions put to him on the subject of his exploits, acknowledging freely his errors and failures, and not taking any pains to gloss over the motives of those of his actions, which were of most ambiguous morality."

These memoirs—which, though "compiled" by his moonshee, were evidently dictated by Ameer Khan himself, who was not in all respects a Baber or a Cusar,—are curious in several points of view:—they paint the character of the freebooter with tolerable fidelity; they afford historical materials of considerable value, as supplied by a party in the anti-British interest, and who explains the motives of various transactions; and lastly, they exhibit a picture of Central India as it was.

The Nuwab, Ameer-ood-dowlah Mohummud Ameer Khan Buhadoor, as he is styled, was by birth an Afghan. Tala Khan, son of Kalce Khan, of the Halar Zye tribe, came from Johur, in the Buncer country, as an adventurer, and settled in Kohlkhund, in the time of Mohummud Shah. His bravery procured some consideration for his son, Mohummud Ilyat Khan, who not only lived creditably, by resting jagheer lands, but was distinguished, it is said, for his knowledge of arithmetic, astronomy, and even of the Hindoo Shasters.

In the year 1182 (1768), Ameer Khan was born: "he came forth like a constellation in the zodiac of honour." His biographer states, that he enacted the chief amongst his playfellows. "Every day he paid them their stipend of cowries, and sometimes he might be seen seated on a plank for a car, with three or four others behind him, in mock majesty, as he was drawn along: to one he would assign the chobdar's office; to another that of cryer of titles." His father reproved him for this fancy, but, "being filled with high ambition, he cared not for his father's advice."

As soon as the crop of manhood sprouted on his lip, the Ameer, against

his father's wishes, left home and went to Lucknow and Meerut, "to see the world and seek his fortune." This not being the appointed time for the rise of his star, says his naeeb moonshee, he returned home.

In 1788, the Ameer being just twenty, he took his final resolution "to seek his fortune in a life of military adventure;" his father, observing his temper, now made no opposition. He collected a few associates on his journey, who styled him their jemadar, and obeyed him as their chief. He first offered himself to General De Boigne, who was raising troops for Sindhia, at Muttra; but De Boigne refused to engage Ameer Khan, on account of his youth, though several of his companions were entertained. He then proceeded into the Shekhawatee country, where he was received as a *chela* (protégé) by Yousuf Khan, a Rasaladar, with whom he served in Shekhawatee and Joudhpoor. The Raja of Joudhpoor having been defeated by the Mahrattas, Yousuf Khan and the Ameer retired to Nagore. Learning that the Rasaladar designed to propose to him to marry his daughter, which was incompatible with the Ameer's views, he left him without asking leave, and went to Eedur, and afterwards to Baroda, where he collected about 400 men, and took service with the Gacckwar. Losing that employ, and his funds failing, his companions began to desert him, and the Ameer to feel distress. Meeting with a moolvee, the latter recommended him to repeat one of the names and attributes of the Deity a hundred times every day, and he assured him that the gates of maintenance and comfort would be opened to him. He did so, and forthwith an application for service came from the Gacckwar, who wanted to levy *chauth* from the English at Surat. The Ameer undertook the expedition with his small force of 100 horse; and, adroitly concealing the weakness of his party, he succeeded in inducing the English chief of Surat to pay the money.

After this, he went into the Concan, and his lavish disposition having soon expended his money, his whole party, when they arrived there, had not the means of purchasing a single meal. By the sale of a *sitar* (guitar), they raised a *rupee* and a *quarter*, with which they purchased some pulse and opium, which was their meal for that night.

At length, in 1791, the Ameer came to Bhopal, at which place, "the regulators of the destinies of the world had fixed that the rise of his fortunes should commence."

This state was then distracted with feuds and parties, which was highly favourable to the Ameer. Rasee Himmut Race, chief minister of Hyat Mohummud Khan, the ruler of Bhopal, a native of the same country as the Ameer, wished to procure for him the command of the Bhopal troops. In this he failed, and was obliged to resign his post. In this emergency of his affairs, the *piety* of the Ameer again stood him in stead. A durvesh of sanctity begged charity of him. The Ameer's purse was so low that he had but a dirhem and a half in the world. This sum, however, —his all,—he gave freely, and the durvesh, appreciating his piety, sent him three switches, a token that "God had given him command over three

parts." Immediately, a person came from Ghous Molummud Khan, who had been his enemy in the affair of the command over the Bhopal troops, bringing a hundred gold mohurs and an invitation to take service under him. These "interpositions" remind us of similar pretended miracles amongst certain of our enthusiasts at home.

The Ameer was sent with 300 horse and foot ■ the relief of Hoshnabad, then besieged by the Nagpore army, which, ignorant of the Ameer's force, and taken unawares, at night, "dispersed like cotton under the carder's hands," and Ameer Khan got into the fort. The killadar, however, in fact, was a traitor, and surrendered the place. The Ameer, soon after, was disgraced, through a court intrigue, and retired to Sindhia's country. Here his demands for employment were considered too high; but his courage and audacity were admired.

In 1796, the Ameer joined the Graseen chiefs of Ragoogurh, who had been expelled from their possessions by Sindhia, and taken to a life of plunder. A force had been sent by the Mahratta chieftains, Holkar and Sindhia, to put down these bandits. An action took place soon after the Ameer had joined, in which he displayed great courage and military skill; the Mahratta force was defeated, and from that day, the Ameer became a *Palkee Nuhseen*, that is, had the privilege of riding in a palkee.

From this conspicuous era in his fortunes, we shall pass lightly over this adventurer's career, until his connexion with Jewwunt Rao Holkar. He continued to act with Jysingh, the Graseen chief, for some time, "plundering without intermission," in the face of Bala Rao Inglia, one of Sindhia's sardars. He nearly fell a victim to the treachery of Jysingh, and soon after this, engaged his services to Bala Rao, his force then amounting ■ 1,000, horse and foot. Subsequently, he renewed his connexion with Bhopal.

The author of the biography gives a rapid sketch of the Mahratta history down to the period of Ameer Khan's time. After thus "dragging up the Joseph of his purpose, with the rope of history, from the well of knowledge," he proceeds "to convey him to the Egypt of narration:" in plain homely English, to resume his biographical narrative.

Jewwunt Rao Holkar was under restraint at Nagpore, by Raghoojee Bhosla (or Ghoosla, as the name is written in this narrative), after the slaughter of Mulhar Rao and his troops by Sindhia; but by changing dresses with a menial, he escaped to Chimna Bhao, at Buhawur, who, after concealing him for a few days, advised him to retire to the hills, and trust himself with the Bheels. He afterwards was protected by the Puar chief of Dhar, and underwent many vicissitudes, till he was advised, in his desperate circumstances, to unite his fortune with that of Ameer Khan. The Ameer was applied to, and acceded to the proposal; but his own funds were so low, that his men, who were much in arrears, refused ■ march, and the Ameer was compelled to resort to an artifice to deceive them. He ordered Gholamee Khan, his confidential agent, who had been to Holkar, to deliver ■ him (the Ameer) a parcel of empty boxes in sight of his troops,

with a declaration that they were sent by Maharaj Holkar, as the earnest of future gifts. At their interview, Jeswunt Rao had but about 200 beggarly followers, and they were in peril, being surrounded by the people of a petty district, upon whom he had attempted to levy exactions. The chiefs laid the foundation of a firm and lasting friendship at this interview, which is said to have taken place in 1798. Holkar, it is stated, pledged himself, if he should recover his family possessions, to give a moiety to the Ameer.

The chiefs and their men crossed the Nerbudda, in spite of Sindhia's army, a part of which they routed, and plundered the town of Hindia. They fell in with a large detachment of the same army, which the Ameer attacked with a handful of troopers, and, finding he made an impression, and being joined by Holkar, the detachment was overpowered and broken, and a large supply of stores and equipments fell into their hands. This victory opened the way to Mubeshur, which the chiefs entered in triumph. Immense resources of money, guns, jewels, and forts, now came into Holkar's possession, and the Ameer had the satisfaction of placing him on a musnud of state. Days and nights were spent in revel and rejoicing at this sudden change of fortune, far from uncommon in Indian history.

Jeswunt Rao, the moonshce tells us, would fain have constrained the Ameer to sit with him upon the musnud, but he shrewdly remarked, that "two swords cannot long remain in the same scabbard." The pergunnah of Seronj was assigned to Ameer Khan, but the engagement of dividing the territory was now felt by Jeswunt Rao to be "inconvenient," he sought means to evade it, and one method was to tamper with the Ameer's men, in order to win them to his own service. Ameer Khan resolved to punish this treachery by leaving his false friend on the first opportunity. The Chevalier Dudenec, in Sindhia's service, having advanced from Indore to attack Holkar at Mubeshur, the latter entreated the Ameer to continue his indispensable aid. In the action that ensued, the Ameer is represented as performing feats of valour that would do credit to the Persian hero, Rostum, but the chiefs were obliged to evacuate Mubeshur, and take refuge with the mountain Bhels. The Ameer made a vow that he would not wear a turban till he had been victorious over Dudenec, who, being reduced to straits by their cutting off supplies, offered to negotiate. Holkar, Mahratta like, proposed to draw the Frenchman into terms for the purpose of circumventing and treacherously slaying him, but the Ameer declared that this would be cowardly, and asked who would dare to raise a hand against those who made their peace through him? Mubeshur was surrendered, with all its treasure and stores, and the Chevalier exchanged his turban for the shawl handkerchief with which the Ameer's head was bound. Dudenec afterwards entered Holkar's service.

Then forces being now too large to be conveniently subsisted on the same spot, the two chiefs separated, each to levy contributions for his own troops. Ameer marched to his pergunnah, exacting as he went. He had now about 70,000 horse. At Sagur, he was resisted by Ubhajee, the raja, but, after a hot siege, the latter was worsted and the town given up to pillage.

the raja declared that the plunder amounted to more crores of rupees, or nine millions sterling. Ubbajee retired into the fort, which ■ offered to surrender upon terms, but the Ameer resiling from his agreement, the raja applied to the Bhooals, who sent a force which defeated the Ameer.

Holkar, who had marched to the aid of his ally, hearing of his defeat, meditated taking advantage of it, to recover the pergunnah of Seronj, but Ameer Khan was not so much reduced as to render this policy safe and practicable. Common interest thus bound together in joint schemes two men who must have heartily distrusted each other.

The fixed revenue of Seronj was insufficient for the supply of the Ameer's outgoings, and he took possession of Shahjapoor. Meanwhile, Holkar began plotting to get rid of him by treachery. The Maharaj's suspicion and hatred were fomented and inflamed by enemies of the Ameer, who represented that he had a design against his person, that he acted as if independent. Holkar, who now indulged that fondness for intoxication, which was either the cause or became the consequence of insanity, let out, in his cups, his design of seizing the Ameer, whom he had invited to Indore. The wily Rohilla soon penetrated the purpose of the party sent to arrest him, and made skilful arrangements for escaping the snare. Guja Koonwur, one of the Maharaj's boon companions, taxed the Ameer with cruelty in the prince's presence, and would have stabbed him. The Ameer, seeing his danger, retired from the durbar, but reflecting that to remain on terms of suspicion would be detrimental to his interests, he demanded a private interview with Holkar, when he offered the latter a dagger, and desired him, if he sought his life, to take it at once. This act of heroism disarmed Holkar's wrath, and they were reconciled.

Dowlut Rao Sindhia was at this time embarrassed by the opposition of the baces, or widows of Mahajee, his predecessor, Holkar, who had kept up correspondence with both parties, attacked the camp of the baces, which he routed. He gained their jewels and a vast supply of stores, but this was scarcely a compensation for the enmity brought upon him, and for the bitter sarcasm of Ameer Khan, who complimented him on the courage and skill, which had achieved so vast a conquest from helpless women. Dowlut Rao despatched a strong force to punish Holkar for this treacherous act. Jeswunt Rao urged the Ameer to come to his aid, and the latter (his actions contradicting his professions) obeyed the summons with his usual alacrity. The issue was, that the troops of Sindhia, commanded by Bulwunt Rao Butkura and Major George Hensley, were totally defeated, with the loss of all their guns, baggage, stores, &c. There were sixteen European officers killed in this action, and seven more were beheaded after surrender. This battle was fought in July 1801.

Sindhia, to repair this disaster, detached against Holkar an army of nearly 60,000 men, which advanced to Oojain. Ameer Khan, with 15,000 horse, harassed the march of this force, and then joined Jeswunt Rao Holkar. They surrounded Sindhia's army, reducing it to great distress. After much skirmishing and partial fighting, in October 1801, the troops of



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a better acquaintance with Indian literature, which is yet but imperfectly known, and which, if left to the care of the natives themselves, incited by motives of interest and ambition to neglect and desert it, will infallibly perish.

It may be said that we are arguing on the presumption that the ultimate aim of the Indian government, is to destroy the native literature of its subjects, whereas it has merely abstained from giving it special encouragement. Our view of the matter is, that the withdrawal of an encouragement which has been continued so long, under the sanction of an Act of the British Parliament, is more than a mere declaration of neutrality, that it must imbue the native mind with a suspicion that the British government is hostile to their native literature, and, whether or not it be the design of this measure to strike a blow at and undermine it, we are convinced that such will be its fruits.

We recommend the perusal of the able memorial of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and we subscribe to their opinion, that, "if the Sanscrit and Arabic languages and literature are to receive no support from a government which draws an annual revenue of twenty millions from the people by whom these languages are held sacred, the cause of civilization and the character of the British nation will alike sustain irreparable injury."

#### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TOD

IN our obituary this month, it is our melancholy duty to record the sudden death of Lieutenant Colonel James Tod, of the Hon. E. I. C.'s service, late Political Agent to the Western Rajpoot States, and who must be known to a large literary circle, in Europe as well as in the East, by that noble monument of talent and industry, his *Annals of Rajast'han*.

It is not our intention to attempt a biographical memoir of this excellent and amiable man,—that task, we have no doubt, will be performed in a much more efficient manner than we could execute it from imperfect materials hastily arranged. But it would be the last injustice to one, who will ever stand prominent in the list of benefactors to the native literature and the native character of India,—one, too, whose traits of heart as well as of mind impressed all who knew him with sentiments of esteem and admiration,—if we omitted to bestow a passing glance at his history and character, although it were little more than to

*Bid fair Peace be to his sable shroud.*

Colonel Tod, we believe, was a native of Scotland, and born about the year 1782. In March, 1800, at the age of seventeen or eighteen, he left England for India, and obtained a commission in the second Bengal European regiment. Thence he volunteered for the Molucca Isles, was transferred to the Marines, served as one on board the *Mornington*, and afterwards, as he expressed it, "ran the gauntlet from Calcutta to Hurdwar." In December 1805, when a subaltern in the subsidiary force at Gwalior,

■ was attached ■ the embassy of his friend Mr. Græme Mercer, sent at the close of the Mahratta war to the camp of Smṛdhā, then seated amongst the ruins of Mewar, which it reached in the spring of 1806. This interesting country (Rajpootana) became the scene of his future official labours, and it has fallen to the lot of very few individuals to perform services so important, considered with reference to the scope of his duties.

It is indispensable to know something, at least, of the real character and temperament of Colonel Tod, and the state of Rajpootana at this period, in order properly to appreciate the extent and nature of his labours, the services he rendered to his own country, and the benefits he conferred upon that of his adoption, as he termed Rajast'hān, where he spent the next eighteen years of an active career.

His disposition was eminently frank and open, warm and sensitive, yet distinguished by all those qualities which make up our idea of amiability. His character was firm, independent, and energetic, bordering on enthusiasm. A strong taste for geographical, historical, and archaeological pursuits, was developed by the accident which placed him in a country rich in those objects and recollections which gratify the antiquary,—a country, as he states, at his visit almost a *terra incognita* to Europeans, and peopled by a race whose rudimental qualities, though obscured by the vices engendered through misgovernment, were in harmony with those of his own character.

The country itself, after years of Mahratta oppression, was in almost the last stage of political decay, a few years more, and probably the Rajpoots would have lost altogether their individual character, and become a nation of mere bandits.

Almost immediately upon his arrival in that country (as he tells us in his Geographical Memoir)\* he began his survey, the details of which he has stated in the memoir, and the result is given in the magnificent map which graces the *Annals*. In the maps prior to this survey, Rajpootana was almost a total blank, nearly all the western and central states are wanting, the rivers were supposed to have a southerly course into the Nerbudda, and the position of the two capitals (the ancient and the modern) of Mewar was precisely reversed, Chitore being placed in the best maps S E of Oodipore, instead of E N E. The map of Colonel Tod was completed in 1815, and presented to the Marquess of Hastings: it is worth remarking that the author first bestowed the name of Central India upon the country, which it has since retained. The map was of vast utility ■ the government, being made one of the foundations of Lord Hastings' plan of operations in the year 1817.

His surveys were continued without interruption, except by his indefatigable researches into the history and antiquities of the Rajpoot states, till 1817, when he was appointed political agent of government, having the sole control over the five principal states of Rajast'hān, Mewar, Marwar, Jessulmer, Kotah, and Boondi.

We have some reason to think that the elevation of a person of Colonel Tod's military rank to a post not merely high, but to which so much power

and authority <sup>was</sup> attached, gave umbrage to the late Sir David Ochterlony, who might feel that Colonel Tod's appointment trenched upon his own powers in the country. Surrounded, as Sir David always was, with natives, ■ is not to be wondered at if some of them breathed that calumny upon the purity of Colonel Tod's political conduct, to which Bishop Heber rather indiscreetly alludes:\* a calumny which was not only triumphantly disproved, but is utterly inconsistent with the high and chivalrous principles of the man against whom it was directed. The publication of the Bishop's remark, though accompanied by an ample concession, gave, we believe, much pain to the sensitive mind of Colonel Tod.

The results of his administration, as restorer of Rajpootana, are exhibited in his great work, and are traced in still more unexceptionable characters, in the gratitude of the people. The extraordinary and enthusiastic attachment of the Mewarrees, in particular, to him, are painted in very delightful colours by Bishop Heber, who, during his journey through this part of India, heard incessant inquiries respecting "Tod Sahib," and whether it was likely that they should see him again. "His name," the bishop observes, "appears ■ be held in a degree of affection and respect by all the upper and middling classes of society highly honourable to him." Speaking of Bheelwarra, which Colonel Tod had almost re-created,† he says: "In short, as one of the merchants who called on me said, 'It ought to be called *Todgunge*; but there is no need, for we shall never forget him.' Such praise as this," he continues, "from people who had no further hopes of seeing or receiving any benefit from him, is indeed of sterling value." The fact is, that the place was called *Todgunge*, but this name was withdrawn at the instance of Colonel Tod himself. We cannot refrain from citing on this point an extract from one of his letters to a friend, wherein he speaks in a very characteristic manner of this place:

Regarding Bheelwarra, the work of my hands, in February 1818, there was not a dog in it; in 1822, I left 3,000 houses, of which 1,200 were bankers and merchants: an entire street, arcaded, was built under my directions, and with my means. The merchants from Calcutta, Jessulmér, Delhi, Surat,—from every mart in India,—had their correspondents, and, in fact, it was becoming the chief mart of Rajast'han. The affection of these people a thousand times repaid my cares. The females met me at a distance, with vessels of water on their heads, singing the *Sohahob*, and the whole of the merchants and bankers advanced in a body to conduct me through it. The streets were crowded; brocades of gold silks were suspended from the shops: it made me proud, not vain. It was with difficulty I checked the determination to call it *Todgunge*; but, whatever I did was in the rana's name. My conscience tells me I deserved their love. How health and comfort were spurned in their behalf! I have lain on my pallet with high fever, my spleen so enlarged as to be felt in every part of my ribs; fifty leeches at work, left to a servant to superintend, whilst I had the whole of the territorial officers of the district of Mondelgurh, consisting of 350 towns and villages, at the other side, taking the whole of their

\* "His (Colonel Tod's) misfortune was, that, in consequence of his favouring the native princes so much, the government of Calcutta were led to suspect him of corruption: they are now, I believe, well satisfied that their suspicions were groundless."

† See Colonel Tod's account of the establishment ■ this mart, in his *Annals*, vol. I. p. 494 and vol. II. p. 689.

accounts, and separating the fire and the lands of the chiefs, even to a beegah -- all the while half dead with inanition. But I had the principle of life strong within me. ■ appears now a dream. But a week before, I was at the point of death; but ■ was vain to tell me to desist from work. A short time after, I was knocked off my elephant, in going to restore the chief of the Megawuts twenty-seven villages, alienated for forty-five years, which I recovered from the fangs of the Mahiattas. The animal ran off, crossing the wooden bridge of his moat, and the arch, being too low, carried me fairly off. That I was not crushed was a miracle. *That night, the triumphal arch of the Megawuts was levelled to the ground!* These are the men without gratitude! ■ was worth a broken limb, yet I escaped with bruises. But my head burns, as did my heart for my Rajpoots.

In the year 1822, after two-and-twenty years of service, eighteen of them spent amongst the Rajpoots of Western India, and five as political agent, Colonel Tod's shattered health called upon him imperatively to suspend his toils and quit the climate of India. But the ruling passion forbade him to proceed direct to the port of embarkation. In 1819, he had completed the circuit of Marwar, visiting its capital, Joudpore, and Komulwer, thence returning by Marwa and Ajmer to Oodipoor. Next year, he visited Kotah and Boondi, the latter of which he revisited in 1821, having received intelligence of the death of his friend the rao raja, Ram Sing, who had left Colonel Tod guardian of his infant son, the prince of the Haras. He returned to Oodipoor ■ March 1823, and took final leave of the valley in June of that year. He proceeded across the Aravalli to Mount Aboe, and inspected the wonders of that sacred place. He discovered the ruins of an ancient city in the skirts of Marwa, explored the ancient city of Anhilwara, the capital of the Dakhara sovereigns, crossed the peninsula of Saurashtra to its extreme western point, visiting in his way Puttun Somnath and its celebrated temple, and the Jain shrines of Gurnar, and embarked for England, at Bombay, in the early part of 1823.

His last journey is the subject of a work to which he has, we understand, put the finishing stroke, and which it is to be hoped will soon make its appearance. If we can judge from the nature of the objects described, and the knowledge and resources of the author, it must be deeply interesting to the lovers of oriental science and antiquities, as well as to the admirers of original description.

In estimating the merits of Colonel Tod, in a literary point of view, we must award him the renown of having been the first to demonstrate the fact that India has a native history. To him, also, belongs the praise of having initiated the study of Indo-Grecian antiquities, which is now prosecuting with so much diligence and success in India, and promises ■ open a new avenue into the history of nations, which unite the Asiatic with the European races. His erudite disquisition "on Greek, Parthian and Hindu Medals," illustrated with new and original coins, discovered in the course of his researches, ■ a monument of learned investigation, which has justly received the meed of applause from Continental scholars.

We close our slight notice of this gentleman, of whose merits we have spoken, we believe, with truth, we are sure with sincerity, in the words of

a friend whose intimacy with Colonel Tod stamps them with an authentic character :

■ From the period of his return from India, in 1823, his time, fortune, and health, were devoted to literary pursuits. Indeed, to his ardent and unremitting exertions, whenever he was not actually disabled by suffering, must be ascribed the fatal attack which terminated his existence in the vigour of life. He was seized with apoplexy on the morning of Monday, the 16th November,—the anniversary of his marriage,—while transacting business at his bankers, Messrs. Roberts and Co. ; and, after the first fifteen minutes, he lay speechless and without consciousness for seven-and-twenty hours, and expired in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 17th November.

“ He had latterly passed twelve months abroad, in the hope of conquering a complaint in the chest, and returned to England only on the 3d September. During the last winter, in Rome, he was daily occupied on a work to be entitled “ *Travels in Western India,*” being the result of observations in a journey he made to the Peninsula of Guzerat, just before he finally quitted the country. With the exception of some few notes, for which he required his books of reference, the manuscript is complete ; the concluding chapters having been written in October, while staying with his mother in Hampshire. He subsequently visited two other friends, and from the very marked improvement in his appearance and feelings during this six weeks’ excursion, the most sanguine hopes were indulged of his entire restoration to health. He arrived in town on Saturday, the 14th inst., full of eager expectation of being settled in a residence recently purchased, and immediately putting his work to press.

“ This will now be done as speedily as circumstances may admit of, the engravings not being yet ready.

“ To those who knew Colonel Tod in private life, all eulogy is unnecessary ; though no language could be too elevated to pourtray the noble and generous sentiments which animated him. Few, even on a short acquaintance, could fail to discover qualities equally attractive and attaching, united with that uncompromising independence of character, without which there can be no true greatness. The shock of his death will be deeply felt by many, and sympathized in by all to whom he was even casually known. He died at the age of fifty-three.”

We add, that he has left a widow, the daughter of Dr. Clutterbuck, and a young family.

■ ■ a singular coincidence that, on the very day of Colonel Tod’s decease, Colonel Broughton, a friend of his, died. Colonel B. was a man of amiable character and of literary taste. He was the author of *Letters written from a Mahratta camp*. He officiated as secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, whilst Colonel Tod was its librarian.

## ANCIENT TEMPLES IN ASSAM.

THE following description of some ancient temples and ruins ■ Chārdwār, ■ Assam (where such relics have not hitherto been suspected), by Captain G. E. Westmacott, Assistant Governor-general's Agent, N.E. frontier, appears in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for April last :—

" Towards the close of November last, I had occasion to proceed on public duty into Chārdwār, a small district in the northern division of Central Assam, being on the north bank of the river Brahmaputra between lat.  $26^{\circ} 32'$  and  $26^{\circ} 51'$ , and long.  $92^{\circ} 19'$  and  $92^{\circ} 55'$ . It has its name from conducting to four passes of Bhutān, and is bounded on the north by hills of various altitude, situate at the base of the Himālaya, and inhabited by three wild tribes of mountaineers, called Duphlea, Akhies, and Kupah Chowahs;\* the Brahmaputra confines it on the south; to the east it has the Bhairavī river, which divides it from Nondwār, and to the west the river Rhotās, which separates it from the small district of Chātēah.

" I think it necessary to state thus much in the way of introduction, to point out the precise locality of the ruins I am about ■ describe, as it is doubtful if many of my readers are aware of the geographical position of ■ district placed in so remote a corner of our possessions.

" In the south-east angle of Chārdwār, a chain of granite hills, rising from two hundred to five hundred feet above sea-level, and clothed with grass and forest trees, sweeps outwards in a crescent form from the Bhairavī to the Brahmaputra. The inhabitants assert, these hills were originally called Agnighar, or Agnigarh, the place or fort of fire, from their constantly sending forth flames, or, as others affirm, from a rājā, named Bangh, having made a fort on the spot of fire; they add, that Krishna, mounted on his garāra (a creature half-bird half-man, corresponding with the eagle of the Grecian Jupiter), brought hither a supply of water and quenched the fires, and that in commemoration of the event, the name of the hills was changed to Porā, which in the dialect of Assam signifies 'the burnt,' a name they still retain. I thought it possible this obscure tradition might be connected in some way with the existence, at a former period, of volcanoes; but, after an active scrutiny of the spot, no traces of subterranean fire were discovered to bear out the supposition. I had taken up my abode temporarily in the neighbourhood, when I accidentally learnt there were some gigantic ruins to be seen in the wilds, respecting which the natives could furnish no satisfactory information. On proceeding in the direction indicated, I found it impracticable to conduct the search, from the density of the jungle, which consisted of lofty trees entwined with parasitical plants, and reed-grass upwards of twenty feet high swarming with wild animals; these obstacles were partly removed with the assistance of some peasants, and opened to view many interesting remains of antiquity which amply recompensed me for the trouble I had taken.

" The first temple I examined appeared to have faced the north, and to have been provided with a portico supported on three columns of sixteen sides; each shaft, not including the plinth and pedestal which stand four feet above the ground, measured eight feet high and five and-a-half in girth, and was wrought

\* Kupah Chowah is a corruption from *kupah-char* or cotton-stealer, a name to which the people are well entitled from their predatory habits; but the Chārdwārians stand in much awe of these robbers, and shrink from bestowing on them so significant an appellation. They come of the same stock with the Akhies, from whom they differ in few respects, and too small to have divided into a separate class about sixty years since, in the reign of Lachmi Sing, King of Assam.



from a single block of fine granite. The shafts have sculptured capitals, while the surbases take the form of an octagon, and the plinths are circular at top, and spread into four feet, making a sort of cross that measured four and three-quarters feet each way. Three gigantic stones, with the fragments of a fourth, each hewn from a single block fourteen feet long, and cut into five irregular sides, of which the total showed a circumference of eight feet, seem to have formed the entablature of the entrance-porch, which I judged to have been fifty-six feet long. The frieze has three tiers of carving in *basso relievo* representing scrolls of flowers: the apertures in which iron rivets were introduced can be distinctly traced, and it is evident that no cement was employed to unite the materials. The other members were too much shattered and dispersed to enable me to conjecture the form of the temple; from a great portion of the surrounding works being in an unfinished state, it affords the presumption that the architect must have met some unlooked-for interruption; and that this and the other buildings were overthrown at the same period by some hostile power opposed to the propagation of Hinduism, assisted perhaps subsequently by a convulsion of nature. Earthquakes, I need scarcely observe, are more frequent in Assam than in any other quarter of our Indian possessions, and that they accomplish so small an amount of mischief must be attributed to its never having been the custom to employ stone and brick in the construction of dwellings. All classes, from the king to the serf, build with such slight and perishable materials as grass, bambus, and timber; thus houses sustain little injury from a shock however violent, and even if thrown down could not do much mischief to their inmates.\* Had time been the sole instrument of overthrowing these structures, it is but fair to suppose from the great solidity of the materials that the ruin would be less complete, and that the fragments would have lain in a narrower compass.

"Chârdwâr, at one period, undoubtedly formed a part of the ancient and extensive kingdom of Kámrûp, but whether the city at Porá was destroyed by the Muhammedans during their invasions; or by the Ahom kings prior to their conversion to the Hindu faith; or was overthrown at a later period by the Vaishnavas in their struggles for pre-eminence with the Saivas, is alike matter for conjecture. In the absence of inscriptions and other precise information, we must have recourse to the traditions current in the country, and to such historical records as are within our reach; these I now purpose to advert to.

"The inhabitants of Chârdwâr assert, that Râjá Banh, the founder of Porá, was a demi-god, sixth in direct descent from Brahma; they add, on the authority of some work whose name has escaped me, that his dominions were situate on the banks of the Nermadá river; that he journeyed into Kámrûp, Chârdwâr, and other parts of Assam, and was the first person who introduced the worship of Mahádéva into that quarter of India. The extensive walls which encompass the temples at Porá, are said to have made part of a fort or city founded by him called Lohitpûr, Sonitpûr, or Tejpûr, all three signifying the city of blood, perhaps in commemoration of a battle stated to have been fought there between Krishna and the râjá. The *Sri Bhagavat*, to which I referred, informs us that Banh was the son of Bali, the generous, and that he had a thousand arms, which probably means, in a figurative sense, that he was

\* In an ancient M.S. I have met with, written, according to the custom of the country, on the inner surfaces of the bark of the sâchí tree, a very destructive earthquake is recorded to have happened in the A.S. 1222 (A.D. 1607), when the earth opened and vomited a vast quantity of sand and water. On the 31st March last, two severe shocks were felt throughout Assam; the first cast down the stone spire of a temple at Banách, fractured an idol within the shrine, and effected other damage in the province, and on the 3d of November following there was another quake of less violence.

endued with immense strength; this power is said to have been conferred on him by Siva, who also promised to defend his capital against external foes, ■ return for the pleasure he derived from the *rājā's* musical performance (a talent in which he excelled), when he played on some occasion before the god, who was dancing with his votaries. On obtaining this boon, the invincible Banh subdued both gods and men, and returning to Sonitpūr, surrounded his capital with fortifications of water, wind, and fire, and lived there in perfect security; but when he found, after a short time, that none were able to oppose him, his heart was swollen with pride, and repairing to the court of Siva he declared, that as he was indomitable, the boon bestowed was worthless, and wished to know if there really was any one capable of resisting him. The god, displeased at his arrogance, presented him with a flag, which he desired him to hoist upon his palace, and promised that whenever it should fall, an antagonist would appear to humble his power: delighted with the gift, Banh returned home, and waited patiently the fulfilment of the prophecy.

"The narrative goes on to say, that Banh had a daughter called, from her extreme beauty, *Uśa*, or 'morning,' who was visited in a dream by Anirud the son of Pradyūmna and grandson of Kāmdēva; that on waking from sleep the damsel indulged in loud laments, and was inconsolable at missing the lovely form imprinted on her memory, and which had occupied so large a share of her midnight thoughts.

"One of her handmaidens, by name Chitra-likhā, or 'the Limner,' daughter to Kāmbhand, her father's minister, moved by her excess of sorrow, enquired its cause, and *Uśa*, reposing confidence ■ the attendant, related her eventful dream regarding 'a man of sable hue with lotus-eyes, long arms, and clad in yellow garments, beloved among women, who had abandoned her in the ocean of distress.' Chitra-likhā soothed her affliction by engaging to produce the object of her love: she painted the images of gods, of demi-gods, sages and powerful kings of the earth, of the house of Brishat, of Anūdūdavi,\* of Balarām,† and of Pradyūmna, which last (being the likeness of her father-in-law), as soon as *Uśa* looked upon, she was ashamed. The limner next painted the likeness of Anirud, and when *Uśa* saw it, she modestly hung down her head, and exclaimed smiling, 'this is he who has robbed me of my heart.' Recognising the portrait to be that of Krishna's grandson, Chitra-likhā left her mistress and departed for Dwārikā (on the sea-coast near the gulf of Cach, at that period governed by Krishna), and seeing Anirud, sleeping on a couch, she by means of enchantments spirited him away and brought him in safety to Sonitpūr. *Uśa*, overjoyed at the sight of her beloved, introduced him ■ her private apartments, and he, intoxicated with pleasure, took no account of time. The military guard in attendance on *Uśa*, suspecting that some stranger had gained access to the harem and seduced the lady from her maidenly vows, waited on the prince, and apprised him his daughter's conduct had brought a stain upon his lineage. Banh, distressed at the news, repaired with some armed followers to his daughter's apartments, and surprised the lovers playing the game of chess: Anirud, starting up on their approach, seized his bow, and discharged a flight of arrows with so much precision against the hostile party, that they took to flight; Banh, however, whose rage had now passed all bounds, disregarding the tears and lamentations of his daughter, seized upon Anirud, and bound him with cords.

"Meanwhile, Krishna, having missed his grandson during the four rainy months, was filled with anxiety for his safety, a feeling in which the other

\* Vasu-dēva, the father of Krishna.

† Foster-son of Krishna.

friends of Anirud participated; and at length intelligence of his confinement reaching them through a sage called Nārād, the race of Brihasat, of whom Krishna is the lord, went up to Sonitpūr with twelve legions, and attacking the city on all sides, broke down the walls and buildings and destroyed the orchards. Exasperated at the mischief that was done, Banb came forth with an army whose divisions equalled in number those of the foe, and assisted by Siva, who rode on his bull, and came attended by his son and votaries, gave battle to Balarām and Krishna: a bloody engagement ensued; but at length Krishna bewitched Siva, whose votaries fled, and slew a vast number of Banb's army.

"Furious at the prospect of defeat, the prince sought out Krishna and encountered him in single combat, but the god cut through his adversary's bow-string, destroyed his car, slew the charioteer and horses, and sounded his shell in token of exultation. Kūtabī, the mother of Banb, trembling for the life of her son, appeared naked, and with dishevelled locks, in presence of Krishna, and he, ashamed of the spectacle, cast down his head; an occasion which the lord of Sonitpūr immediately seized upon to make his escape, and fled for refuge to his capital.

"After this event, Siva visited Krishna's army with fever; but the latter, not to be outdone in modes of annoyance, created another fever to contend with that of his adversary, and came off victorious. The rāja now advanced a second time to give battle, holding a variety of weapons in his thousand hands, which he hurled at Krishna, who broke them with his discus, and hewed off the prince's arms like branches from a giant tree; seeing the peril in which he stood, Mahādēva advanced, and besought his brother deity to save the life of his favourite. Krishna made answer, that he was bound to gratify Mahādēva, and that he intended to spare the prince, because he was the son of Bali, and grandson of Prahlād, whose race he had promised never to destroy. 'What I have done,' continued the god, 'was to subvert his pride; I have lopped off his superfluous arms, and the four which remain are quite sufficient to enable him to enjoy eternal life.' Thus assured, Banb fell at Krishna's feet, and brought forth Anirud and his daughter, seated in a car richly apperelled and ornamented, and surrounded by countless armies; Krishna was content, and returned to his kingdom of Dwārikā.

"The next account, which has less admixture of the fabulous, and appears the most deserving of attention, is taken from ancient records in MS. of the Assam kings, which speak of a place called Pratāppūr, 'the splendid city,' the capital of Rāmacandrn, usually known under the name of the Pratāppūriya rāja, and which can, I think, be no other than Porā. This town is stated in the MS. to have been placed on the north bank of the Brahmaputra, a little below Bishnāth; and as the entire country bordering the river from Porā eastward to Bishnāth, with the exception of a range of hills three miles above the former, where the Bhairavi enters the great stream, is covered with swamp, to the extent of several miles inland; there are strong grounds for supposing that Pratāppūr and Porā are the same. The present path from Porā to Bishnāth, which is only practicable in the dry months, often runs so far as six miles from the river, and the travelling distance does not exceed twenty-six or twenty-eight miles; while to the eastward of the Porā chain, extensive morasses skirt the Brahmaputra, without interruption, as far as Chūtsāb, from twenty-five to thirty miles distant. No ruins have been discovered nearer to Bishnāth than the spot indicated; and though it is possible the site of Pratāppūr may have disappeared in the lapse of age, it must not be forgotten, that it was always usual with the

kings of Assam, to found their capitals on the bank of the Brahmaputra or other navigable streams, and to choose a situation removed alike beyond the reach of inundation, and the chance of being swept away by the floods—advantages which are possessed by Porá in an admirable degree.

■ Rámachandra was, according to the volume I consulted, the twenty-fourth sovereign of a kingdom which embraced part of ancient Kámrúp, and made the eleventh of a third dynasty of its kings. Shubáhu, the thirteenth sovereign, and ninth and last of the second dynasty, was vanquished by Vikramáditya, and was succeeded by Jitari, a pious Chhatrí from Dubera in the Dakhan, who overcame Kámrúp, and, on ascending the throne, assumed the title of Dhar-ra-pál. He was the progenitor of Rámachandra, who began to reign A. S. 1160 (A. D. 1238-9), and is the first prince the date of whose accession is commemorated in the volume. Rámachandra is stated to have wedded with a daughter of the Kiat rájá, who ruled a country on the south bank of the Brahmaputra, and whose subjects followed the occupation of fishermen; some remains of his capital are to be seen, it is affirmed, on the Bakani Chaprí, an extensive island supposed to have been separated from the main land, or thrown up by the river. The princess, his daughter, was known among the people by the name of the Kamala Kunrí, but in books she is styled Chandra Prabhá. She was walking one day, during her husband's absence, on the bank of the Brahmaputra, when the god, becoming enamoured of her extraordinary beauty, fell a prey to sensual desires, and effected his purpose by embracing the princess with his waves; but another account attributes her impregnation, with greater show of probability, to a young bráhman of the prince's household, and declares the amour with the river god was a fabrication of the lady, to conceal the lapse of which she was guilty from her parent. Passing over that part of the narrative, which details the discovery of her inconstancy, and the means to which Rámachandra had recourse to put a termination to her existence, all of which failed of success, we come to the period when the princess, who had taken refuge at her father's court, gave birth to a son, who was called from his beauty Shasháuk; his head bore the impress of an ári-fish, which marked his parentage, and hence he acquired the surname Arimastha, or Arimath, i. e. having the head of an ári-fish. He passed his early years with the father of his mother, and subsequently removed to the north bank of the Brahmaputra, where he acquired territory; he made war upon rájá Phénua, of Phenuágarh, in Kámrúp, where the remains of a small fort are still to be seen, and reduced that prince to subjection; and afterwards constructed a fort, called Badyagarh, at Iláchimorá, in Kachari mahal, which is still in existence, and made it his residence. In the course of his wars, Arimath extended his conquests to the kingdom of Rámachandra, of whose relationship to himself ■ was ignorant; he laid siege to Pratáppúr, and through the treachery of a drummer of the garrison, who gave notice of a fitting time for attack, he surprised ■ part of the works that were imperfectly defended, made himself master of the fortress, and, beheading Rámachandra, returned in triumph to Badyagarh.

■ Some discrepancies are here apparent in two MSS. I consulted; one account states Arimath slew Phénua, while another maintains that Phénua usurped the throne of Arimath on the death of the latter, and abode in Phenuágarh. Gajáuk, the son of Arimath, succeeded Phénua, and made his residence near Pratáppur, ■ the vicinity of Agnigarh, and it is provoking, that from this time no further mention is made of the place. I shall merely add, that the last named prince was followed by his son Sukráuk, who died without issue A. S. 1400 (A. D. 1478-9), when the dynasty of Jitari became extinct.

"The destruction of the temples at Porá is ascribed by some to an apostate brahmán of Kánoj, called Porá Sathan, or Kálápuhar, who was compelled to embrace Muhammedanism, and at whose door the Chárdwárians, and others in Assam, lay all the sacrilege and mischief that has been consummated in the province. From their massive proportions, and the carving and ornaments being so much worn by time and exposure, the fanes are evidently the work of a remote era; I sought in vain for an inscription, and neither the priests of the district, nor the ancient families whom I consulted, could assist my researches, or point, with an approximation to accuracy, to the date of their origin.

"Unconnected with the first temple, and retired some yards deeper in the wood, or rather grove of trees, which was in likelihood planted by the priests who ministered at the temples, I found the ruins of six or seven other enormous structures of granite, broken into thousands of fragments, and dispersed over the ground in the same extraordinary manner as those already described. Altars of gigantic proportions were among the most remarkable objects: one of these, measuring upwards of six feet each way, and eighteen inches thick, was elevated from seven to eight feet above the level of the plain, and approached on each side by layers of stone disposed in the nature of steps. It was hewn from a single block of granite; underneath was a sort of cavern: the top had holes for iron links, and a receptacle to receive flowers and water, to bedew the Nandi, or sacred bull of Siva, who was placed, my informants imagined, on the brink of the reservoir. Six or eight other altars, one of them making a square of forty-six feet, and eighteen inches thick, are to be seen in other parts of the ruins, and several square blocks, each measuring from twenty to thirty feet, concave in the centre, and sculptured in imitation of circlets of flowers, must have formed the Bedi, or altar-place of Siva, as there is a seat for the Ling, or symbol of the deity, in the middle of each.

"Among the specimens of sculptured figures that fell under observation, I discerned on a portion of frieze, nine images, each about a foot high, of whom Kanheya playing on a flute, and flanked by two Suhelis (damsels), were the only persons I could identify, though assisted by the priests of Chárdwár. There were four figures of naked children eight inches high, that looked very much like Cupids; they were executed like the rest in *basso relievo*, and were dancing or gambolling together in pairs, and another groupe of five figures, eight inches high, two of them in an obscene attitude, appeared like the others to have formed part of a cornice.

"It will be seen, from the sketch which accompanies this description, that the ruins are partly encompassed by walls, which extend in so many directions, that it is scarcely possible to guess at the purpose of the architect. The walls have their foundations laid very deep in the earth: they are in an unfinished state, and were evidently constructed at a period long subsequent to the temples; they are built of massive blocks of cut stone, sometimes disposed in a double row, and exhibit a good deal of carving. The stones are of various shapes, and rise three or four feet from the ground, and were all intended to be united with bands of iron. The entrance of the principal enclosure appears to have been from the south, where lie some pedestals, and three or four wedge-shaped stones, about five feet long and three broad, of a flattened pentagonal shape, intended, I presume, to have formed the voussoirs of an arch; and the middle of the key-stone is decorated with a handsome diadem or plumed tiara.

"A little to the north of the wood, buried in a forest of reed grass, which an elephant penetrated with difficulty, I discovered a very interesting frag-

ment; this was a solid mass of granite, of a much finer grain than the kind used in the temples, measuring ten and a-half feet in length, two and three-quarters in breadth, and two feet in depth. On this were sculptured, in very high relief, eighteen figures of gods, partially mutilated, but generally in a good state of preservation. Fifteen of the figures correspond in size, and are each eighteen inches high, and placed lengthwise in compartments, in groups of threes. Of these, the two external groups, and the centre one, representing, I think, Padmā (Lacshmi), supported by two females, are raised on the stone more than half a foot above the others; and again, each centre figure (Padmā) of the compartments, is more in relief than its fellows. The whole of the images have high, cone-shaped, head-dresses and ear-rings, and Padmā is represented standing on a snake, and the attendants are supported on or rising from lotus flowers. The groups of the two divisions, which are less elevated than the others, exhibit, I believe, Durgā, flanked by Lacshmi and Saraswatī; five of these figures are crowned with a sort of tri-pointed diadem, while the sixth has a round turban or cap. One of the forms of Durgā has the right foot on the head of the demon, while the left is twisted up on her side, and the hands are clasped over the breast, in the attitude of supplication. Under the central group of the whole, and forming part of what may have been intended for the ornamented frieze of the temple, is a seated figure of Ganesh in relief, five inches high, flanked by two other persons, one of them playing on a stringed instrument, and the other wielding a club. The lower part and sides of the block are decorated with a band of carving, showing beasts of different kinds, encircled by wreaths of flowers, in relief, and the gods are placed in scalloped arches, supported by pillars, which divide each of the images from its neighbour.

"The priests are so little versed in the distinguishing characteristics of the Hindu deities, that they could not determine whom the figures were intended to represent.

"Near the images, are nine square pedestals of large dimensions, with three carved feet, which must have been intended to give support to as many columns; of these, several have almost disappeared in the earth; and it is likely others are lost altogether. It shews, at all events, the design of the temple must have been projected on a large scale. These pedestals do not appear to have been moved from the spot where they were originally carved, and they are so little impaired by time and exposure to the elements, that I feel assured they are of modern date, compared with the buildings in the plantation and on the adjacent plains; they were, indeed, as fresh to look as if but recently executed by the mason's chisel. Vast fragments of the epistylium and frieze, carved with beaded drapery, also lie half buried in the soil. The people at one time commenced fracturing the stones, from an idea that gold was concealed in their cavities, but desisted, on a mysterious warning of the goddess Durgā, who threatened to visit such sacrilegious attempts with death.

"In the south-west angle of the Porā plains, there is another curious remnant of sculpture, also wrought from a single mass of granite, upwards of ten feet long, and two and a-half thick at the middle; it appears to have formed the side of a gate, and has a band of carving three inches broad on each side, showing in relief elephants, tigers, deer, rams, cattle, and swans, encircled by scrolls of flowers. The stone has all twenty-five figures of Hindu deities, disposed cross-wise upon it; of these, the eighteen upper ones are in six rows, three of a row, and each in a separate compartment, while the centre figure is much more elevated than its fellows: they represent male and female divinities,

twenty inches high; among them I recognized Hanuman. Another image has a fish's tail, and represents, I think, the Mâchh Avatâr, or first incarnation of Vishnu, who ■ recorded to have appeared in the form of a fish to Satyavruta, ■ warn him of the great flood. Several other figures are playing on stringed instruments, and the three lower ones are merely busts, with hands clasped over the breast. The lowest compartment embraces three images, of whom Siva occupies the middle place, and is provided with a venerable flowing beard; he stands thirty inches high, and on each side of him are females, twenty-six inches high: one has been destroyed, but the other is playing on a stringed instrument, and her ears are strung with a pair of enormous circular rings. Over this compartment are two groups of dwarf figures, six inches high, in a sedentary posture, and the whole sculpture bears evident marks of having been mutilated by a barbarian hand.

"No quarries were discovered, to indicate that the stones were disembowelled from the hills; but quantities of chips were seen in places: and once I came upon pillars and altars in an unfinished state, shaped from blocks of granite, on the surface of the earth; and there seems no question that all the material employed on the fabric was similarly procured from the masses of rock that cover the hills in great abundance. Once or twice only I fell in with well-burnt bricks; they were smooth and thin, of rather a large size, but not badly shaped. Great part of these extensive ruins are buried or have sunk into the earth, and they cover altogether four or five acres of land. I have been thus particular in noticing them, because there are not, so far as I know, any architectural remains in Assam, that can challenge a comparison with them for durability of material and magnitude of design; and it is certain, from the prodigious number of ruinous and deserted temples, all of which appear to have been dedicated to Siva, being within the circuit of a few miles of Porâ (I discovered twelve or fifteen in as many days on the hills and highlands at their feet), that this spot must have been the capital of a sovereign prince, or a principal seat of the Hindu religion, and enjoyed a large share of prosperity at some remote period."

#### ARABIAN ANECDOTE.

God gave a king a son, who was extremely cunning. The king placed him under a tutor, to learn knowledge. The child said to his preceptor, "My dear master, I see no end to study; life itself is not long enough to acquire all the sciences; teach me one that can be speedily acquired, and which will afford me happiness in this world and in the next." "Then practise silence," said the tutor. The youth from this moment became mute. His father was in great distress. Supposing the taciturnity of his son ■ be the effect of disease, he had recourse to physicians and enchanters; all was ■ vain. The king one day went out hunting, and took his son with him. A heath-cock uttered a cry, and was taken. "If this bird had been mute," observed the prince, "he would not have been caught." Some one told the king, his son had spoken. The king sent for his son, but could not get a word from him. The king was wroth, and beat his son; whereupon the latter exclaimed, "my master had good reason to inculcate silence; if I had held my peace, I should have escaped these blows. The prophet was right in saying, 'He that holds his tongue is safe.'"<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Journ. Asiatique*, Juillet 1837, p. 91.

## MEMOIRS OF AMEER KHAN •

Holkar now rejoined the Ameer, and it was agreed that the whole force should march on Poona, against Sindhua. Bajee Rao, the Peshwa, was on good terms with Sindhua, and his force joined to that of Sude Sheen Rao made upwards of 100,000 men. Holkar and Ameer Khan could muster 70,000. The action between the two Malwatta chiefs, which took place on the 25th October 1802, it is well known, ended, after some vacillation of fortune, in the defeat of Sindhua's army, and Holkar and Ameer Khan entered Poona in triumph. This celebrated battle was gained by Holkar's infantry, under Capt. Harding, an Englishman, who fell at the close of the action. But no mention is made of him in the narrative before us, which enters into minute details of the various operations, giving great praise to Holkar himself, who is compared to a lion in his rage, whilst the Ameer's prodigious deeds are recited in poetry, prose being too feeble a vehicle.

The military reader may be gratified by a succinct account of the operations, condensed from the wordy description of the moonshiee.

Holkar made his dispositions the night before the battle. Two brigades, and Holkar's special brigade, with some Pindarry and other horse, were placed on the right wing, rather in advance, the Ameer's horse was in the centre; the household and personal troops of Holkar were posted on the extreme left, the Maharaj himself, with his body-guard, and the Ameer, with his self-mounted troopers, were to take their station in the rear, upon elephants, to regulate the battle. On the other side, the Peshwa had posted the brigades of Sheikh Ulub Alee and of Capt Dawes (of Perron's troops) in advance, with the artillery, the Poona sirdars, the special troops, Mahrattas and others, were on his right, and Sindhua's cavalry on the left.

Thus ranged, the brigades of infantry, on both sides, forming the strength of the two lines, commenced the action with a cannonade and advanced against each other. Sindhua's infantry were old battalions, Holkar's consisted of raw soldiers. For this reason, it had been arranged that, when the infantry lines approached near enough, Holkar should open his artillery with grape, and that the cavalry should then charge in support of the brigades. The Maharaj, accordingly, waited the signal, but, before the enemy were within grape-range, his artillerymen began their discharge, and the Holkar sirdars came down from the left flank to charge, but, this being premature, they did not reach the enemy, on the contrary, being exposed to the grape of Sindhua's brigades, they suffered so much as to threaten the loss of the day. At the same time, the Peshwa's household troops charged the Holkar cavalry from behind the brigades, cut them up and put them to flight, the Ameer's men flying with them. Upon seeing this, Ameer Khan mounted on horseback, and ordered some eighteen pounders to open with cham-shot upon the enemy's horse in pursuit, which obliged them to retire. The Ameer now advised Holkar to charge in person from the left, whilst he (the Ameer) advanced in front. The Maharaj, accordingly, charged the



enemy's horse with about 5,000 cavalry; the Ameer's charge in front was stopped by a swamp, when the enemy's artillery opened upon him, threw his men into confusion and struck his horse, which fell with him. Holkar's charge succeeded; it broke one of the Peshwa's battalions, in the pursuit of which, Holkar was stopped by two or three battalions, with a couple of guns, posted near a wall. These were also broken, after two charges. Extricating himself, after great exertions, personal skill, and bravery, from the swamp, the Ameer, with a small party, cleared the edge of the morass of the Peshwa's horse, posted in support of Sindhia's brigades, and these brigades were at this juncture broke, and fled before the Holkar brigades, Capt. Dawes being killed.

Poona was occupied by the victors, and Holkar tried to prevail upon the Peshwa to return thither; but the latter was too familiar with the other's character to trust him. He wrote, however, to the Rohilla chief, declaring that if he (the Ameer) would pledge his word that no evil should happen to him, he would return. This compliment to his integrity, according to the moonshee's account, was not undeserved. Ameer Khan took the letter ■ Jeswunt Rao, who was overjoyed, and offered Bundelkhund, with its revenue, a crore of rupees, as the price of getting the Peshwa into his power. The Ameer delicately hinted that no fraud must be used. The other, however, remarked that "stratagem and treachery are necessary for the attainment of power." Upon this, Ameer Khan wrote back to the Peshwa, "in a matter of private quarrel of this kind, it is not fitting for people like myself, not on a par with the principals, to interfere."

Umrut Rao, the eldest son, by adoption, of Bajee Rao's father, was now sent for and placed on the musnud; at which Col. Close, the British resident, remonstrated, and asked leave to retire. Jeswunt Rao was for allowing him to depart, but the Ameer observed, "if Close leaves, depend upon it, the British armies will take up the cause, and march hither to his aid, when you will have a difficult game to play." He even declared that, should leave be given, he would not allow Close to move.

The Ameer now marched against Bajee Rao; but his men mutinied, believing that money received by him from Holkar had been withheld: he could prevail upon only 1,400 to accompany him. This fact tells somewhat against the encomiums of the moonshee. With this small force, he drove the Peshwa out of the hill-fort of Marh, where he was concealed, taking that strong place without firing a shot. Bajee Rao was, however, soon restored to his dominions by General Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington).

The Maharaj and the Ameer again separated; the latter, with a force of 80,000 men, took the road to Merich, plundering and capturing as ■ went. But as "Wellesley, the Faringbee," with the Nizam's troops, Sindhia and the Bhosla, were collecting their forces against Holkar, the latter pressed the Ameer to rejoin him. The Rohilla counselled him to oppose Sindhia and the Bhosla, whilst he would answer for the English and Hyderabad armies; but Jeswunt Rao insisted upon a junction of their

forces. At this crisis, ■ is stated in the narrative, that Col. Wellesley, at the suggestion of the Nizam's minister, agreed to purchase the aid of Ameer Khan's "courage and military talents" with a crore of rupees, and a territory yielding that sum per annum: all which, Mr. Prinsep observes, is pure romance and gasconade. It is added that the Ameer listened (without sincerity) to this negotiation, which was carried on through the minister who was empowered to make the offer; and that he communicated it ■ Jeswant Rao, who was impressed thereby with confidence in the Ameer's fidelity.

Jealousy of the English united all the Mahratta chiefs in a project to drive them out of the country. This brought on the celebrated battle of Assaye, the loss of which the biographer ascribes to the slackness of Dowlut Rao's officers of brigades, who were "anxious rather for defeat than victory." This is a groundless statement. The desperation with which De Boigne's brigades and the artillery fought, and the serious loss suffered by the victors, sufficiently refute it. The Ameer was not present at this battle: he had been detached by Holkar to Sindbia's assistance, but, hearing intelligence of this defeat, he returned to Holkar.

The two chiefs once more divided their forces, and Ameer Khan went towards Bundelkhund, levying contributions as usual. Here he was opposed by Major Ahmuty and Colonel Shepherd. The Ameer states that he retreated; but he does not mention a word of being beaten by Colonel Shepherd; though he does mention an advantage he gained over a body of Jhannae Gosaens of the Colonel's party. Mr. Prinsep remarks, that there is no good English account of these operations in Bundelkhund, the interest of which was lost amidst the greater events passing in Hindustan and the Dekhan.

Previous to this affair, the principal events of Lord Lake's campaign had occurred, whose rapid and splendid successes are very summarily treated by the Ameer or his biographer. Holkar at length wrote to him, declaring his intention to enter the field against General Lake, and calling upon the Ameer to join him. Placing his family in the fort of Koorwaee, he set off, plundering as he went, to Mhow and Elich, where he heard that a detachment of a British force, under Col. Fawcett, sent into Bundelkhund to oppose the Ameer's incursion, was employed in reducing a fort. Upon which he sent his Pindarries to plunder their camp, and went himself against the party in the trenches (22d May 1804), surprising three companies, killing Captain Gillespie, the commander, and some other officers. The Ameer calls this "a signal victory." The Pindarries were beaten off.

A British detachment (two companies) being encamped at Kalpee, the Ameer started off, on a forced night-march of sixty cosh, to cut it up. This exploit ■ deemed of sufficient importance to be related in both verse and prose. The detachment was surprised and overpowered, and the commander taken prisoner; he is said to have been a brother of General Elphinstone! There is no written account of this affair; though there is

oral testimony confirmatory of the Ameer's statement. The Ameer then planned an expedition to Cawnpore, but could not find a ford over the Jumna: he therefore was content with the plunder of Kalpee. At Koonoh, he says, he surrounded Captain Jones, but, "seeing no advantage to be gained by this," he returned to Kooranee the fact, as stated by Major Thorn, is, that Captain Jones *beat off* Ameer Khan, and saved Kalpee. The Ameer strangely forgets, too, that his force was entirely broken and dispersed by Colonel Shepherd, near Koonoh, 24th June 1804.

The zemindars, during Ameer Khan's absence, having favoured Sindhis's general, Jean Baptiste, and refused his contributions, the Ameer first chased Jean Baptiste into the jungle of Surree, and then wreaked his vengeance on the zemindars.

General Lake, after following Holkar into Rajpootana, returned with part of his force to Cawnpore, which the moonshee modestly attributes to the fear of an irruption from the Ameer, in consequence of his success in Bundelkhund.

The fate of Lucan's party, at the Mukundia pass, in July 1804, is ascribed by the Ameer to treacherous advice given by Bapoo Sindia to Colonel Monson, the operations of whose detachment are related with tolerable accuracy. General Lake's march to Delhi, to relieve Colonel Ochterlony, is described as one of great suffering, from the harassing experienced from Holkar, "the English," it is said, "for vexation, gnawed the backs of their hands, and had the finger of consternation constantly between their teeth," all which is pure fiction. The defeat of Holkar, by Lord Lake, at Dreeg, is attributed by the Ameer (who was not present at these transactions) to the treachery of Nazir Jung, nawab of Furukhabad, which led Holkar to spend that time in feasting and drinking which should have been devoted to preparation.

The Maharaj wrote from Bhurtpoor to Ameer Khan, who was busied in the siege of Bhilsa, entreating him to come to his aid. The latter, however, had been displeased with Holkar's conduct towards him, and had, moreover, his hands full in reducing his zemindars. The pay of his troops was also in arrears, and he was ill, but by dint of aithoe and exactions, he raised money. The Ameer's biographer states that, at this time, several offers were made to him from General Lake, through Major Ahmuty, tendering thirteen lacs beyond General Wellesley's offer, "for his quiet settlement under British engagements." But, he says, "the Ameer's ambition was then high, and he refused every overture of the kind, and sent back for answer, that the conquest of the whole of Hindustan was his aim and object, and he could not bring himself to accept of any terms as the price of his forbearance from its pursuit." The making of these alleged proposals is at least as improbable as their rejection.

The importunity of Holkar induced the Ameer to proceed to Bhurtpoor, his approach to which, the Ameer says, induced Lord Lake to attempt to storm the place, which he was then besieging, after he had in vain attempted to bribe him with eighteen lacs of territory. In the course of the siege,

the Ameer made several attacks upon the British, in one of which, he acknowledges, he was defeated, and Major Thorn states, that he escaped on foot and in disguise.

Previous to his rejoining Holkar, Ameer Khan declares that an attempt was made by Ambajee Inglia, one of Sindhia's sirdars, to make joint cause with him. Ambajee agreed to protect the Ameer's family, but General Jones protested against this act of Ambajee, and threatened vengeance. Upon which, the crafty Zahm Sing, raj-rana of Kotah, offered a sort for the Ameer's family, observing to his own advisers, that "he should gain the Ameer for life" this is in perfect accordance with the character of that extraordinary man.

The Ameer and Holkar could not agree in respect to the operations against the British, and the Raja of Bhutipoor advised that one of them should depart on an incursion into the enemy's country. Ameer Khan accordingly marched with a body of horse, lightly equipped, towards Rohilkhand, crossed the Jumna, plundering and levying contributions all the way to the Ganges, which he could not cross for want of knowing a ford. At length, an old man, sent specially by Providence, led him to a ghat of easy passage, and then disappeared. The water was so shallow, that the horses' girths were not even wetted, and the goats and sheep passed without difficulty. He reached Moradabad, for which city, it is said, he had such an affection, that he spared it, but the fact is, that, before he could carry the works thrown up before Mr Leicester's (the judge's) house, tidings of General Smith's approach reached him, and he decamped across the Ramgunga. The rapidity of the Ameer's operations baffled the general's pursuit of him for some time. At length, he came up with him at Afzulgurh, on the 2d March 1805. Here the Ameer suffered a complete rout, his Yekas, or independent horse, whom he headed in an attack upon the British horse-artillery, were completely destroyed by Colonel Skinner, with his corps of horse. A few days after this, the Ameer, hearing that Lieutenant Robert Skinner, brother of Colonel James Skinner, was at Sumbhul, with 2,000 horse (really only 300), set off to attack him, and put all to the sword. This small force, however, held out against the Ameer, in a serae, for two days, repulsing all his attacks. The account given of this in the Memoirs, is curious enough. "Skinner, fearing that he would be overpowered, sent a message to the effect, that there was nothing to be gained by slaughtering him and his men, that this would be no victory, but, on the contrary, his men were Afghans, like the Ameer himself, whose death would do him no credit or service. Alla-oo-deen Moolvee, also, who was an intimate friend of the Ameer's, dissuaded him from forcing the party to extremity, and entreated him to spare them for the sake of God. The Ameer, therefore, marched away."

General Smith continuing in pursuit of the Pathan chief, and having worsted his rear-guard, his men dispersed, and the Ameer, left with a very few followers, was glad to escape by the ghat which had given him entrance into Rohilkhand. He recrossed the Jumna and rejoined Holkar at Bhurtipoor,

where Lord Lake, according to the narrative before us, taking alarm at the prospect of Sindhia's joining the confederacy, held a "general council," wherein it was resolved that, as the Ameer was exciting general trouble in Rohilkhand, and it was vain for the English army to attempt to follow him, it was prudent to come to terms with the Bhurtpoor raja, who, being reduced to great straits by the sums he paid to Holkar and the Ameer (the only fact in the case), agreed to the proposals privately it is well known that the raja made the first overtures. Before the treaty was concluded, Lord Lake attacked Holkar's camp, which was dispersed, and a battalion of the Ameer's surrendered. All that the biographer states of this, is, that his lordship attacked Holkar's camp, but that "the Ameer brought him timely succour, and repelled the assault."

Holkar and the Ameer now communicated with Sindhia, letting him know that they were without money, and that destitute of this article, their army could not be kept together, and the war with the English must terminate. Sindhia's reply was characteristic of the man and the times. "Ambajee Inglia (a Mahratta general),\* who professes to be my servant, and has laos of rupees in ready money by him, will give no aid, if you can contrive a way of extracting money from him by cunning, you have my permission, but the half of what may be so obtained must belong to me." The Ameer was chosen as the fittest instrument of this shameful extortion, he, with the sanction of Sindhia, waited upon Inglia, and told him plainly that he must advance ten lakhs. Inglia, however, flatly refused to do so, notwithstanding all the *persuasions* of the Ameer, and the offer of jewels in pawn. Ameer Khan obtained leave to use stronger measures, and, upon his next visit, he seized Inglia by the hand, saying "if you have nothing to offer, come and sit in my tent." At this pretty plain threat, according to the moonshere, "the bird of sense flew from its nest in the brain of Inglia." Three or four days were now employed in various means of persuasion, and at length the terrified man promised to consent to anything, if he might go to Holkar. Jeswant Rao, accordingly, sent for him and demanded 80 laos (£800,000), of which ten or twelve were immediately realized, and for the rest engagements were offered, but Holkar insisted upon the whole being paid forthwith, or he would hand Ambajee over again to the Ameer. "At the very name of the Ameer," says his eulogistic biographer, "every hair of Inglia's body stood on end," and he promised, if he was permitted to go to Kotah, to raise the money. This was agreed to, and the Ameer and Bapoo Sindhia escorted the unhappy man to Kotah, where Inglia broke up one of his bonds, and paid nearly half of the demand." This is the statement of the Ameer's naeeb moon-hee, and bad enough it is, but the account given of this transaction by Colonel Tod, who was at the very time in Sindhia's camp, is somewhat more precise. This gentleman states that, amongst other tortures to which Ambajee was subjected, oiled tow was fastened to his fingers and lighted, he attempted suicide, but the instrument,

\* He had been Sindhia's viceroy, in Central India, and whilst in charge of Meerut, he extorted, in eight years, according to Colonel Tod, about £2,000,000 sterling.

an English pen-knife, did not inflict a wound sufficiently deep; it was sowed up by the surgeon of the British regency, and Ambajee recovered. Fifty-five lacs (upwards of half-a-million) were really obtained from him.

Inglia, by his strength of character, had much influence over Sindhia, which he employed to detach him from Holkar, who had prevailed upon him to join an alliance against the English. Through Inglia, he also entered secretly into a new treaty with Lord Lake. Ameer Khan, seeing how matters stood, advised Holkar to retire into the Punjab, Runjeet Singh, and other Sikh chiefs, having sent valdeets inviting the two chiefs to enter into engagements with them, and promising to make common cause against the general enemy.

Holkar and the Ameer, accordingly, marched with their forces from Ajmeer into the Sikh country. At Putevals, they found that Raja Sahob Singh and his wife were upon ill terms, the latter intriguing to remove the raja from authority, in the name of her infant. Holkar remarked to the Ameer, that "God had sent them these two pigeons to pluck," and proposed that each should espouse their respective causes, and play them off against each other, for their own ends. They did so, receiving each a considerable sum as remuneration for the services they rendered.

Having extracted all the money they could from these prisons, the two chiefs proceeded on their march, levying contributions where they could, to the Sutlej, intending, if the Sikhs were disinclined to make common cause with them against the English, to proceed to Cabool. They had crossed the Doonb, between the Sutlej and the Beah, when Bhao Bhaskur, a cunning diplomatist, high in Holkar's confidence, whom he had sent to gain Runjeet Singh, wrote that he had effected this object, forwarding a letter from that chief confirming the intelligence. They accordingly proceeded to Amritsur, where they staid six weeks.

Meanwhile, Lord Lake followed them to the Sutlej, being urged by his government to offer terms and bring the war to an end. The biographer asserts that his lordship employed a sheikh (Sheikh Mukdoom Aleo is supposed to be referred to), to negotiate with Jeaswant Rao. Ameer Khan, however, finding out what was his errand, sent him away, but the sheikh continuing his intrigues through Balaram Seth, a confidential adviser of Holkar, the latter became desirous of peace, at which Lord Lake "felt great joy." When Holkar began to sound the Ameer, this chief was averse to peace, pledging himself, if Runjeet Singh threw them off, to win Shah Shooja to their interest, and if he would not war, to raise thousands of Afghans beyond the Atuk, and thus drive the English out of Hindustan. Holkar, however, chose to act (though secretly) upon his own decision, and a peace was concluded, he looking upon the terms granted (says the Ameer) as a god-send. The Ameer was wrath, and boiling with rage, declared he would proceed alone to Cabool and execute his scheme. In some verses, he is described as proposing it to his followers, who embraced it with acclamations. The Khan marched, and Holkar was greatly troubled, Mr. Metcalfe, the British negotiator, learning the desertion of the Ameer,

declared that that chief's seal to the treaty was indispensable. Whereupon Holkar followed the Ameer, and by the most abject entreaties, "laying his head at his feet," and promising him a large reward, won him to return, and General Lake ordered Tonk, Rampuora, and other places to be re-taken, which were given to the Ameer. Most of this is fiction. Sir C. Metcalfe made no such statement as is here alleged; Ameer Khan was considered merely as one of Holkar's officers; when the treaty was concluded and ratified, Sir George Barlow gratuitously gave back the places referred to.

Holkar was now threatened by a mutiny of his own troops; but he contrived to escape to the Ameer, his constant resource, whom he employed to pacify them. He did so, but in a manner to excite suspicion in Holkar's mind that he was in league with his officers against him, and it is asserted that Holkar bribed a khidmulkar to poison his associate, "giving him some poison wrapped up in a paper." This scheme failed; whereupon a Mahratta boy employed about the Ameer's person was applied to, but he communicated the fact to his master, and brought him the poison he had received. Upon this, the Ameer went to Jeevwant Rao, telling him he had got some strengthening medicine; shewing the identical poison forwarded by Holkar, who was overwhelmed with shame.

The Ameer's biographer now enters upon that passage in the history of Rajwarra, which ended in the atrocious murder of the princess of Oodipore.

Kishna Komari Bae, 'the virgin princess Komari,' was the daughter of Bheem Singh, raja of Oodipore. She was of the noblest blood of India, and added beauty of face and person to an engaging demeanour. In her sixteenth year, her hand was sought by Juggut Singh, raja of Jeypore, and Maun Singh, raja of Marwar or Joudpore. The naceb-moonshes states that Raja Maun obtained from Rana Bheem his assent to his marriage with the princess; but a quarrel arising between them, the rana immediately opened a negotiation for the marriage of his daughter with the raja of Jeypore, who was enamoured of the princess. The rana told Juggut Singh that he had never consented to the marriage of his daughter with Raja Maun. The latter, upon this, applied to Sindhia, to prevent such a slight being put on him, which he did by coming to Oodipore and driving away the Jeypore detachment, which kept the passes. On Sindhia's departure, Juggut Singh sent a party to secure the ghats again. Maun, upon this, was advised to take the field against Jeypore. Meanwhile, Holkar and the Ameer arrived in the Jeypore country, and the latter was despatched to the court to make further arrangements for the tribute, whilst the former proceeded to Pookur, where he had an interview with Raja Maun. One of the Jeypore chiefs, a sensible man, endeavoured to adjust the difference between the two rajass on these terms;—that Juggut Singh should marry Maun Singh's daughter, and give his own sister to the Joudpore raja. The Ameer advised Holkar, after he had received the full tribute from Jeypore, to unite his forces to those of the Joudpore raja, "who had claims upon him for receiving his family, at the risk of giving umbrage to the English." Holkar had, at this

time, received money on the express condition of going to Kotah, and abandoning Maun Singh. Holkar appears to have chosen a middle course. He sent off his brigades, but retained a body of 500 horse, which he had borrowed from the Joudpore raja as a body-guard. Thus excited suspicion in the breast of Juggut Singh, and Maun Singh was persuaded that it was beneath him to agree to the terms of accommodation, namely, the double marriage, and to renounce his prior claim to the hand of Krishna Komari. War consequently commenced between the two rajahs, and Juggut Singh took up the cause of a claimant to the throne of Joudpore, Dhokul Singh (an infant), desiring the aid of Ameer Khan, in his meditated invasion of Joudpore. The Ameer consented, and although an agent from Holkar urged him to side with Raja Maun, and a moon-her, on that raja's part, offered a large sum of money and a country yielding several lacs, on condition of his deserting Jeypore and entering into terms with his master, the inflexible virtue of Ameer Khan rejected the proposal. Holkar and the Ameer were now on opposite sides. But this was still made subservient to their mutual views. "My last advice to you is," said the Khan to Holkar, in a conference upon the state of affairs, "that you join Raja Maun Singh, leaving me to take the side of Raja Juggut Singh, in this war, we should by that means turn the conflict to our own purposes, spinning it out at pleasure, till the resources of both were exhausted, and both were in our power." It is amusing to find this execrable policy thus openly avowed.

The Ameer's troops accordingly formed a part of the Jeypore army, amounting to about 300,000 men, destined for the invasion of Joudpore. The Ameer, it is mentioned, stated to Raja Juggut Singh, "Recollect, I do not join you as a soldier entertained in your service (though he had previously declared, as a reason for not joining Maun Singh, that 'he had pledged himself to Raja Juggut Singh'), but make war upon Raja Maun Singh on my own account." It is added that the raja agreed to receive the Ameer's co-operation on this footing.

In the operations which ensued, and in which the Ameer took his part, Maun Singh was deserted by his army and obliged to fly to his capital; much booty was taken by the Jeypore army, some of which fell into the hands of the Ameer's troops. "The Ameer," it is said, "now reflected that, as Raja Maun Singh was a great chief, to pursue him further and reduce him to greater straits and degradation was not a worthy part for him to play." He accordingly proposed to Juggut Singh that a great part of his army should be disbanded, that the raja should proceed with a sufficient force to settle affairs at Joudpore, and that he (the Ameer) should deputed to finish the marriage arrangements at Oodipore. Juggut had sufficient penetration to discover the object of this counsel, which he at once rejected.

The Jeypore army advanced against the Marwar capital, almost the only part of his territories left to Maun Singh, the Ameer still joining in the operations. After the surrender of the city and his investment in the fort, Raja Maun sent secretly to the Ameer to ask his aid in his extremity. The



Rohilla "could not reconcile it to himself to enter into any negotiation at that time."

Meanwhile, Sindhia, well knowing the character of Ameer Khan, was jealous of his obtaining an influence in the affairs of Rajasthan, and sent Ambajee Inglia to get him away from this scene, who instilled into Juggut Singh suspicions of the motives and intentions of the Ameer, and in consequence his allowance of 5,000 rupees a-day was stopped. This rendered his troops mutinous; they sat *dhurna* on him, pelted him with stones, and wounded him severely. The Jeypore darbar was deaf to his demands for money, and though the Ameer condescended so far as to ask for a few hundred rupees to provide a day's food for his men, it produced no effect. Considering that "he had failed in no tittle of his own agreement with Raja Juggut Singh, while on their part there had been nothing but perfidy and bad faith," the Ameer now determined to break with Jeypore.

Maun Singh, hearing of these differences, renewed his solicitation of the Ameer, who, deeming himself absolved from his engagements with Juggut Singh, accepted the offers of the Joudpore raja, which were four lacs and a-half per month, a brigade to be taken into permanent service, besides jagheers, &c. Ameer Khan, accordingly, moved from Joudpore, after upbraiding Juggut Singh for his breach of compact, and joined the remains of the Rahtore forces. He now engaged in intrigues with Sindhia; but, ■ the meanwhile, a Jeyporean force of 50,000 men were pursuing him. The parties fought near Madhoo-Rajpooora, in Jeypore, on the 18th August 1807. The Ameer "said his prayers at night, and made a special supplication to the God of Battles for victory." The conflict was a fierce one; the Ameer, as usual, performed prodigies of valour; his horse, *Nutwah* (meaning 'conjurer'), carried him through the battle like a fish flying through the water, and victory declared for him, after great slaughter of the Jeyporeans. According ■ the official report of the resident at Delhi, the battle was gained principally through the defection to the Ameer of the Afghan horse in the Jeypore service, of which not one word is said in the narrative.

This success determined the Khan to make an attempt upon the Jeypore capital, as there were no troops there to protect it; but, receiving from the sister of Raja Juggut Singh a veil from her own head, with a message that there were none but women in the town; that she, a weak woman, though the sister of the raja, constituted him (the Ameer) the guardian of her honour, and hoped he would take a money-present and quit the neighbourhood; the chief departed from a place where there were no men to oppose him, and even refused the money. All this chivalrous display disappears before a report of the resident at Delhi, which attributes the retreat of the Ameer ■ the weakness of his force.

The Ameer now marched against Juggut Singh, who broke up the siege of Joudpore, and retired to his own country. The Ameer commenced a pursuit of his army; but Juggut Singh sent a secret message to him, that he repented of the ill-treatment he had received ■ his hands; that the Ameer had had his revenge, and that if he would give up the pursuit, ■ (the raja)

would "remember it for life." The Ameer, reflecting "that, after all, the raja of Jeypore was a great sirdar, and it might be useful to place him under obligation," took the hint, and when the Rhatore chiefs beat drum to march, pretended to be asleep, and his servants made the necessity of his rest an excuse for delay, till the fugitive raja had got too far on his retreat to be molested. The Ameer entered Joudpore, and was received with distinguished honour by Raja Maun Singh.

Whilst residing at Joudpore, the Ameer, who found a congenial spirit in Raja Maun, was engaged in a variety of intrigues, in which he appears to have been invariably successful. One person, the great Pokurna vassal Siwasee Singh, the supporter of Dhokul Singh, gave the Ameer and Raja Maun much uneasiness, and he was despatched by a mode of assassination which only a mind of the blackest texture could have conceived and executed. Colonel Tod has given the particulars of this deed,\* but we shall be content with the assassin's own account of the matter, which is chronicled in verse as well as prose.

Ameer Khan sent a deputation of his officers on a complimentary visit to Siwasee Singh, and invited him to take leave of him. The Ameer had prepared a large tent as "a net for his prey." On one side, all the ropes were properly fastened to the pins, but within the enclosure (outer kunats), on the opposite side, they were held in hand by kasees, ready to be dropped at a signal, and all the space within the enclosed kunats was filled with cannon (loaded with grape), pointed, with matches lighted. The Ameer had ordered, that, when a life sounded, the tent should be let fall on the heads of all within, and the artillery discharged upon the escort (about 1,000 horse), while men of known courage should rush in "and finish the whole." When Siwasee Singh and his chiefs of note had entered the tent and sat down, the two officers in attendance upon them left it, on pretence of seeing whether the dresses of honour were prepared, upon which, the Ameer gave "the signal of blood," when the ropes were let go, and the tent fell on the heads of all within, the cannon, at the same time, were discharged at the tent and escort, and forty-two chiefs were cut to pieces. "Thus," says the exulting Moonshee, "does success ever crown the plans of the wise." He does not state that, in the promiscuous slaughter, several of the Ameer's men met their death, and that the nautch-girls and their attendants, who had been introduced into the tent to assist the deception, were enveloped and slain with the rest. This deed was perpetrated on the 4th April 1808, and as Mr Prinsep remarks, "astonished even Rhatore perfidy." The sum for which the Ameer contracted with Raja Maun to get rid of Siwasee Singh was 35 lacs, or £350,000.

The Ameer left Joudpore three months after this transaction, and appears to have been inactive the rest of the year†. In July 1809, he undertook an expedition against Nagpore, with a considerable force, chiefly

\* *Annals of Rajasthan*, vol. III p. 169.

† In 1808, Jawunt Rao Holkar, his old confederate, became decidedly insubordinate, upon which the Ameer went to his camp, and was solicited by Holkar's officers to take the management of affairs, but he wisely declined.

**Pindaries** He appears, in his operations against this raja, to have been outwitted, and he was exposed (17th November 1809) to a battle under disadvantages, was defeated, and retreated with great loss, having been exposed to much personal hazard. He was joined by the Bhopal troops, and was ready to fight another battle on the 7th December, when he was again worsted. His force, however, was still large, and his Pindaries swept the Nagpore territories. At length, a large army, consisting of British troops, the Peshwa's forces, and a brigade of Sindhu's, came to the relief of the Bhonsla. The Ameer, thereupon, broke up his army, and retired into Mewar.

One motive assigned for this was a desire to comply with an invitation of Tooka Baee, the wife of Holkar, who wrote pressing letters to him to come to her relief, as Dhurman, a chela of Holkar, who had been placed by the Ameer in a military command, was availing himself of Jessunt Rao's madness, to establish an influence in the administration of affairs. The Ameer told his officers that he had no funds, but that the Holkar affair was pressing, and he called only upon those who were prepared for hard work and no present pay to accompany him. The enterprize cost but little exertion. On approaching the chela's party, his troops deserted to the Ameer, he was seized and put to death. Ample funds were now furnished to pay the troops of Ameer Khan, who proceeded to Oodipore.

Here he represented to the rana that, as his territories were defenceless, it was his interest to take one of his brigades into his pay, to which the prince agreed, and to the condition of paying for it a quarter of ■ his collections. The Ameer gained the confidence of the rana, who exchanged turbans with him in pledge of friendship.

One of the first acts of amity on the part of the Ameer was to represent to the rana that his quarrel with Maun Singh would never be settled so long as his daughter lived, and therefore it behoved him, from motives of policy, as well as regard for the honour of his family, to put her to death. "If you do not," the Ameer added, "it will be my duty, connected ■ I am with Maun Singh, to seize her by force, and carry her ■ Joudpore." The rana said he could not consent to her marrying Maun Singh, and to take her off by force would disgrace his family for ever. He added, however, that, if the Ameer would get Khalee Rao from Raja Maun, he would contrive ■ get rid of his daughter. The Ameer consented, and the rana caused poison to be mixed with his daughter's food. The quantity taken was not sufficient for the purpose, and the princess, guessing her father's object, sent him a message, that, as it was a matter which concerned the honour of the family, there was no occasion to go secretly to work. Accordingly, having bathed, and dressed in gay attire, she drank off the poison, "and so gave up her precious life, earning the perpetual praise and admiration of mankind."

This is the Ameer's account of the affair, but Colonel Tod and Sir John Malcolm make ■ appear that the Ameer's agency was more direct. According to the former authority, a natural brother of the princess was

first employed to stab her; but the dagger dropped from his palmed hand when he beheld her innocent loveliness. Poison was then prepared, and by female hands. Being presented in the name of her father, she bowed and drank it, with a prayer for his welfare. Thrice was the bitter potion rejected from her stomach. It was then administered in a powerful opiate, and "she slept." Colonel Tod hesitates not to stigmatize Ameer Khan as "the murderer of Kishna."

Mr. Prinsep, with more gallantry than success, attempts to palliate this act of Ameer Khan. He observes that the politicians of Asia, especially of Rajasthan, deem a woman's life of small account, and viewed with due allowance of this state of morals and feeling, the advice given by the Ameer was excusable. The death of the princess removed the great source of confusion throughout Rajasthan, "the princess, according to Rajpoot notions, could have had no other husband than one of the two rajas, and, as neither was possible, death was her only resource."

The Ameer then proceeded to bring about an adjustment of his claims on Jeypore, which was obstructed by a mutiny of his troops, who treated him with great severity. He brought matters to a successful issue, however, with Jeypore, and was subsequently involved in other squabbles respecting arrears with his auxiliaries.

In 1818, he received a pressing invitation from Raja Maun to proceed to Joudpore, where he was employed to seize Induraj, the raja's bukhshee, and to extort money from him on the ground of embezzlement. Meanwhile, the success of the Jeypore troops was prejudicial to the Ameer's interests in Rajasthan, and the biographer enters minutely into details of the transactions in this quarter, which are extremely valuable, and which harmonize tolerably well with the official reports of the resident at Delhi. The projected nuptials of the rajas of Joudpore and Jeypore took place with all the state and ceremony belonging to the Rajpoot courts, about the beginning of October 1813. The Ameer was present at the marriages, by express desire of Raja Maun, he even sat on the musnud with both rajas, a mark of great honour, which was not acceded to without much demur on the part of Jugzut Singh, the Jeypore prince. The latter, however, felt ■ to be politic to conciliate the Ameer, to whom he said that, although his affairs had become like milk and rice by the arrangement with Maun Singh, he (the Ameer) was the sugar that sweetened the meal.

The Ameer, at this juncture, received an application from Shah Shoojaool-Moolk, of Kabool, for succour in his war with his brother Mahmood Shah. He felt a desire ■ accept this invitation, but his auxiliaries opposed the project, and ■ was laid aside. He likewise received offers from Sindh, which was at this time distracted by dissensions amongst the rulers, which were, however, soon adjusted.

Events of importance now happened at the Joudpore court. The ministry of Singee Induraj and As Deonath, the raja's guru, was odious ■ both chiefs and people, and some of the former formed a conspiracy against it, and applied to the Ameer to aid their purpose, offering thirty lacs as the

reward of his "putting the Singee and the priest out of the way." The Ameer declined unless he should be solicited by the ranee and Koonwur Chhutar Singh to take part in the project. The ranee and Koonwur, being discontented with the ministers, and kept in a kind of restraint by them, urged the Ameer by all means to engage in the plot. The Ameer, reflecting that the Singee and the priest had shown no friendly feeling to him, but, on the contrary, had set the raja against him, obstructed his demands for money, and plotted his assassination, resolved to take part against them. He accordingly contrived an interview between the two ministers and some of his own rasaladars, attended by about a dozen determined Afghans, in order to discuss the claims for money, when "these ministers were despatched"\*. Such is the cool manner in which these daring acts of villainy are recorded. Raja Maun, finding that he was surrounded by men whom he could not punish, and who would not scruple to remove him, if necessary, feigned madness or idiocy, and retired for a time from public business. The testimony of Ameer Khan absolves Raja Maun from the suspicion of being the instigator of the murder of these two ministers, which was the act of the ranee and her apparent's faction, intent upon usurping the authority of the state. The crafty plan of the raja probably saved his life. The Ameer received his stipend in money and bonds, and quitted Joudpore in December 1815.

The Ameer's unruly Afghans again mutinied for arrears of pay, and, getting him in their power, treated him with great severity. He escaped from them, and joined Jumsheed Khan, who was carrying on operations against the Bhekhawatees, who were aided from Jeypore. The terror of his name alone caused the Bhekhawatees to retire precipitately to a strong position, but the Ameer blockaded them so closely, that they sued for a composition and were suffered to depart.

Chhutar Bhoj, the *devan* of Jeypore, said to be in concert with Ameer Khan, having been supplanted by Manjee Das, in January 1816, fled to the Ameer's camp, and urged him to restore him. The Ameer finding there was a strong party against the *porohit* (minister), advanced to Jeypore with his army, levying contributions as he went. Manjee Das strengthened the defences of the city and prepared for a siege, which was regularly commenced and continued for twenty-four days. The obstinate resistance and losses he experienced enraged the Ameer, who bombarded the city, which caused great damage, and induced the raja to send his *devan* to stop the operations. The Ameer demanded money, the raja had none wherewith to satisfy his rapacity, and Juggut Singh was about to evacuate the town and retire to the fort of Amer, when his ranee, daughter of the raja of Joudpore, with the spirit of a Rajpootini, sent a message to the Ameer, saying "Raja Maun is my father, and your sworn friend, I regard you as my uncle, nay, as my father, then bring me not to shame." This message, it is pretended, softened the Ameer's rage and he stopped the bombardment. Holkar's widow likewise, entreated him to spare the Jeypore state, for it was an old  
According to the

\* The full details of the assassination are given in volume

one, and of the first rank in Hindustan, and the Ameer, reflecting that if it were stormed by his Afghans, "it would be a great calamity," and he should get nothing, broke up the siege in July 1816. Another motive, which the Ameer has not thought it important to specify, was a pending negotiation of the raja with the resident at Delhi to be taken under British protection.

The balance of the money due to the Ameer, for the assassination of the Singee and the Guru at Joudpore, not being discharged by the faction in power, who profited by that transaction, he proceeded into the Joudpore territory, levying tribute in his way. Some money was obtained from Koonwur Chhatur Singh, but the Joudpore court was in a state of distraction. The Ameer was also in much perplexity owing to the insubordination of his own troops and the determined resistance he experienced from the zemindar of Madhoorajpore, who repulsed two storms of his fort. At this crisis, General Donkin advanced into Jeypore, and was followed by General Ochterlony, and the Ameer, it is said, "began to fear that his troops would seize him and deliver him up to the English, for many used to talk, at this time, of the great benefits resulting from accommodation with that nation." Reflecting that there was no quarter from whence he could hope for assistance in his opposition to the British, that the Governor-general had now taken the field and that our armies were advancing from different points; finding that the Peshwa had been defeated, that the Raja of Nagpore had been compelled to submit, and that Holkar and Sindhia were watched, the Ameer yielded to the circumstances and determined to ratify the treaty which had been concluded by his agent at Delhi with Sir C. Metcalfe. He had an interview with Sir D. Ochterlony, the forms of respect observed by whom towards the Ameer are duly recorded, and, after some discussion, about verbal promises not mentioned in the treaty, it was ratified by him: it guaranteed to the Ameer and his heirs, in perpetuity, the places he held under grants from Holkar, on condition that he disbanded his army, abstained from aggressions in any country, relinquished his connexion with the Pindaries and other plunderers, entered into no negotiations without our consent, and delivered up his military equipments. Some force was necessary to induce the Ameer's bands to surrender their guns.

This may be considered the close of the Ameer's political career. His biographer gives a rapid sketch of the subsequent events, the confusion in the Holkar state, the battle of Mahendpore, and the destruction of the Pindaries. "Since this period," it is said, "the life of the Ameer has been passed in cultivating the arts of peace, his days are spent in the enjoyment of domestic happiness, and in the performance of all religious observances, such as listening to the reading and interpretation of the *Koran*, or joining in social and instructive discourse with the learned and pious, who have found in his court an asylum and honoured retreat."

This extraordinary personage died in October 1834, at the age of sixty-six, and was succeeded by his eldest son, as nuwab of Tonk.

## THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

At the rate at which intellect marches, in these days, ■ is impossible to say how soon the whole structure of native society in India may be revolutionized. One thing, however, seems very clear; it cannot last long in its present state; the position which women occupy must be altered, since more enlarged views and a higher degree of information, on the part of the men, will lead to the total abrogation of many of the absurd notions, which have so long obtained amongst Asiatics, regarding the weaker sex. No one can peruse the history of India, study its institutions, or reside in it at the present day, without becoming acquainted with numerous instances of the strange manner in which women are sometimes exalted, and at other times degraded, in a country where they are alternately objects of the highest veneration, and of the deepest contempt; regarded as divinities, and treated like slaves. Virtues of the most transcendent nature are expected, and, what is more surprising, found, amid a race who are reviled in the writings of their lords and masters without limit or decency, to whom both Moslems and Hindoos attribute every weakness and every vice, and who are described to be perfectly incompetent to conduct the commonest affairs of life. Were we to estimate the character of the Asiatic women by the portraits afforded by law-givers and theological writers, we should look upon them as foul blots upon the face of nature. Fortunately, the historian comes in and relates deeds of heroic virtue and high enterprise, which fill us with admiration and astonishment: we see what the soil can produce, and are at no loss to attribute all that is offensive and noxious to the want of proper cultivation.

■ is well known that the rite of suttee was instituted to prevent the murder of husbands by their wives, and inferences have been drawn most unfavourable to women against whom such precautions have been necessary, their previous ill-treatment never being taken into the account. To this day, it is said that, in most native establishments, the men secure themselves, at night, from a well-grounded apprehension that the weak creatures, who have been the victims of their oppression, may avail themselves of any favourable opportunity to destroy the authors of their wrongs. There is, at least, no obtuseness of intellect here; ill-treatment, in these instances, has not, as amongst more uncivilised nations, produced apathy, a slavish and contemptible affection for the despots tyrannizing over the wretched creatures to whom nature has given a smaller portion of physical strength. Nevertheless, it will be seen, in the course of this paper, that, although many high-spirited women endure but impatiently the yoke they are compelled to bear, returning with scorn and hatred the indignities they receive; the greater portion, possessing all the yielding tenderness and enduring affection of the sex, continue to be attached, faithful, and obedient to those who have usurped so unjust a dominion over them.

That there is a great deal of folly and vice in the world, there can be no doubt, and ■ must be very consolatory to lordly man to attribute ■ almost wholly to the weakness of the frail, fair beings, apparently born to ■ his toys and his plagues. In India, at least, we read of nothing but the evil dispositions of the women; they are the originators of all mischief, the causers of all strife; to them are the most criminal propensities imputed, and to their misconduct may all the miseries of life be traced. By what process they have become so thoroughly wicked and abandoned, is not stated. Asiatics affect to disbelieve in the existence of female virtue, trusting rather to bolts and bars,

which they acknowledge to be no better than broken reeds, than to the best guardians of feminine virtue, a principle of integrity and a disdain of falsehood. Yet, although little or no confidence has ever been placed in them, the high and jealous notions regarding their honour, inculcated from their earliest infancy, have inspired both Hindoo and Moslem women, at all times, and at all periods, with resolution to brave death rather than brook dishonour, or survive suspicion. Rome boasts of one Lucretia; India can count hundreds, nay even thousands, who have died, choosing the dagger, the bowl, or the flame, in preference to a life stained by the shadow of a doubt. There are not wanting numerous modern instances to prove that the same motives influence, and the same feelings actuate, the minds of Asiatic females, which prevailed many hundred years ago. Dow's *Annals*, Fergusson's history, and the *Rajasthan* of Colonel Tod, are filled with the noble deeds of women,—deeds which have not always been inspired by the strong stimulant of public *glori*, but have emanated from pure sources; feelings and motives which at this day are as powerful and active as ever. In all barbarous or half-civilized nations, the wives and daughters of the vanquished have always been the victor's prize; and in other Asiatic countries, it is said that women, accustomed to their slavery, willingly submit to a change of masters. A chieftain in India is not esteemed completely conquered, even if he should fall in battle in the vain attempt to resist an invader, until his opponent shall have numbered the women of the *zenana* amongst his willing slaves, a triumph which has seldom been achieved. These proofs of conquest have always been deemed worthy of record, either in the page of history or a stone monument erected in commemoration of so proud an event, but while such chronicles are rare, there is scarcely a family of note in India which cannot produce some testimonial of the determination of the women to sustain the honour of their male relatives at the expense of their own lives. Men, about to engage in a hopeless action, have often commended by putting all the females of their *zenanas* to the sword, the women yielding as a matter of course, and, in other instances, when defeat has unexpectedly ensued, the intelligence of the approach of the conqueror has almost invariably been met by the voluntary sacrifice of the women, rather than submit to pass like household goods from one master to another. In these suicides, there has never been known a dissentient voice; all have cheerfully encountered death, falling in heaps upon the ground; the mother with her daughters, the wives, concubines and slaves, animated by one impulse, and regarding a premature grave as nothing compared to a life of dishonour. Instances are well known, in which the women have killed themselves in order to enable the males of the family to escape from the toils of an enemy. Where a retreat encumbered by females would have been hopeless, they have cleared the way by the only expedient which honour could sanction. Tragedies of this kind have been enacted over and over again; nor are they confined to a bygone age of chivalry. In all the independent states, where despotism still prevails, and British law, precept, and example, have not as yet interposed their salutary influence as a restraint upon the conduct of a people whose virtues are of a barbaric stamp, the women are as ready as ever to destroy themselves, when death appears necessary for the preservation of family honour.

Nor is this feeling confined to the higher classes, or manifested only in provinces beyond the pale of British law. The scrupulous notions entertained upon the subject of feminine delicacy, were manifested, in a very remarkable



degree, a short time ago, at a large European station ■ the Upper Provinces. A khidmutgar, ■ the service of an officer belonging ■ the garrison, murdered his wife by a favourite mode, that of cutting off her head. Contrary to the usual custom, where escape was out of the question, he did not commit suicide. At first, the act was supposed to emanate from genuine brutality ; but ■ soon appeared that the woman was a consenting party. She and her husband were known to have been an attached and happy couple ; but, unfortunately, she had become the witness of some transaction which was to be brought before the Court of Adawlut, and her testimony being necessary to complete the chain of evidence, she was summoned to attend. The women, during their examination at these courts, are compelled to lift up their veils. Hitherto, the khidmutgar, notwithstanding his low estate, had kept his wife behind the *purdâ* ; she had never been seen by male eyes, excepting those belonging to her immediate family ; and, unable to brook her disgrace and his own, he came ■ the resolution of putting her to death. The act was not committed until the morning of the day on which she had been cited to appear, and it was performed openly, apparently without a wish for concealment. The murderer was instantly taken into custody, and British law not recognizing the motives upon which he acted, he was arraigned upon a capital charge, and, being found guilty, suffered the utmost penalty of the crime. This man's fate excited considerable compassion in the breasts of those persons who were acquainted with the inexorable nature of the principles on which he acted ; nor did the plea of his wife's acquiescence create surprise or disbelief, it being well known that numbers, brought up under the idea that their characters would be compromised by the exhibition of their faces to strange men, have preferred death to the forfeiture of reputation. Probably, the husband did not wish to survive, or the excitement of the moment was too strong to admit of a consideration of the safest means of accomplishing his object, which might have been effected without injury to himself by the voluntary suicide of his wife.

A curious instance of the jealous notions respecting female honour, which would have ended quite as fatally had not a protector been at hand, is also of late occurrence. A princess, famed for her beauty, belonging to the imperial family, was in attendance upon an invalid brother, at a lonely country-house on the borders of a neighbouring state. The report of the lady's charms having reached the ears of the monarch of this territory, he determined to take advantage of her unprotected situation to possess himself of so desirable an acquisition to the royal *zenana*. Accordingly, he despatched a troop of armed men for the purpose, who succeeded in carrying the lady off ; but the alarm being given, and a pursuit instantly commenced, she was rescued from their hands before they could reach the capital. Several females of the family accompanied the pursuing party, and the princess would never have quitted the territory alive, had she been left entirely to their tender mercies. Fortunately for her, an opportunity occurred of making her situation known to a British officer, who offered his escort in addition to her own to guard her to some place of safety, apprehensions being entertained that the king would make another attempt to secure his prize. In order to provide against the worst, the lady carried poison about her person, and there can be no doubt that, if she had fallen into the power of her enemy, she would have destroyed herself. Her female relatives and attendants, being of opinion that her reputation must inevitably suffer, in consequence of the late adventure, urged her to secure her family from disgrace by the single means left her, and were only

restrained from laying violent hands upon her themselves, by the presence of the officer, who momentarily expected to be summoned to her assistance by her shrieks. This gentleman, well acquainted with the feelings of the natives, having lived for many years in the closest alliance with them, devised a plan for the prevention of the sacrifice, which he knew would be inevitable, ■ she should attempt to return ■ her father's house. He offered to adopt her as his daughter, an expedient sometimes resorted to in similar instances, where no blame could possibly be attached to the object of persecution. Arrangements having been made for this purpose, he placed her under the protection of his wife, a native lady of rank, and this romantic history ended in her marriage with the son of these true friends to beauty in distress. There can be little doubt that the termination would have been very different but for the exercise of European influence at the scene of action. At an earlier period of society, the sacrifice of life would have been rigorously demanded by relatives, who would not have suffered a female of their family to survive disgrace for a single instant, however involuntarily incurred; and the lady herself, in all probability, owed her existence to the more just view which she had been led to adopt, from an acquaintance with the notions entertained by foreigners upon the subject. The Christian residents in India have not unfortunately achieved any signal triumph over native prejudices; yet a slight relaxation is observable wherever they have been established during a protracted period.

The precocious beauty of the Asiatic women is highly disadvantageous to them, since they become wives and mothers while they are mere children in years, and at an age when European females retain all their attractions, are overlooked and despised as being too old and too contemptible for notice. The period of education must necessarily be extremely short, and there is absolutely no time for the observation and experience so necessary to carry a woman through life. The wives of an Asiatic, it is true, being condemned to a state of servile dependence upon the will of their master, may not seem to require so much self-guidance; but, though it was intended to reduce them to mere machines, the experiment has been found impossible, and there can be no state of society in which sterling sense, and the power of discriminating between good and evil, can be more necessary ■ secure the general happiness, than that which is found in the zenana. The women of India are unquestionably possessed of very superior talents, and these, in consequence of the wretched system which has been pursued, are so frequently misdirected, that it is not at all extraordinary that crime and misery should be the result. Yet the diligent observer will be surprised to find how comparatively seldom the ignorance and idleness, to which clever and active-minded women are condemned, produce the serious mischief which seems to be the natural consequence. Scenes of disorder and confusion, feuds, scandal, and continual outbreaks, appear to be inevitable, and to a certain extent they must necessarily prevail. The excessive seclusion to which a very large portion of the ladies of India are devoted, must, as a matter of course, occasion the most intellectual to exhaust all their passions and energies upon a few objects; hence, it may easily be supposed, that many zenanas are any thing but abodes of peace. With some persons, excitement is necessary for existence, and that in which ill-regulated minds delight, can scarcely fail to involve their dependants in misery.

Although the old scriptural customs still exist in India, and many women of distinction may be seen, like Rebecca, drawing water from the wells, those who inhabit large cities are frequently devoted to the most profound seclusion,

being literally confined within four walls. ■ is not often that the apartments destined for the women command even a distant view of the country; they are usually built round three sides of a small quadrangle, the fourth consisting of the dwelling-house, inhabited by the men, the outer walls, either to the street or to the road, being a perfect blank. To the palaces of nobles and great men extensive gardens are attached; but many of the wealthy classes are obliged to be content with a small *parterre*, or a fountain in the centre of the courtyard. Verandahs or corridors are stretched round this court, from which doorways furnished with thick curtains, denominated *pudaks*, lead ■ the interior apartments. These chambers are very scantily furnished, the most elegant are matted and covered also with setringees, or other carpets of more costly fabric. The beds, or charpoy, are extremely simple, consisting merely of a frame of wood, either carved or of plain bamboo, laced together with broad tape in lieu of sackings, this is very elastic, and in so warm a climate is more agreeable than a mattress. Sometimes the charpoy is of a more magnificent description, formed of solid silver, or of wood covered with thin plates of gold, or painted to resemble enamel. A few small thin pillows, a calico sheet, and muslin coverlet for the hot weather, and a quilt of double silk wadded with cotton for the cold season, complete the furniture, mosquito-curtains being rarely adopted by natives. The seat of honour consists of a musnud, or ottoman, cushioned with some rich material, and placed upon a carpet of a different and more costly fabric than that which covers the remainder of the apartment. A *paan* box of silver, a *chillum chee* (wash-hand basin), *lotas* (drinking jugs) of the same metal, and a set of large silver dishes, or trays, usually form the principal portion of the chattels: there may be a small looking-glass in a silver frame, but many ladies are obliged to be content with the diminutive mirrors which they wear in the shape of a thumb-ring. Large chests, raised a little from the floor, secured by clamps of silver, iron, or brass, are indispensable for the preservation of the wardrobe which in some families is of a very extensive nature, and consists of the most costly articles, for, though denied the enjoyment of liberty, no Asiatic woman will submit to the abrogation of those expenses which she deems her right. Silver-handled showries, and punkahs mounted upon silver handles, with pipes, and the apparatus for smoking, are amongst the ornamental appendages of the zenana; but the catalogue will appear to be very scanty compared to the number of articles considered to be essential to the dressing rooms and boudoirs of European ladies. Although the toilette is a very elaborate affair, its business is carried on with fewer means and appliances than it would seem to require. The bath consists merely of water poured over the shoulders from common earthen jars, and the place of scented soaps, almond paste, &c. is inadequately supplied by pea-flour, which, though well-adapted to the purpose, would be more agreeable if mixed up with some perfume, it having a faint unpleasant smell. Oils and essences there are in great number, but they are generally coarse, and the bottles containing them are of a very shabby description, exceedingly unlike those from which our belles derive the ambrosial scents wafted from their clustering curls. Though Indian ladies do spend a considerable portion of their time in the adornment and beautifying of their persons, it is not a business which takes place every day. An elaborate process of bathing and dressing the hair, which is parted over the forehead, combed smooth on either side, and planted to its entire length, will last for a whole week; the inner garments are not changed during this interval, and as the natives of India do not entirely undress at night, merely removing the upper and more cumbersome portion of their dra-

pery, there ■ very little time consumed in robing or disrobing. The ladies content themselves by exchanging the embroidered tunic, or richly-brocaded veil, which they have worn during the day, for one of muslin, or a common shawl, which, enveloping them from head to foot, forms a security against the stings of insects.

It will be seen by this account, that the pleasing cares of the toilette do not occupy so much of the time of an Indian fine Lady, as she may be supposed ■ be able to spare to them; some other expedient must be found, and smoking forms the grand resource. The pipe, together with chewing paan, eating sweetmeats, and gossiping, is made to answer the purpose pretty well. Some there are who are exceedingly expert in needle-work, and employ themselves very industriously in the various arts of embroidery, many high-born Mohammedan ladies especially, whose finances are circumscribed, turning their talents to profitable account. Other accomplishments are exceedingly rare few know how ■ read and write, and though music is occasionally cultivated, and a proficiency in playing on the lute confers some degree of distinction, it ■ by no means considered an essential, or even desirable, part of education. The love of flowers is a natural female taste, and the women of Hindostan manifest it upon all occasions, the white blossoms of the jessamine form a favourite ornament for their hair, and they are expert in the construction of chaplets and garlands. When there is an access from the zenana to a garden, the enjoyment of its inhabitants are materially increased; but many women have no opportunity whatsoever of seeing how flowers grow, except from the few which they manage to rear in pots and tubs. They find it difficult to form an idea of large bodies of water, their experience being confined to the jars in the bathing-rooms, and their ignorance extends to the most common objects of nature. Even should they be permitted to go abroad, they see nothing, their *palkies* and bullock-carriages being so completely enclosed with thick curtains, that the wonder is how they manage to breathe. Occasionally, a single prop-hole will display an eye, but this is not a common indulgence, and women who live ■ towns, and only traverse a street from one neighbour's house to another, cannot acquire the slightest knowledge of the country. Finales of inquisitive minds, unless they have the good sense to apply themselves solely to the knowledge of things within their reach, are constantly tormenting the better-informed with questions of the most puerile nature. They manage, however, to become acquainted with every sort of worldly affairs, and to interfere in the concerns of their neighbours: no political intrigue, or cabal of any kind, can be carried on without their participation; and they are so well-versed in all the elegancies and refinements of the best society, as to be able immediately to detect any departure from them. The sex in India, as well as in other places, have ingeniously discovered ways and means, by which their talents may be employed, and that influence extended, which women in all conditions of life will contrive to exert, either for good or for evil. Unfortunately, it ■ not always the most amiable, or the best-disposed, who obtain the mastery, the wisest of mankind often submitting to be governed by women of the worst temper and the weakest intellects. In India, great ignorance and great acuteness are often united in the same person, and those whom an enlarged and liberal system of education would have rendered worthy of the highest esteem and admiration, become nothing more than curious examples of the manner in which the most enviable qualities may be perverted. A large number of women is considered to add to the dignity and consequence of the household, and when we consider the heterogeneous materials of which this female com-

munity ■ composed, the ladies of different ranks and degrees, who often see themselves neglected for their servants and slaves, it is wonderful how the whole can be managed without continual discord and rebellion. Quarrelling must, in too many instances, be the resource against *enmity*, and though a great portion of authority is always vested in the hands of one person, the difficulty of maintaining peace cannot fail to be very great.

The Hindoos, as well as the Moslems, seem to admit that there can only be one lawful wife, who is nearly always chosen from the husband's peculiar caste, and ■ considered the principal and superior of their houses. But this rule is not universal; many of the Rajpoot and other tribes take wives from inferior castes, and destroy all the female offspring of the union: others, not guilty of this barbarity, will espouse as many women as they can afford to maintain in the splendour suited to their rank, and, although the same ceremonies are not gone through as upon the first marriage, the strongest-minded, cleverest, or most cunning, will gain the ascendancy, and be enabled to tyrannise over the other women. When the first wife does not bring children, it is esteemed lawful to take a second; but there are some wise men who, perceiving the evils resulting from polygamy, are content to go childless to their graves, rather than disturb the harmony of their households by admitting a plurality of wives. It sometimes happens that so strong an attachment is formed by the husband to his first choice, that he does not desire to take a second, and perhaps only consents to it at the urgent solicitation of his wife, who desires to retire upon the pension of her rank, while other women, who have flattered themselves that they shall always exclusively retain the affections of their husbands, have, upon the disappointment of this hope, either murdered their rivals, or committed suicide.

The affairs of the zenana are sometimes managed by the wife, and sometimes by the mother of the master of the family, who, notwithstanding his boasted pre-eminence, is often nothing more than a mere cipher, the puppet of those whom he affects ■ despise. The ladies of the family usually exercise almost entire authority over the marriages of the young people belonging to it, as they can always contrive to break off any negotiation which may be displeasing to them. The dull monotony of their lives leads them to multiply the details, and insist upon the observance of a system of etiquette, which would be in the highest degree irksome and disagreeable to persons possessing a greater number of mental resources. Nothing can be more wearisome than a recapitulation of the ceremonies which take place both at Hindoo and Mohammedan marriages, and it seems surprising that all the parties concerned do not die of fatigue long before they can be completed; but, in the absence of other methods of obtaining amusement, and other sources of interest, events of this description are looked forward to with the utmost delight. The *zenanas* of both houses, that of the bridegroom and the bride, are the chief scenes in which the wedding pageants are exhibited, and if the youth upon his first introduction should fail to conciliate the lady and her companions, there will not be much chance for the enjoyment of connubial happiness.

As it has been before remarked, notwithstanding the pains which Asiatics take to enslave and immure their women, they themselves have been obliged to acknowledge that the means are inadequate to the end; at last, they are compelled to trust in the existence of a virtuous principle for the security of the honour placed in the keeping of its best guardian. Women cannot be prevented from visiting each other; it would seem too great a hardship to deprive them of the solace of female society. Upon these occasions, the scrupulous

delicacy due to the guest, demands that the male portion of the family should be rigidly secluded from the zenana: a pair of slippers, placed at the entrance of the sacred apartments, acts as a talisman; no unprivileged person dare enter, and as the visit is sometimes protracted during several days, the ladies must be left entirely at their own discretion, for, should they desire to admit a lover, there would be very little difficulty in adding him to the party. There is not much accommodation wanted for the reception of guests, in a country in which the company are content to sleep on mats spread on the floor, and where at a banquet a dozen or two will not scruple to eat with their fingers out of the same dish. Upon these occasions, the quadrangle or court-yard is formed into a reception-hall, by means of an awning runed over the whole. Nothing, however, can appear more ill-adapted to the climate of India than the style of the buildings, which for the most part are not calculated to keep out the heat, the wind, or the rain, and where, in many instances, a multitude of women are huddled together in a very narrow space.

In addition to the opportunities afforded by visits, going to the bath, or to the temple, the peculiar costume, adopted by Asiatic females, offers many facilities to those who desire to wander beyond their prison walls. When covered from head to foot by the thick coarse veil worn by the lower orders, ■ would be impossible to distinguish a lady from the wife of the meanest artisan, and, thus disguised, nothing is more easy than to walk unquestioned through the open streets. Although the crowd is chiefly composed of men, numbers of respectable women being compelled to go abroad upon their own or their husband's affairs, their appearance does not excite remark, nor are they subject to insult from men, who are well aware of the penalty which they would pay upon any attempt to remove the shrouding veil. These privileges are triumphantly brought forward by native and other writers, in their anxiety to prove that Asiatic women enjoy, if possible, a greater degree of liberty than falls to the lot of those who live amongst a less jealous community; but such liberty can only be valuable to women who desire to make an ill-use of it, and cannot compensate for the denial of the just right of exercising their own judgment. That many, the majority perhaps, are satisfied with their condition, ■ a truth which cannot be disputed, but it by no means follows that either they themselves, or their male relatives, are the happier, certainly not the better, in a moral point of view, for their slavish submission to the will of their masters. It is only necessary to describe the *beau idéal* of female excellence, which Asiatic gentlemen have formed, to shew the monstrous vice which the acquiescence of the women in such a model would tend to foster. According to the prevailing notion, a truly amiable woman is one, who will not only live in peace and quiet with all the wives and mistresses whom her husband may choose to introduce into the zenana, but condescend to court his favour by facilitating their entrance; she must be utterly without jealousy, pride, or self-respect, and remain content with the modicum of affliction which may chance to fall to her lot, while enduring a series of trials which would serve ■ prove the story of Griselda to be no fable. Like her, perhaps, she must submit to the murder of her children, the female portion of them at least. In every Mohammedan family, the birth of an infant of the weaker sex is considered a misfortune, the gloom that prevails in the household forms a certain indication that the hopes of the parents have been disappointed; none scruple to say that ■ is more honourable to have sons than daughters, and, although their religion will not sanction their putting the unhappy creatures to death, they allow the females to run all the chances of neglect. Hindoos are

far less scrupulous; many tribes and castes make it a practice to kill all the female infants born in their families. They have rather a circumlocutory mode of stating the fact, only admitting at first, when the question is put to them, that they do not rear daughters, and confessing, when hard pressed, that they are either drowned in a vessel of milk, or soothed to their eternal sleep by a dose of laudanum. Women, in India, being taught to excuse any fault they may commit, on the plea of their natural inferiority, is not so difficult as we might suppose, to induce them to consent to the rooting up of an unprofitable weed, by the destruction of their infant daughters. The mother's hand may be spared the task, but the office is delegated to a female; and thus the sum of degradation is completed. The great extent to which this frightful practice is carried on throughout India would surprise those who are unacquainted with the official documents concerning it, collected by gentlemen who, aided by government, have endeavoured to procure its abolition. The success attendant upon their most active exertions has not been very great, nor can there be much chance of a more satisfactory result, until women shall be raised in the scale of society, and considered to be of some weight and importance to the community at large. Whatever may be the case in more enlightened countries, the example set in India can afford little encouragement for women to admit the assumed superiority of the lordly sex, since their submission to this dogma has entailed upon them the necessity of administering to their husband's vices, and of murdering their own children.

Even-handed justice, however, does not permit the men to reap the full benefit of a system which seemed to promise so fairly, since, in spite of the abject nature of their dependence, in no country women possess the same power of annoying their husbands. While divorces are permitted, both on account of the wife's infidelity or the alleged incompatibility of her temper, they are fettered by so many restrictions, and usually encumbered by so large a dowry, that it is not easy to obtain the remedy they offer; and though there may be more summary methods of getting rid of a disagreeable burthen, they cannot in all cases be resorted to with impunity. In fact, nothing can be more anomalous than the present condition of the women of India, and nothing seems to have so completely puzzled those writers who have attempted to describe it from the information conveyed in the works of others. The respect which they occasionally receive, and the chivalric sentiments continually avowed for them, are at variance with the equally continual disparagement, and the contemptuous treatment, to which long habit has induced them to submit. It is only on the wedding-day that a wife is permitted to eat with her husband; on all subsequent occasions, she must be content with the remnants of his meal. In the event of her becoming a widow, she is expected to pass months, nay even years, in abstinence and mourning, it being thought disreputable, even to Moslem women, to marry again, while the husband usually espouses another a few days after his wife's death. But, in order perhaps to balance the account, a native of India possesses little control over the expenditure of the ladies, or at least the principal lady of his household. The women indemnify themselves for the absence of other indulgences by the ornaments of their persons; their accumulation of jewels, shawls, and other costly articles of apparel, is immense, for they have artfully contrived to render the husband's respectability dependant upon the splendour with which he decorates his wives and their attendants. It is impossible, indeed, not to admire the ingenuity with which the women have baffled every attempt to reduce them to nonentities, though it must be a subject of regret to see the energies of their minds so lamentably perverted.

The condition of women varies in different parts of India : the restrictions imposed upon those belonging to the Hindoo tribes being less severe in provinces removed from Mahomedan rule and example. In the Mahratta country, and amongst the Rajpoot states, they appear to be more highly considered ; but the advantage of this elevation is very questionable, since it serves only for a pretext to take their lives whenever the sacrifice seems expedient. Some writers have ventured to excuse the infanticide practised by the sentimental Rajpoot, upon the plea of its being less cruel than the custom common in papal states, of immuring daughters in a convent ; and others have attempted to prove that, although the restraints imposed upon women are unnecessary and sometimes injurious, they enjoy all the respect, freedom, and happiness to which they have a right to aspire.

The Moslem code appears, at first, to be more strict than that of the Hindoo, and certainly the notions entertained by the disciples of the prophet on the subject are not very complimentary to the fair sex. Nevertheless, women appear to be better treated, and to be objects of higher consideration, in many Mahomedan families than amongst the idolatrous portion of the community. In the houses of some of the princes and great men, the females are allowed to be present during the celebration of feasts and festivals, being merely separated from the male guests by a latticed screen, through which they can see all that is going forward, without any risk of exposure to public gaze. On many of these occasions, it is said, the young unmarried of the family have bestowed their hearts upon cavaliers whom they have singled out of the assembly on account of some peculiar personal grace. This departure from the general rule has not always been attended with unfortunate results, the damsel having obtained the object of her choice, and living, in the language of the story-book, very happily all the rest of her days. The widows of Mahomedans are assuredly better off than those of the Hindoos, and the prophet himself, by the respect and esteem which he manifested for his daughter Fatima, gave an assurance to his followers, that he at least did not entertain a contemptible opinion of the sex.

## AN EPITAPH.

IN THE MANSION OF THE ANTHONY.

The dust of Timea sleeps below ;  
The eve before her wedding-day,  
To the dark chambers of the grave  
Death led the gentle girl away.

Tread lightly, stranger, then, and shed  
The tender offering of a tear ;  
With her our summer's beauty fled—  
The gladness of our hour lies here !



## MR. MOORCROFT'S JOURNEY TO BALKH AND BOKHARA.

JOURNAL OF GHOLAUM HYDER KHAN, EDITED, WITH NOTES, BY MAJOR HEARSEY.

(Continued from p. 182.)

MR. MOORCROFT resided altogether eleven months in Cashmere, living in this place. During this sojourn, he had made up forty pairs of very fine shawls, and several other things of great value, waistcoat-pieces, ailwauns, and ruzzaees (or coverlids), in all costing about Rs. 50,000 of the Cashmere currency, which is about ten annas per rupee: this base coin is current in Cashmere only. Of these shawls, the very best were sent to Delhi, to be forwarded as a present to the King of England and to his ministers; one package was sent down to Mr. Palmer, and a few to Mr. W. Fraser and other of his friends: he only took two packages of shawls with him to Bokhara for sale. Amongst other curious things, he had a musical instrument made up, called a *sungtoor*, consisting of nearly 150 iron wires, stretched across a board, about two feet six inches long, and eighteen inches broad; this was played upon by striking the wires with two curved sticks, and produced many beautiful tunes. The silversmiths in Cashmere are also excellent workmen. Mr. Moorcroft had two sets of silver horse-trappings made up; one set he sent to England, and the other to Calcutta; they weighed Rs. 300; he paid the workmen at the rate of three annas per diem.

The buying shawls is conducted thus: there are a set of dullois, called *mookseems* (brokers), who get an allowance of one anna per rupee. These men search the looms for, and bring to you, the finest shawls, without border or edge, coloured or white; when you have approved of them, and it has been priced, the borders and edgings are also brought for approval, and the price settled; they then take it to the shawl-darners, called *ruffogurs*, whose business is to join them to the sheet; when this is finished, the *mookseems* stretch them, put them into a press, cover them with coloured paper, which serves as a contrast to set off the colours, and bring them in that state, taking the price. It takes one year to complete a first-rate good pair of shawls, and generally four men are at work at one time upon a border. As the mode they manufacture this beautiful article may be interesting and instructive, Gholaum Hyder Khan was very attentive to it, and thus describes the whole operation. After the wool has been picked by the hand, and the best kinds extracted, a quantity of very fine rice-flour is put upon it, and it is beaten gently with a stick, until the grease and dirt of the wool is extracted by the rice-flour. After this, it is carded many times by the hand, and then spun very fine, with a common distaff, the same as is used in India. To the finest and largest pair of shawls for the body, or pair of sheets, it takes  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of this thread, and the borders and edging require about 1 lb. more. If the shawl is to be coloured, as soon as the body is completed, it is sent to the dyers; the edging and borders are put on afterwards. The highest-priced shawls are made by particular order, and the highest then on the looms at Cashmere was valued at Rs. 2,500, equivalent to 1,562½ Calcutta rupees. The common shawls, made from the secondary kind of wool, cost from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 700 the pair, or from 625 Calcutta rupees to 500, and Rs. 432. The third and indifferent kind of wool is wove into shawls valuing from Rs. 300 to Rs. 80, Cashmere, per pair, or Calcutta Rs. 187½ to Rs. 50. The best shawl square handkerchiefs (and the demand for them is only from Hindoostan), sewered, are valued from Rs. 250 to Rs. 150, or Calcutta coin, Rs. 156½ to Rs. 93½. The second kind goes down

as gradually, and the third or indifferent wool progressively less. In Cashmere, the patterns are different for every nation; the Russians give the highest prices, the Persian next, the Turks, and last the Indians. Gholaum Hyder Khan thinks the patterns he saw for Turkey, Russia, and Persia, much prettier than those for India.

The weavers have about 20,000 looms daily at work; next are the dyers, who have above 2,000 shops; these people get the greatest part of their best fixed dyes from Russia, and all the other drugs from India. The number of washermen's shops amount to above 2,000, who are daily employed washing and bleaching the shawls; they mostly use the nut called *rheeta* (or soap-nut); they also use a kind of wood or root, which is white. They pound it, and steep it in water, in which they wash the shawls. No soap is used, as it turns the white into a yellowish tinge, and injures all the colours. They wash the shawls in large earthen vessels, and steam them to make them white.

The duty levied by the Seekhs on shawls is about fifteen per cent. upon prime value; the custom-house is called *jaggauttee*. The shawls are brought as soon as finished by their makers, and are appraised, and then receive a stamp upon them, with Rajah Runjeet Sing's name, and pay the duty; the owner then is at liberty to sell them to whomsoever he pleases, putting the price of the customs paid upon the appraised value. The whole of the transactions in the manufacture and purchase of shawls are conducted in the old rupee, valued at only ten annas of Hindoostan; this rupee is minted at Cashmere, and has the emperor of Delhi's name on it; the collections and customs are paid in another rupee, lately minted, called *Kurree naghee*, which has less alloy in it, and is worth twelve annas; on one side is written, in Persian, "*Siri akhali jee*," and on the other side, "*Kurree Sing*;" it weighs equal to the Hindoostanee rupee. The troops are paid in a third kind of rupee, called *sannuck shaher*, which passes current as sixteen annas in the whole of Rajah Runjeet Sing's country, but has above 1½ annas of alloy in it, and only passes for 1½ annas at Delhi.

The whole of the present revenues of Cashmere, as collected by the Seekhs, is now thirty-six lacs of rupees per annum, of which the land-rent, grain, and saffron, give only twelve lacs; and twenty-four lacs are collected from the duties on shawls and merchandize: this is equal to about twenty-seven lacs of Indian money. The soil is very rich and fertile, and not one-eighteenth part of the arable land is brought into cultivation: if properly ruled, and protection given to the cultivators, the land-rent would alone yield fifty lacs per annum.

They have two crops annually; in the first crop, they have the finest kinds of rice, maize, millet, oord, moonge, cotton, and lobceah; in the second crop, wheat, barley, peas, beans, kablee, chineh, mumsoor, linseed, mustard, castor-oil, till (or sesame), and poppies, from which they extract very fine opium; saffron, safflower, tobacco, awa jow, mundaowah, somah, and buckwheat.

Of vegetables, they have savoy and kurram kullah cabbages, turnips, carrots, radishes, beet-root, meytee ká sang, butwa, cucumbers, kuckery, cheechunda, kurrailah, spinach, gooseah, shukur kund, and many kinds of beans and runners, aniseed, cummin seed, red chillies, onions, garlic, pumpkins, kud-doo, and gourds. Of fruits, they have three kinds of fine grapes, pomegranates, three kinds of apples, one kind of pear, aloochas (a green-gage), apricots, almonds, peaches, quinces, walnuts, lemons, melons, &c. Thousands of beautiful flowers of all descriptions are in their gardens, which are laid out in straight walks, like those in Hindoostan.

In February, it snowed five or six times, with intervals of sunshine; the waters were frozen, and the wind high and cold when not freezing. The spring ■ ushered in, ■ all its glories, in April, and this season is given up to pleasure. The inhabitants feast each other, and make parties to visit the different gardens beyond the lakes, where the fruit trees are all covered with blossoms. This is the time for festivity, and every one who can afford it enjoys himself, giving nautches of dancing-women. There are 2,000 or 3,000 small boats, on which they go about to the different gardens; these are worked with paddles; the boatmen are called *kanjecs*; they take about a rupee per diem, as hire for a boat of eight paddles. Nothing but music and song resounds over the waters; such effect has the return of spring on the inhabitants. The best dancing and singing sets of Moosulmaunee women are hired for the day, for about eight Cashmeree rupees; and they have an allowance of two or three rupees for tea and victuals; they sing Punjaubees, Cashmeree, Persian, and Hindoostannee songs, have remarkable fine voices, and beautiful tunes; they have, to each set, a *dhokee*, or drum, four *kumanchas* (a sort of fiddle made up of a gourd and a long arm, with strings of cat-gut above, and fine brass wires below them; the bow is made of horse-hair), and a pair of little bells, called *munjeera*. The women in general are handsome, well-made, and beautiful complexions; they wear *chooree-dar* trousers, *peishwanz*, *koorta ungerah*, and a kind of turban, or *kusobah*, of silk, on their heads, and *deputahs* over all; they wear the same kind of golden ornaments as the women of India, excepting the *nush*, or nose-ring; in lieu, they wear a little kind of round button, on one side of the nostril, with four pearls in it, and some of them have *bolaks* in their noses; they wear a kind of ornamented slipper on their feet. As they are the property of the musicians, who are married to them, they are let out for the night; some of them are slave girls; altogether, they are a far more accomplished and beautiful race than the dancing-women of India.

The Cashmerees, the men, are noted all over India for their address, treachery, deceit, cunning, lying, and every other malpractice; they are very litigious and quarrelsome, but it seldom proceeds to blows with them; they are very mischievous, spreading hundreds of false reports every day; are in general great cowards, and have no dependence on each other. There is a bridge in the middle of the city, called *Zemah-kuddle*, on which is a small bazar; this is their famous lounge, and the focus for all the reports and news that are daily spread. They have no public schools or colleges; there may be about one hundred musjeeds, mostly made of wood; some of them are of brick and mortar walls. The Seeks have prohibited their assembling to pray in them, lest they should cause a disturbance and rebellion.

The city of Cashmere, from Chutta-bal to Sheirgurh (a small fort with four square bastions of brick and mud, in which ■ a bazar and garrison of Seak infantry, of about 1,000 men and two small guns), is about four miles long, with a river, Islamabad, running through its centre, which ■ about eighty yards broad, and about fourteen or sixteen feet deep; plenty of fish ■ it. There are five or six bridges over this river; their names are Saffa-kuddle, Hubba-kuddle, Futeb-kuddle, Zeimah-kuddle, and two others; the two last-mentioned ones have bazars upon them; the piers of those bridges are built of brick and mortar, and are covered from pier to pier by large timbers squared, mostly firs. At the highest floods, the water rises to within two or three yards of those cross timbers. The bridges are about sixteen feet broad, and the bazars on them are made of wood; the houses in the city, the lower parts,

are mostly made of brick and mortar. Most of the houses on the banks of the river have a foundation of stone, and the floods rise up about six feet at the spring melting of the snows.

The wealthy Moosulman Cashmeres begin the day, after prayers, with salted tea and leavened bread they get from the bakers' shops, about eight o'clock, for breakfast; and in the evening, about seven or eight p.m., they dine on rice, meat, turnips, vegetable curries; they seldom dine together, and their women and children separately; they then smoke their *jijura* or hookas; about nine or ten they go to sleep. They had no bedsteads, until the Soeks introduced them, and even now they are not common: the inside of the houses of the wealthy are clean, and each room has a fire-place, and mats, satringtons, or woollen carpets, spread on the floor; they have privies to their houses, but all the excrements fall into the streets, which are shockingly filthy and noisome; they have scavengers, who are called Moossullees, not a distinct caste, as in India, but who feed out of, and drink from, the same vessels as the Moosulmans. The poorer people live mostly on vegetables; they, over-night, boil their rice, which they eat cold in the morning, with some vegetables made into a currie; they eat another meal of the same kind at night, and seldom touch meat but upon festivals, or when they make parties of pleasure. Those who can afford it, drink wine made from grapes; it is made by kullals or kulwars; it is white, and looks like spirits; four bottles-full could be purchased for one Cashmiree rupee. The Soeks drink great quantities of it. There are many confectioners' shops; they sell sweetmeats about four times as dear as in India, as all their sugars and sweets come from the Punjab. In the cold weather, the affluent wear three or more *kourtahs*, one over the other, made of a kind of woollen cloth, of their own manufacture, called *puttoas*, and some of them furs. The poor, who have but one suit, suffer much from the cold. They manufacture arms, such as pistols, carbines, muskets, blunderbusses, besides matchlocks and swords; the workmen are apt and good, and with little instruction would excel.

The carpenters use the same tools as those of India, and work very fast, cheap, and well; they are famous for their carving and cutting out flowers and trellis-work in planks; they all work sitting, like the men of Hindoostan. They get from two annas to six annas per diem as hire. There are plenty of masons, stone-cutters, and bricklayers. The wheat for daily consumption is ground into flour by water-mills. The rice is husked in wooden mortars by the hand; the oils are extracted by a simple mill, such as is used in Hindoostan.

The district producing saffron is called Shahabad; it is three days' journey to the south; about 3,000 or 4,000 *kutchas* beeghas of  $\square$  are cultivated yearly, and the produce entirely taken by the Soeks, who give allowances of grain and food to the cultivators, and a small portion or share is sometimes given to them. Most of the saffron produced in Cashmere proceeds to Hindoostan; it sells at Cashmere for about Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per seer of Delhi weight; it is generally kept in new earthen pots, with the mouths well luted down.

The kind of horses produced in Cashmere are mere galloways and hill ponies; the former sell from thirty to sixty rupees a-piece, and the latter from twenty to forty rupees. Bullocks and cows are valued about Rs. 10 each, asses from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, sheep from Rs. 2 to Rs. 11, goats the same price, two kids or lambs for the rupee; fowls are plentiful in the adjacent villages, and sell eight for the rupee; there are ducks and geese, the latter are sold two for the rupee, and three ducks for the rupee; geese averaged 2½ seers per

rupees, and oil seven or eight seers. The chunams (or tanners) tan the hides very badly, and there is no good leather to be procured; they have glass-blowers, who make bottles for rose-water; they make very fine otto of roses, and several other essences.

There is a kotewaul, who is by caste a Seek, and a very large establishment of chokeydars or watchmen; each ward or street pays its own watchmen. The kotewaul is also the magistrate; but there is little justice and much bribery. The Seeks will not permit any Moosulman to kill a bullock or a cow; the punishment is death by hanging. Robbery is punished by cutting off the hand; but robberies are very frequent. The Seeks keep up the system of espionage, so as to get information of whatever occurs in every house.

The whole of the military establishment kept up in Cashmere by the Seeks amounts to 4,000 men, of which number about 1,000 are horsemen; the foot are armed with matchlocks and swords. Formerly, the Patans had a force of from 16,000 to 20,000 men, and the revenue of Cashmere used to be spent in it. The people complain that their wealth is now draining fast into Runjeet's treasury: this must soon cause a revolution. The Cashmerians are numerous, and only want some leader to throw off the Seek yoke; and as the Moosulman population is very great, this must take place very soon.

Grain is good and very cheap; coarse rice, called *unjunna*, 30 seers per rupee; *banamuffee*, or the finest kind of rice, 16 seers; white wheat, called *deoad-khannee*, 26 seers; all the vetches or dolls, 16 seers; moonga, 12 seers. Sheep are daily slaughtered in the bazars; the mutton is fat and sweet, and sells for 12 seers per rupee. All articles of food are very cheap and plentiful, and the climate is delightful.

The diseases most common are fevers to all new-comers, and amongst the natives the venereal is very prevalent; and they do not appear to have either hospitals or any good hakeems or surgeons. Almost every morning after Mr. Moorcroft's arrival, hundreds of people came for medicine, and as it was impossible to give them all European medicine, Mr. Guthrie gave them pills composed of the *croton tiglium*, or *jumal gotah*; of this, thousands were daily made, and distributed *gratis*. Mr. Moorcroft performed with great success two or three delicate surgical operations, and this raised the opinion of the skill of the Europeans in the estimation of the inhabitants.

Mr. Moorcroft went to three or four parties of pleasure given by the viceroy, Motee Ram Deewan, to the gardens beyond the lakes; most of the trips were performed by water, in those little boats; he had dinner dressed for him, consisting of pillaux and kubabs; and separate sets of dancing-women allotted him for his entertainment.

During his sojourn here, in the winter, the same military mania entered into Mr. Moorcroft's head, to exercise his small guard; and to make it look more respectable, he made all his servants, among whom were several new hands, Cashmeres, join with muskets; and he also formed a mounted guard on horseback; Mr. Trebeck amused himself in making them go through the cavalry evolutions; this used to take place twice a week, and as they had no space of plain ground near them, they used to exercise in the square of the Eede-gah. Thousands of spectators used to assemble, and thousands of reports were spread about, to the great annoyance of Motee Ram, who requested once Mr. Moorcroft would leave off this military parade. Meer Isut Oollah likewise requested of him not to evince these warlike symptoms, as he would be spread far and near, and hurt his progress hereafter, as these Cashmeres would circulate unfavourable reports, which might be detrimental, and cause

his being sent back. Whether it was with the view of gaining respect in the eyes of the Cashmerees, or of his evincing his capability to defend himself, he still continued this military parade. It certainly kept his men in health, and prevented their frequenting the houses of the natives, or entering into quarrels with them. He had a serious dispute one day with some Seek fanatics, called Akhaleen, and was obliged to shed blood in self-defence.

Cashmere produces iron of a good quality, some lead and copper; and there is no doubt but that the mountains to the north-east produce gold and silver; but as the genius of the population is directed towards a more lucrative and beneficial manufacture, they are not led to any speculations, but follow the professions of their forefathers.

The population of the city is more than two-thirds Moosulman, and the other third are Hindoos, of the Brahmin, Chutree, and Banyah castes; the Hindoo pundits are reputed very learned in astronomy. The weavers alone, themselves, manufacture annually to the amount of 40,000 pairs of shawls, and most of this is for foreign consumption: the only circumstance that appears astonishing is, their want of foresight in not establishing colonies to breed the shawl-wool goat, which would thrive admirably in the snowy mountains to their north-east.

Cashmere is divided into twenty pergunnahs, and has twenty collectors, or *tuhildars*, and ten *thannehs*, or military guards, and about 400 inhabited villages; but there are a vast number deserted. *Islamabad* is the next city of consequence: there are others, but smaller ones than *Islamabad*. The villages in general are farmed to Hindoos, mostly pundits, who make the cultivators of the soil, called *ryots*, pay them half of the produce of the ground, as share, and one quarter as expenses incurred in the collections or *swaree*, the cultivator getting very little for his trouble and labour. The Seeks farm out the coining of the copper coin called *pice*; in some years this currency undergoes three or four changes, and is a profit to the Seek chief. The Cashmere *pice* are of bad copper; but the *hurree singhee* are of better metal. The Cashmere *rupee*, of 10 annas, is exchanged into 32 *pice*; the *hurree singhee* *rupee* into 48 *pice*, and the *nanuck shahoe* into 52 *pice*. Cowries pass current, 112 for a copper *pice*. Thus, in their accounts, 25 *gundahs*, of 4 cowries each, make 1 *pice*; 7 *gundahs* make 1 *kusceerah*; 7 *kusceeruks* 1 *pice*. Gold is not in currency, but *tilla*s, gold *mohurs* and *bootkees* (a gold coin brought by the Russians) are procurable. The *tilla* of gold is equal to Rs. 6½ of the best Indian silver coin, called *Mahomed shahoe*; the *bootkee*, Rs. 4½; and the *Mahomed shahoe* gold *mohur* is exchanged for Rs. 16. 2 *as.* of *Mahomed shahoe* *rupees*.

There are many wealthy bankers in Cashmere; they can give *hoondies*, or notes, which are saleable as far as Bokhara; and *hoondies* on Lahore, Amritsir, Delhi, and other places.

There are many ignorant quack Moosulman doctors, or physicians, but no surgeons; one of the best, named *Unvur Joo*, is in service with *Rajah Runjeet Sing*. The Hindoo doctors, called *bazeeds*, are mostly pundits. Education is on a better footing, and more universal in Cashmere than in India, and it is perhaps from this general superior knowledge, that the Hindoostanees give so bad a character to the Cashmerians.

The Hindoos have many temples, and the same deities of the Hindoostanee mythology. The Hindoos have got possession just now of a place called by the Moosulmans *Takht-i-Soliman*, in which are many byragens, or gossains; this is upon a hill, below which is a tank, called *Gungree-but*; it is like a

large bastion, built of burnt bricks, and most probably was a Hindoo worshipping place before Cashmere was conquered by the Moorsulmans.

Music and singing are the universal amusements of the middling classes, they play also with cards, which are round, and have eight different suits in them, they are also fond of gambling with Guinea-fowl eggs, which they strike and attempt to break with knuckle-bones. Chess is also a favourite game with the higher classes.

Cashmere produces all the animals and birds common to Hindoostan. Snakes are common, but not venomous, they make small floating islands on the lakes, on which they cultivate vegetables, melons, and grain, some of these are 150 feet long, and are made of mats of fir lashed together, like a raft, on which they first put a layer of flags and rushes, then a fine rich soil of manure, about sixteen inches thick. There are three large lakes, the largest one is called Lollah, the next Oollur, the third is the Shahnamah one, which is the smallest. There are plenty of fish, but they had not a good flavour. A number of fishermen and their boats were daily employed to supply the city.

From Cashmere, a short time previous to his first departure, Mr. Moorcroft sent off two bundles of shawls, some papers containing an account of his progress thus far, specimens of seeds he had collected here of rhubarb, and various other things, to the care of Mr. Wm Fraser, at Delhi. These things went under charge of Meer Ally Bux Khan, a relative of Meer Izut Oollah Hya Zikur Bokharee, the latter said he intended to go down to Calcutta (and took this opportunity of evading paying duties to Rajah Runjeet Sing, as he was taking down shawls of his own on speculation). Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. Tiebeck gave him letters of introduction to several of their friends in that metropolis.

All these things reached Delhi, without any interruption on the part of Rajah Runjeet Sing or his chiefs, in safety, but were delayed there a long time, first by Sir David Ochterlony, and then afterwards by Mr. Elliot, and it was not until Mr. Moorcroft made another application to Mr. Fraser, that they were forwarded as directed. During this delay, most of the seeds were spoiled. The shawls and other things were opened and appraised, to settle the price of the duties, and it was then said, that then equals had never before come to Delhi.

A little time after their arrival, the sect of Seeka called Akhriloss, getting jealous of the influence of the Europeans in Cashmere, assembled to murder them, and a serious affray took place, in which there was some bloodshed, they sent word to Motee Ram of the hostile array of these fanatics, who told Mr. Moorcroft not to hesitate in firing at them if they would not peaceably retire to their houses.

Mr. Moorcroft, after staying nine months at Cashmere, wished to proceed onwards, for which purpose he went to Geengul, he had all his property and men put on board boats, and sent his horses by land. They embarked, and the first day he only went as far as Chutta-bhol, the north west suburbs of the city, about four miles. They went down the Islamabad river, the next day, about four coss further, when they quitted the river, and entered the Lollah lake, and proceeded night and day, with their paddles, to Puttun, a small village on a mountain famous for beautiful flowers, they halted here a few hours for refreshment, and Mr. Moorcroft went with four men to examine this place. From Puttun they proceeded on the lake to Sheroopoor, ten coss; here they halted one day, and from whence they again entered the Islamabad

river, and proceeded on it to Barramoolch, six coss. At this place there are two small forts, one on each side of the river, and a garrison. The village is small. This is looked upon as one of the keys of Cashmere; the Seeks had about 200 armed men here; there is also a wooden spar bridge over the river; but one of the piers is demolished, and it is impassable. Here Mr. Moorcroft was obliged to halt three days, to procure porters, there being a succession of rapids. He marched by land to Peernce, on the right bank of the Islamabad river, eight coss. This is but a small village, and there is the tomb of some fakcer. From hence he marched to Geengul, ten coss, along the bank of the river. This is also a village, at some distance above; but there are a few bunyah shops at the place below, where travellers put up. The road thus far from Cashmere was on each side of the river well cultivated; fine rice-crops, and the edges of the lake full of *singharahs* (or water-nuts). The forests on the mountains are fir, and the large trees below are horse-chestnuts and walnuts. At Geengul, they only staid the night, as the rajahs of Khuckai and Bhumbai (most probably incited by Motec Ram Deewan, who did not wish the party to proceed by this route), demanded Rs. 60,000 as customs, ere they would permit them to advance. Mr. Moorcroft made a shew of a disposition to pass by force; but the next morning, seeing the rajah's people assembling in arms, he thought it prudent to retreat to a place called Tulla Moolah. There is no village here, but a good encamping ground. He halted three days, when Mr. Trebeck, who had gone on in front, met Soorut Sing, who was coming from Cashmere, sent by Motec Ram Dewan, to bring back Mr. Moorcroft and his party. They met at Barra Moolah; Mr. Trebeck returned with him to Tulla Moolah, and after a short consultation, Mr. Moorcroft, with Soorut Sing, and a guard of fifty Seeks, and all his baggage, returned to Barra Moolah. There they hired boats, and returned in twenty-four hours by the same route as they came, and again put up in Dohawur Khan's garden. Here they were obliged to halt two months, and found out that Motec Ram objected to their going out by the Barra Moolah pass, as the rajah of Moosufferebad had killed his vizier, and was at enmity with the Seeks, whose authority he did not acknowledge; and he was afraid the rajah might have been incited to take Cashmere by Mr. Moorcroft; at all events, this was the construction put on his return to Cashmere. The Barra Moolah road and pass was the direct route to Peishawur; but the rajahs had not submitted to Runjeet Sing's authority, and were represented as a hardy and warlike race of mountaineers, and the road is represented as the best, and used to be the common thoroughfare when Cashmere was under the Patan government. By Soorut Sing's staying behind, there is no doubt that they incited the Khuckai Bhumbai rajah to demand duties laid down by Motec Ram Dewan, who, it appears, had not been consulted previous to Mr. Moorcroft's sudden departure.

At last, they left Cashmere, after a second sojourn of two months, and proceeded to Sheirgurh, all their baggage being transported in boats. This is the boundary of the city of Cashmere south-west. Here they hired carriers and pack-horses; next day they marched to Khanpoor ké Surraee, a fine open plain and cultivation, eight coss. On the 24th, to Shahjee Murrug ké Surraee, eight coss; on the 25th, he went to Shoopeen, eight coss; halted the 26th, and the 27th, marched to Dooljun, ten coss, a halting-place without a village or inhabitants. On the 28th, Ailecabad ké Surraee, ten coss. Here was a Seek detachment of thirty men, for the protection of travellers. The surraees are all built of burnt brick and mortar, with good gates, which are looked at



night. Four coss beyond Ailecabad ké Surrace, the road gradually ascends to the pass called Peerpunjal, at the summit of which is the tomb of some peer (sanctified person), and two small towers, built of stone, with a wall on each side of the road. The ascent from the Cashmere side is open and plain; but the descent towards Pooosheana is very precipitous and dangerous; only one horseman at a time can go down dismounted, and it is about three coss from the top of the pass down to the village, and from Pooosheana to the plain below is about a coss and a-half, but the descent is less difficult; from Doohyun the road ascended gradually. On the left of it, was a hollow and some forest, and on the right was an ascent. It was by this pass Rajah Runjeet's troops invaded and took Cashmere; some treachery was used, and Rs. 50,000 given as a bribe to the guardians of the summit of the pass, or else they could have kept off an army. On the 29th, they halted below the pass at the village of Pooosheana, an inhabited village; good cultivation and fine forests of large timber trees, the houses are all built of wood. Here the party halted, on account of Meer Isut Oollah's son, Meer Arim Toollah Khan, having fallen desperately in love, whilst at Cashmere, with a boatman's daughter, a very pretty young girl. Meer Isut Oollah, having sent for the jemadar or daroga of the boatmen, settled with him that the girl should be given in marriage, or *dolah*, to his son, giving the father Rs 200 as a dower, the young lady was sent with a confidential servant, in a covered jumpan, to Lahore, where, on his return from Kabeel, Meer Azeem Toollah was married to her, and took her to Delhi.

On the first October 1823, they marched to Byramgullah, twelve coss. The road was down the sides of a small stream, called the Peerpunjal Nuudee, which was crossed and re-crossed several times, knee-deep, and a plain good road. This is but a small village, on each side of the road is a low stunted forest; a little beyond Byramgullah was a small fort, built of stones, to the right of the road. On the 2d, they proceeded to Ruttun Punjaub, five coss; the road was easy and good, and through stunted forest. This pass has also a grave on it. At this place, the Rujore rajah's son (Agar Khan's grandson) came to meet Mr. Moorcroft, with about fifty followers, and they proceeded on to Thunna, an inhabited village, five coss beyond the pass of Ruttun Punjaub; two coss of the road was descending, and the remainder a plain; total this day's distance, ten coss. On the third they encamped at Rujore, eight coss; fine cultivation of rice-crops, and good road. The rajah came out to meet Mr. Moorcroft, and took him to his own house, and gave him an entertainment. Here they were obliged to halt, on account of Mr. Tiebeck's falling sick; he got an attack of bilious fever, and they were obliged to prepare a jumpan for him to ride in, as he was too weak to ride on horseback. On the 8th, they marched to Dhunnooa, six coss, fine plain road, and good cultivation; rice, jowar, &c. all nearly ripe. Dhunnooa is a small village, of a few mud huts. A little beyond the village is the boundary of the Rujore rajah, who is a Musulman; his father, Agar Khan, is in confinement at Lahore. On the 9th, they halted at Nosheera, twelve coss, where there is a broken surrace, and a few bunyahs in a bazar. On the 10th, they halted below a pass, called Sancee. Baolee (a *baolee* is a well, with steps down to the surface of the water); here it was merely a reservoir and spring, with some stone steps down to the water, which was sweet and soft. At eight coss there was no village near, nor any bazar. On the 12th, about eight A.M., after eating breakfast, Mr. Moorcroft and party proceeded up an ascent, to the top of the Bhimbur pass, about two coss from the reservoir, from thence the road descends gradually a

plain for three coss, where they halted at Bhimbur; the road descending was through a thick and high grass jungle.

Bhimbur is a respectable village, built of mud walls, and a few bunyahs' shops. Here a chobedar, or silver-stick holder, made his appearance, sent from Rajah Runjeet Sing, who brought a letter from him to Mr. Moorcroft, and had been waiting here one month. This man's name was Peer Bux. He likewise brought an order from the rajah to Soorut Sing (who had accompanied Mr. Moorcroft from Cushtmere, and had 100 armed Seekhs with him), to repair immediately to the rajah, who was encamped at a place called Kula Bang, with his army. Mr. Moorcroft wrote a letter of thanks in reply, and sent it by the chobedar, to whom he also made a present of Rs. 50, and Soorut Sing went off with only four men to the rajah's camp. Mr. Moorcroft halted here two days. On the 15th October, he marched to Dooree, six coss. There is a small mud fort to the left, about half a coss from the encampment. On the 16th, he arrived at Jhelim, he had to cross the Jhelim river in fine large boats, it was about 300 yards broad, and about thirteen feet deep; sandy banks, no stones. Jhelim is a large town, built of burnt bricks, with a fine bazar, and has a garrison. Mr. Moorcroft went through the town, and encamped beyond, near a fakeer's tukceah and some trees (vissoo, bhail, and peepul), and not far from the bank of the river. Here they were obliged to halt one month, waiting the return of Soorut Sing, as he could not proceed without him. They amused themselves with shooting and fishing, wild fowl, snipe, and quail in great abundance. The fish they caught out of the Jhelim was of a superior flavour, rohs and other kinds like those in India.

Soorut Sing returned on the 13th November, and on the 15th the party proceeded forwards to Rotas, a large fort built of stone and lime by Sheir Shah. It is upon a height. There is a small river below, and a good bazaar inside, the party crossed the small river, about a span deep of water, and put up at a surace, half a coss beyond the fort. There were a number of gardens, and only one bunyah's shop. This place is eight coss from Jhelim. On the 16th, they marched to Bukralah, twelve coss, the first two coss was a plain, and the remaining ten was up and down. Small hills of earth, covered with a prickly jungle (or forest) of *hennau*, *karundah*, and *wucko*. Bukralah consists of a few mud huts, on a hillock to the left of the road. On the 17th they proceeded along the bed of a dry river, sandy and stony, for three coss. The people of Bukralah are notorious thieves, and had gone up to reconnoitre the party behind some large stones. Soorut Sing made his men fire some matchlock shots at them, but they were out of range of the shot. Seven coss beyond, they encamped at Bishundore, total ten coss. The road, after leaving the bed of the river, ascends a little to a fine plain.

Bishundore is a good-sized village of mud huts, and has many bunyahs' shops. At this place, was one of Rajah Runjeet Sing's orderlies, who gave orders for supplies, and every thing to be furnished the party. On the 18th, they marched to Saleh ki Surace, in ruins, built of brick. Here was only one bunyah's shop, twelve coss. About two coss behind, was a place called Tope-ay Munkeelah. This was a curiously-built place, like a bastion, about twenty feet high, and about fifty feet in diameter outside, covered with a cupola like a bomb-proof roof, the bricks are very large, and have been kiln-baked, and it is not known by whom or for what purpose it was erected.\* The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone mentions it in his tour to Kabul. On the 19th, the party halted at Rawul Pindoo, ten coss, a fine plain road, here is a fine bazar,

\* This tope has been opened and examined by M. Ventura and others.

built of burnt bricks, and a vast number of merchants and bankers. Hurree Sing Nullooah ■ viceroy of this place, on the part of Rajah Runjeet Sing; he has a force of 300 or 400 horse and foot, and resides in a small fort inside the city. This place ■ very wealthy, and carries on a great trade in ■ directions. Mr. Moorcroft halted here on the 20th, to arrange money-matters in front, takin bills and exchanging his Cashmere boondies. On the 21st, he marched to Janee ké Sung, eight coss; this is a small village, with a small mud fort, and a few bunyahs' shops. This day's journey, the first part, for five coss, was over a fine plain, and the latter three coss full of ravines and broken ground, covered with the wild karundah bush, in flower. On the 22d they proceeded to a pass called Margullee, cut out and paved by the Emperor Akbar; road was four coss through jungle and ravines. The paved part at the top of the pass was about twenty feet broad and 150 yards long. They encamped this day at Kalai ké hurree, six coss beyond the pass; total ten coss. They crossed a small bridge, of a single arch, over a small, deep water-course. On the 23d, they marched to Hussan Abdul, twelve coss. Two coss before they reached this place, they passed the ruins of a garden, built by the Emperor Akbar, called Shalmäär. At Hussan Abdul is a surraee, and ten or fifteen bunyahs' shops. The surraee has a brick wall all round, and a gateway. On the 24th, they reached Hydero, twelve coss. The country now is called Chuch Razarch, inhabited by Patans. Hydero is built of mud, has a good bazar, and several merchants; this is the place that the Hajee Syud Ahmud plundered, and put all the inhabitants to the sword; upwards of 500 men were slaughtered in cold blood by his fanatic followers. On the 25th, Mr. Moorcroft and party reached the city and fort of Attock, and put up in a surraee outside of the city, on the east side of the place.

#### A FAREWELL TO THE LUTE

The tears are starting to my eye,  
Thus from thee, dear friend, to part  
No pilgrim with a sadder heart  
Ere wandered from the sunny skies  
That shine upon the cottage door,  
Where he, perchance, shall stand no more.

Fare thee well, beloved lute;  
Thy tongue of melody is mute;  
In vain my finger creeps along,  
To call the gentle flower of song.

The beauty of thy early strain  
Will never, never, wake again!  
Grief hath shaken that green Tree  
Of Hope, on which I hang'd thee,  
No more the summer breezes come,  
The chord of happiness is dumb.

And yet the pleasant Spring may call  
Thy sweet soul from the silent grave,  
And bid thee pour through bowers and halls  
From thy clear lips the silver wave  
Of Music, on whose placid breast  
The weary, broken heart may rest.

The bird, that charms the forest green,  
Sings not all the summer day;  
Hiding from the burning noon  
In the darkling leaves of June,  
Its twinkling feet are all unseen;  
But sunset wakes its cheering lay—  
Thou, too, may'st wake another day.

## PERSIAN POETRY

## No II.—HAFIZ

چنانچه چهرهٔ جان مشود عیار سم  
 خوشا دمی که اربن چهره برده برکنم  
 چمن نفس سراى چو من خوش الحانست  
 روم بگلشن رضوان که درع آن چمن  
 عیان بند که کجا آمدم کجا بودم  
 دربع و دین که عافل رکار خونسم  
 حکود طوب کیم در تصای عالم ندس  
 که در سراچہ بدر سخسد سم  
 مرا که مبرل خور اسب مسکن و او  
 چرا بکوی خراشان بود وطم  
 اگر رخس دلن بوی مشک می آید  
 عجب مدار که همدرد با دشمن  
 طرار پیرهن ررکشم مسکن جوی شمع  
 که سور هاست بهانی درون پرده  
 با و هسی حافظ ر پیش او دردار  
 که با وجود تو کسی نشود زمین که مسم

THE above ode has been translated by no less than five different Oriental scholars, under the signatures of *Sadiq*, *Moorshed*, *Amatus*, *Shauquern*, and *Enfahien*, and the several translations, literal and metrical, with the notes and observations on Soofic poetry, will be prized by the Persian student, as affording him much useful instruction in the language, while at the same time the European scholar may derive some amusement from the insight which their perusal will give him into the genius and character of eastern poetry.

BY SADIQ.

This veil, O soul! that hides thee from my view,  
 Whene'er I quit thee, happy were the day!  
 These earthly shackles suit not to thy lay,  
 Haste then, for joy awaits thee world, adieu!  
 Whence and how am I, or who gave me birth?  
 My own chief care to me how little known!  
 Coop'd and compress'd within this span of earth,  
 How shall my fancy reach to Heav'n's eternal throne?  
 Should these big drops my lab'ring love betray,  
 Smile not—like musk its hiding place it tells  
 A heavenly houri fixed it where it dwells,  
 Where wine in vain exerts its sovereign sway

View not my outward plight—these gems and gold  
 Conceal a heart that wastes me like a flame :  
 Deign, then, my fair, thy Hafiz to behold—  
 Hafiz no more himself—his self no more the same.

SADIQ.

BY MOORHEN.

To relish the beauties of the foregoing ode, some acquaintance with the doctrine of the Persian Sufiees will be necessary. The following account is taken from Sir W. Jones :—

" They concur in believing that the souls of men differ infinitely in *degree*, but not at all in kind, from the divine spirit of which they are *particles*, and in which they will ultimately be absorbed ; that the spirit of God pervades the universe, always immediately present to his work, and consequently always in substance ; that he alone is perfect benevolence, perfect truth, perfect beauty, that the love of him alone is real and genuine love, while that of all other objects is *absurd* and *illusory* ; that the beauties of nature are faint resemblances, like images in a mirror, of the divine charms ; that from eternity without beginning to eternity without end, the supreme benevolence is occupied in bestowing happiness or the means of attaining it ; that men can only attain it by performing their part of the *primal covenant* between them and the creator ; that nothing has a pure absolute existence but *mind* or *spirit* ; that *material substances*, as the ignorant call them, are no more than *gay pictures* presented continually to our minds by the sempiternal artist ; that we must beware of attachment to such *phantoms*, and attach ourselves exclusively to God, who truly exists in us as we exist solely in him ; that we retain even in this forlorn state of separation from our beloved, the *idea* of heavenly beauty and the remembrance of our *primal vows* ; that sweet music, gentle breezes, fragrant flowers, perpetually renew the primary *idea*, refresh our fading memory, and melt us with tender affections, and, by abstracting our souls from *vanity*, that is, from all but God, approximate to his essence in our final union, with which will consist our supreme beatitude."

Conformably to this, the author of the *Ayesn Akbarae* thus delivers a summary of the Védánta creed :

" They say that, excepting the deity, nothing exists, the universe being only an appearance without any reality ; just as a man in a dream sees imaginary objects, and in that state experiences ideal pleasure and pain. So that life is nothing but a dream, there being only one resplendent light, which assumes different appearances."

Returning, therefore, to our subject, we clearly perceive the ode of Hafiz, now under notice, to be one of those sublime and ardent aspirations of a soul, impatient of its earthly prison, for re-union with that fountain of life, from which it originally flowed, and into which it will be finally absorbed.

In the first couplet, the poet complains that this body of clay, like a veil, conceals the *soul* from his view. This *soul* may signify that of the writer himself, and in this sense the translator appears to have understood it. But for reasons to be adduced hereafter, I conceive it to mean the *supreme intelligence*—the soul of the universe. He anticipates with rapture the period when that veil shall be removed.

This earthly prison, says he, is not a cage worthy of a nightingale such as my soul ; which longs for its native soil, the bowers of paradise.

I know not whence I am, nor whither I shall go—alas ! that my chief concern should be involved in such obscurity.

How shall I contemplate that world which is the abode of infinite purity, while thus entangled by an intimate union with matter.

If my heart betray the fervour of desire, be not surprised, like musk it betrays its hiding place.

Since my abode is in the presence of the virgins of paradise, how can I frequent the banquet of revellers?

This I take to be the literal meaning of the passage; the translator has given it a different turn, exceedingly beautiful, and which connects the diction with the preceding one.

The desire which thus manifests itself by outward tokens was implanted in my heart by a heavenly houri, and even the power of wine is not able to remove it.

I am adorned with gold and embroidery, but judge not by my external appearance I conceal, under these splendid ornaments, a fire which consumes me like a torch.

Come then, and remove from before him the existence of Hafiz, for in thy presence no one can hear from me that I am.

This is a literal translation, on which I may observe that the Asiatics themselves in general agree with *Sadi* in supposing them addressed to a mortal fall one. I feel, therefore, an extreme diffidence in proposing my arguments in support of another interpretation:—

1st. I believe it is not customary among the mystical poets to use the allegorical and literal meaning in the same composition. Now, as the first part of this poem is altogether inapplicable to the subject of earthly affection, I think the latter part also must be literally understood of divine love.

2d. The unity of the piece is most effectually preserved by conceiving the being addressed in the last lines, whose presence is totally to annul the separate existence of Hafiz, as that same *soul*, whose absence or concealment is so pathetically deplored in the beginning. Now this cannot be the human soul, but that universal and only self-existent spirit which is, as we were, the reservoir of animation and intelligence.

I have endeavoured to give a poetical turn to my conception of the piece in the following lines:—

This earthly must conceal th' eternal mind,  
Oh happy day that shall the veil remove!  
My soul, like *Phœbe*, in cage confined,  
Pants for her native soil, th' Elysian grove.  
Yet whence came I? and whither shall I go?  
Ah! why unknown my being's care supreme?  
While thus combined with senseless earth below,  
How shall I scan of heaven the boundless theme?  
If tears and sighs betray my heart's desire,  
'Tis that, like musk, it cannot rest concealed  
With nymphs angelic I to dwell aspire,  
How can I then to wine my senses yield?  
Though vestments rich with gold my limbs array,  
My breast conceals a fierce devouring flame  
I come, and Hafiz' being bear away,  
Absorbed in thee shall vanish ev'n his name.

MOORE.

By AMATOR.

To render the mystical poetry of Hafiz intelligible, it is necessary to carry the mind that it is divine love which inspires him, and to recollect the principles of the Sufee theology, as explained in a paper by Sir W. Jones

Veiled is my soul in this corporeal clay ;  
 Blest be the hour that tears the veil away !  
 Th'imprisoned bird in madness pours her strains ;  
 So pines my soul to join her native plains.  
 Where am I come ? or whence had I my birth ?  
 Alas ! I know not, nor aught else on earth.  
 Confined and bound in this material state,  
 How shall I soar to purer realms of fate ?  
 Yet will I hope the promised world of bliss ;  
 And with such hope, who would remain in this ?  
 What ! if my heart reveal its longing woes !  
 The musk of Khotun must its sweets disclose.  
 The glittering tissue on my outward vest  
 But ill conceals the flame within my breast.  
 Come, then, transcendent source of life divine !  
 To thee the life thou gavest, I resign ;  
 Thou only livest ; Hafs is but thine.

AMALON.

BY GHOUZEEN.

1. The shroud of this body obscures the radiance of my soul ; welcome that hour, when I may tear the veil from its celestial countenance.
2. Such a cage doth not become a warbler like me, who soars, as a bird of Paradise, to the regions of bliss.
3. I know not where I now am, nor where I formerly was ; woe is me ! I have neglected my own self !
4. How can I wing my flight round the temple of the pure Empyrean, while confined within the bars of this terrestrial frame ?
5. Why should I, who aspire to the asylum and abode of cherubs, find a mansion here among the haunts of degraded forms ?
6. Should my heart's blood be stained with the dark hue of anguish, be not surprised, for I am a fellow-sufferer with the musk-deer of *Khotun*.
7. Do not contemplate the gay form of my orient robes alone, while I, like a taper, am consuming with the internal fires which this breast of mine conceals.
8. Come, my soul ! draw the curtain of delusion from the eyes of Hafs, for while thou art, nobody shall learn from him, that he can exist without thee.

Little penetration is necessary to discover the sublime metaphysical charms of this poem,—and it would surely require some grossness of imagination to pervert it to the sensual interpretation to which many other Eastern odes are certainly liable.

On the two first stanzas, it may be remarked, that the bards of the East, when comparing themselves to the feathered race, consider the world at large, or the microcosm of man, as a cage or prison, whence, by constant fluttering, they endeavour to liberate their souls, which disdain to be cooped up within such humiliating and limited bounds, while panting as they are for the realms above.

The third stanza beautifully inculcates, in my humble opinion, the spirit of self-contemplation, and enforces the grand maxim, "learn to know thyself." The word *kesh-tun*, I suspect, is peculiarly emphatic here.

Of the sixth stanza it may be observed, that, as the musk is a fatal production for the animal which bears it, and love not less so to the hearts of its votaries, we may easily imagine that the contents assume the subtle hue which the fire of passion communicates to such substances.

Hafiz reckons himself a fellow-sufferer with the helpless deer of Tatar.

In the eighth stanza, considerable freedom has been used with the original, because the pronouns occur there in a manner so peculiar to the oriental languages, that they could not be literally rendered in those of the west without the transposition from the first to the third, as I have done here, to render the sentiment intelligible. Under the word *Hafiz*, the mere animal existence, I presume, is typified, and the noble spirit or soul, without which Hafiz is but a body, would seem to be wrapped up in the object of admiration, viz an immortal dearer self. I am fully aware of the difficulty here; the natives are divided in their sentiments of this verse, and I have with some doubt given my own. The following paraphrase is an attempt to give the whole in an English dress.

*Paraphrase.*

1. Hail, heavenly spark! that glorious day,  
When thou, released from cloying clay,  
May soar to realms of bliss  
No longer shall this home confine  
A soul inspired by love divine,  
Pure bud of Paradise!
2. God's mystic vehicle I vainly scan,  
And grasp his mud infused in man,  
Thou canst transcend my song  
Through death's deep gloom how wing thy flight  
To that eternal source of light,  
Eclipsed from me so long!
3. Eccentric spirit! why first roam—  
To earth—from heaven, thy native home?  
Where kindred angels dwell,  
How like the bounding musky deer,  
Thou stilted doom'd to anguish here—  
Thy yearning heart can tell.
4. Those radiant orbs—earth's vernal bloom  
Love all thy charms while I consume,  
With melting sighs on sighs,  
Yes, bright intelligence, I see,  
Myself cannot ascend to thee,  
Till mortal Hafiz dies.

SHOOFER.

BY GRICHAM.

1. The dust of my body is become the veil of the cheek of the soul, happy is thy (the deity's) arrival, that I may strip the veil from this cheek.

2. Such a garden (this world) is not worthy so sweet a waft as I am, I (i.e. my soul) am repining to the bowers of Eden, for I am a nightingale belonging to that garden:

3. I have no certain knowledge whence I (i.e. my soul) came or whither I am going; shame and blush that I should have been so indifferent to my own first concern:

4. How can I soar into the regions of the world of purity, who in this world of materiality am a bier stretched body.

\* The above will be found in Gikher's Guide.

† The animated allusion to the musk-deer can be relished by those only who will examine the natural history of this animal. If we add to this the complicated contents and general structure of the musk-bag, evident upon dissection, we shall find they are not very dissimilar to a heart supposed to have its blood curdled and scorched by the ardour of disappointed love.



5. Why upbraid me with seeking a tavern (*i.e.* this world) my dwelling, whose (*i.e.* the soul) residence and abode is the mansion of the Hoorees (*i.e.* Paradise).

6. Should a whiff of musk be escaping from the blood of my heart, be not surprised, for it hath a fellow-feeling for my poet of Khoten (*i.e.* God):

7. Do not compare my gold and embroidered vestment to a taper (which consumes but feels not for the moth), for within my vestment a heart is consuming.

8. Come and display before his face the existence of Hafiz, for in thy (the Deity's) presence no one can hear from me that I have a being.

*Notes on the above Translation.*

1st Stanza.—I consider the Deity, or destinies and fates of the ancients, to be the personage whose auspicious arrival Hafiz so anxiously covets, and who is to remove the veil, that is, his body, from the cheek of his soul.

2d Stanza.—قفس a cage, has certainly a meaning and application here, but it renders the simile complex, which no way accords with the chaste simplicity of the sentiments of Hafiz. I consider it on this account an interpolation of some modern transcriber, and have restored چمن a garden.

4th Stanza.—I have only to remark that I have translated بدن stretched on a bier.

5th Stanza.—خراباتیان I translate شرابخانه a tavern; and have restored منظر منظر

6th Stanza.—Both your correspondents have mistaken همدرد a fellow-feeler, for درد *it discloses, unfolds, or betrays*; and altered the sentiment and sense. Sadec has beautifully expressed the meaning they have given to this widely different stanza of Hafiz:—

هنر چو مشک بود کی نهان دارند

زفیس راجه او مشام را خبر است

"Any more than musk how can genius lie neglected? through the exquisiteness of its fragrance, information of it is conveyed to the brain."—To the first verse of this stanza I have also, for the sake of keeping the simile simple, restored مشک in place of درد

7th Stanza.—This likewise they have misunderstood and misconstrued.—Sadec well expresses the insensibility of the taper in the following:—

بیگ نفس که بر آموخت یار با اغیار

بی نماند که غیرت وجود من بگشد

بخندد گفت که من شمع جمع ای سعدی

مرا از آن چه که پروانه خویشتن بگشد

"When all at once my mistress comes to associate with myriads, it speedily must follow, that jealousy shall destroy my existence; smiling, she replied, I am the torch of the assembly, O Sadec; if the moth alays itself, it is no concern of mine!"

Since writing this, I have read Shougoen's translation, which is, upon the whole, equally defective; especially in the fourth and sixth stanzas. Indeed,

he falls into the common mistake of Persian scholars, of considering Hafiz and Sadee in a more refined sense than they ever intended them to be taken.

I may add on the last stanza a coincidence and imitation of Sadee :—

عجبت با وجودت که وجود من بماند  
نو بگفتن اندر آئی و مرا سخن نماند

"Wonderful, that in thy presence (his mistress or the Deity) I could remain in existence; thou comest to speak, and my speech is silenced for ever !

GUL-CHEN.

#### MR. MUNRO'S RAMBLE IN SYRIA.\*

MR. MUNRO'S book, though it cannot be expected to contain much that is new (for travels in Egypt are becoming as trite topics as descriptions of watering-places), is really lively and amusing. Its style and manner remind us of Captain Mundy's Pen and Pencil Sketches of India. The author is evidently one who, with a store of classical and theological learning, has a turn for harmless pleasantry and satire. Instead, therefore, of lugubrious wailings over the disappointments and vexations of travel in such a country, Mr. Munro makes all such matters food for most pleasant mirth.

He set off from Cairo in March 1833, and, after the usual detentions arising from the knavery of the people he had to deal with, got *en route* for Jerusalem. Near Atlect, the *Castrum Peregrinorum*, a few miles from Mount Carmel, our traveller met with some Samaritan women, at a well.

The day being hot, I desired my servant to ask if they would give me some to drink; but they refused the indulgence, one of them exclaiming, "Shall I give water to a Christian, and make my pitcher filthy, so that I can use it no more for ever?" This happened within the precincts of Samaria, and was a proof how little change the spirit of the people has undergone within the last eight or ten centuries. These women were young and handsome, with full, dignified, and stately figures: a dark-coloured fillet bound the head, and, passing under the chin, left the face entirely uncovered.

Not an hour after this, we observed another group similarly employed. "Now," said Ahmet, "observe the difference: instead of Arabic, I will speak to them in Turkish." He did so, and, picking up their vessels, they took to flight; but when he continued to pursue them, with what I suspect was a volley of abuse, one of them came back trembling with her *bardac*,† and we drank freely: she refused any reward.

The picture of Jerusalem, when first seen, conveys in a few words a just notion of its condition and aspect:

It were superfluous to enlarge upon the intense anxiety which every one feels who believes the eternal records of undeviating truth, as he draws near to this remarkable city. His impressions, however, have been already made; so fully has her desolate estate been set forth under every variety of figure, that reality cannot carry him beyond that point to which his imagination has

\* A Summer Ramble in Syria, with a Tartar Trip from Aleppo to Stambul. By the Rev. VERNER MONRO. Two Vols. London, 1833. Bentley.

† The eastern water-pot of the country.

long since reached, and that graphic portraiture of her widowhood, which he here finds drawn to the life, confirms (if Scripture yet needs confirmation) the accounts which the same records contain of her former happiness. The first exclamation which bursts forth, is that which prophecy has said shall be in the mouth of "all that pass,"—"Is this the city that men call the perfection of beauty, the joy of the whole earth?" It is impossible that any delineation can be more just, or any image more vivid, than is contained in those few words, "How doth the city sit solitary!" The sight carried across a tract of grey, desolate, and barren rock, rests upon a bare dead wall, above which little is seen except the tops of a few Turkish mosques. At this time, not a living creature was moving without the city, and with the exception of the leaden green produced by a few ragged olives, scarcely a sign of vegetation could be traced, a death-like silence settled upon the rocky waste, and the city placed upon an eminence, as if an object for observation, presented one of the most gloomy and melancholy spectacles that the fancy could paint.

The scenes within the city, then full of pilgrims, the processions of fanatics, the holy sepulchre, the organs in the church, the skirmishes between the rival sects, the production of the holy fire, and the other numerous ceremonies of the Greek fast or festival of the Crucifixion, are scarcely less painful to read.

Mr. Monro quitted Jerusalem at the same time with the pilgrims, for the Jordan, and he gives a ludicrous description of the "baptismal ceremony."

The river here forms an angle, having its bank covered with long coarse grass, tall reeds, oleanders, tamarisks, and low brush-wood. The width of it might be thirty-five yards, and the stream was running with the precipitation of a rapid. The bank was steep, sloping off abruptly to deep water. The first who prepared himself was a Russian, with hair of enormous length, who having stripped and enveloped himself in a long new shirt,\* dropped carefully in, and holding on by the grass, dipped and shook himself, and dipped again, much after the manner of a duck that presages of wet weather.

The sun was rising over the tops of Abazin, and the river bank presented one of the most unprejudiced scenes which it has ever been my lot to witness. The main body of the pilgrims had arrived, and a general undressing commenced. There were men of all ages and seasons, from the tottering octogenarian, to the crawling bambino, who being immersed with its head back and its mouth open, filled and bubbled like a bottle. Ladies of all ages and angles, colours and calibres, from the Caesarian Copt, to the fair-skinned Russian. Of the men, some crept cautiously in, and solicited a moment before they went under, others leaped spinning in like wheels, and returning to the land repeated again and again the same performance. Of the lovelier creatures, some bounced dauntless in, and, holding fast between two men, were well ducked, and came smiling out again, others "went delicately,"† and standing ankle-deep in mud upon the bank were baptised with basins full of the sacred stream. Nor was it enough that their bodies were consecrated—all their clothes were plunged, and they drank the unconscious element, not each out of his own hands, but out of those of a fellow-pilgrim, the two palms being joined together to form a cavity for the liquid, while bottles of every form and metal were filled for distant markets.

\* This baptist was the only servant he could find to be used, and they believe that if they are cast into it, it will catch fire. They believe this.

† *à la russe* for *à la russe*.

From hence they proceeded to the Dead Sea. Mr. Monro considers the different theories respecting the destruction of the Cities of the Plain, and he discredits the theory of Volney, which has been recently revived. He remarks that,

A new theory may be contrived with no bad intention; but if it contains a contradiction to the design of the agent, about whose work it treats, and does not moreover coincide with the letter of his own description of his own work, there are the strongest reasons for not "finally adopting" it. But philosophical observations and human arguments are worse than futile when arrayed against the plain declaration of the Word of God. The account in the Mosaic history is simple and unequivocal, and it is confirmed and attested by the authority of our Lord himself: "The same day that Lot went out of Sodom, it rained fire and brimstone from heaven, and destroyed them all."\* I cannot see that these words will bear two interpretations. If we are to suppose that our Saviour spoke thus of what he knew to have been effected by volcanic agency, either we accuse him of mis-statement, which is impossible, or we must believe that he has adopted a bombast and exaggerated style, which is entirely inconsistent with the simplicity of the imagery that prevails throughout the Gospel.

After returning to Jerusalem, and inspecting the various objects there, and in its vicinity, which engage the attention of Christian visitors, Mr. Monro went to Hebron (where he met with some annoyance from the Arabs, being pelted with stones, and spitten at, by some fanatics), Bethlehem, the Pool and Gardens of Solomon, &c., and finally quitted Jerusalem for Nazareth, and thence proceeded to Tiberias or Tabbaria.

Mr. Monro continued his journey to the north-west, in a country laid down in our maps as the Pashalik of Acre; the objects of art in ruins, and of nature in all their glory, are described in a brief but graphic manner. He visited Sour, the ancient and once magnificent Tyre, now a "small dirty town." The work of Alexander may be seen where the sea has washed away the bank and left the substructions exposed, "consisting of granite and marble columns of different sizes, laid in rows, supporting and intermixed with unworked blocks of similar material, together with pieces of cornices and capitals indiscriminately massed in the same embankment."

In his journey to Damascus, Mr. Monro had an escort of Bedouins, and he testifies to the high bearing of these professional robbers. In the commandant of the tribe, there was more than Turkish haughtiness, speaking from the feelings which the independent air of these freemen engenders in European minds, habituated to observe Asiatic servility.

The distant prospect of Damascus, with her full domes and burnished minarets towering above a rich forest of fruit trees, is imposing. But a nearer acquaintance dissipates the illusion, and discovers that, in the words of the prophet, "Damascus is waxed feeble; anguish and sorrow have taken her." Since the capture of the place by Ibrahim Pasha, the degrading custom of obliging Christians to dismount and deliver up their arms, on entering the "sacred city," has been abolished. Now, every Mahom-

median ■ disarmed, unless in the service of government, while the privilege of carrying arms is granted to Europeans. Mr. Monro rode in, carrying his gun, and ■ his Frank dress, which formerly was driven from the gate. This is not the only innovation. Damascus (Shiam, as it is called) now is furnished with a *Parliament* of twenty members, one of whom is a Jew, the richest of his caste, who has a lovely daughter. Mr. Monro speaks of the charms of this "Jessica" with something like rapture. Indeed, the women of Damascus, generally, are described in terms which afford us some data for guessing at the age of the describer.

The women of Damascus are small but extremely beautiful, with hair of glossy black, fair complexions, and eyes whose brightness streams upon and dazzles the beholder, who, thus rendered defenceless, is exposed to an unerring shaft. Though sometimes black, their eyes are more frequently of a deep blue: but not as in our northern regions, where the full dark eyes and raven locks of the brunette indicate a morbid pulse and figid temperament; these, fired by their genial sun, glow, and speak, and breathe of passion; and those inquiring looks, which among European belles seem to be a laboured science, in them are the coruscations of nature, gleaming, penetrating, and warming, like the fierce beams that dart from the cloudless sky, in

"The climes of the East, and the land of the Sun."

And then they have withal such laughing faces, that their life should seem to be perpetual May.

In one house, eight of these fair things were collected, expecting our arrival, of which they had been previously apprised by the monk. When we entered the court, we found them throwing water upon the pavement and each other; but on seeing us they desisted, and scampered away laughing to the harem. Padre Manoel went his way, and I strolled through the divans, of which there were three. In one of them, a lovely girl about sixteen was sleeping out her siesta upon the cushions, with a Kashmere thrown over her. A babe reposed upon the snowy breast where late it fed; and the infantine mother slept so sound, so softly and so free from care, that it seemed unkindness to wake her to the world again. yet the deep azure of her eyes shining through their transparent lids excited so lively a curiosity to see them open, that I doubt if even Cymon's nascent "good manners," would not have given way, had such an Iphigenia slumbered in his path.

Having taken our seats in one of the divans, the whole party made their appearance. ■ their dresses, plain and embroidered silk predominated, and seemed to form part of all that was external and visible. The trousers, very long and full, are worn close at the ankle; the bust low in front, exposing the bosom, and over it is an embroidered robe in the manner of a surtout, with sleeves to the wrist, slashed and open from the elbow downwards. The turban ■ set rather on one side, festooned with strings of pearls, enriched with brooches of turquoise and emeralds. A Kashmere or Bagdad scarf ■ wound loosely round the waist, and a little yellow slipper, or a small white foot, ■ seen below. I cannot like their painted toe-nails. Of these eight hours, nearly all were either married or betrothed, although the eldest was only seventeen. The prettiest of them was a spinstar ripened by eleven summers, who, from her budding promise of maturity, might have passed in Europe for sixteen, though small of stature. She was not yet betrothed; a circumstance unusual in that country, where *mothers* oft times tell fewer years than Lady

Capulet. As they entered, each kissed the holy father's hand; when some ran off to do the honours of the house, and the rest stayed to converse with us, which they did without reserve, laughing, and asking questions of the customary Oriental tenor. Pipes having been brought, soon after came water full of sugar, and then coffee, black and bitter, without any, *sagu* plums, pastry, and, in conclusion, *sakhee*.

Some remarks which follow are not calculated to exalt our notions of the virtue of the Damascus bakers. Indeed, Mr Monro deems (rightly) the morals of the city too disgusting to be depicted, except beneath the veil of a learned language.

Crossing Lebanon, he proceeded to the majestic ruins of Balbec, or Heliopolis. On these celebrated relics, Mr Monro pronounces a dispraising judgment. "In wandering through these prodigious colonnades," he says, "and scanning the stupendous shafts surmounted by their rich capitals, an awe comes over the mind, and sifters its discriminating powers, but no sooner does the fancy find scope to soar, and the judgment recover its freedom, than it sees through the imposture, and feels that it has been duped or bullied into an impression which it instantly renounces. I know not whether it is owing to the preposterous proportions which the moderns have admitted into the Corinthian order, or whether these temples are the craft of an aspiring architectural glutton, without taste or genius, that they give birth to no intellectual emotions in the soul. Bigness without dignity, space without spaciousness, and gloominess without solemnity, are then most prominent characteristics." He escaped the usual extortion for the privilege of seeing these ruins which, he thinks, "display no evidence of remote antiquity, but the contrary."

He crossed the Lebanon, on the snow, visiting the Maronite villages in the way to Tripoli, from whence he departed for Latakia, "meeting in the way the remains of a Greek theatre, of large size, and, with the exception of that at Pompeii, the most perfect in the world. Some scanty remains of the ancient Laodicea are met with in the town of Latakia. The head dress of the ladies here (and in other parts of Syria) consists of a skull-cap of filigree, ornamented with a profusion of gold coins. Mr. Monro says that the Syrian nymphs carry their fortunes upon their heads, and he remarks that it is "a straight forward way of advertising their worth."

From Latakia, our traveller advanced to Antakia, or Antioch, passing the "picturesque and pleasing" defiles of Mount Casius. The mountains are clothed from foot to summit with various timber and underwood, and the vales are carpeted with flowers of gold, diversified with the blue of the campanula. Mr Monro doubts "if there be in any country scenery, which, for its magic and enchantment, surpasses that of the ride from Laodicea to Antioch." Of this place he gives but a brief account, not forgetting, however, to celebrate the hospitality of George Dib, the well-known British consul.

Crossing the Orontes, and skirting the Lake of Antioch, Mr Monro's next halt was at Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, the abode of *malaria*, tea-

tified by the sallow visages and swollen bodies of the scanty population.

He new entered Asiatic Turkey, and, at Adana, came up with the Egyptian army, which so terrified the guides that they galloped away. The army had suffered in the campaign, and was now in want of necessaries: sour curds and rice, "brown paper" bread, and water, were all our traveller could get. Want of good food, however, was not so severe a privation as want of money. Mr. Monro could not get his bills on Hammersley cashed in any part of Mount Taurus, and, what was very provoking, was schooled by the French consul at Tarsus, for being so very "unwise," as to come there without money. In the sequel, he was compelled to retrograde to Tripoli and Beirut, in order to provide himself with cash, where he was induced to diverge to Aleppo. Here Mr. Monro bargained with a Tartar courier to take him across Asia Minor to Constantinople. He accordingly set out in July, the thermometer at 90°, dressed in a light sailor's jacket and trousers, elastic cotton shirt, and straw hat, to perform a journey of 750 miles. This rapid trip affords few opportunities for observation, and the description of our author's ramble may be said to end at Aleppo, for of Constantinople he gives no other account than that the sight is cheated at a distance: when you reach the stairs of Topana, you find that, "instead of the halls of Circe, you are enticed into her *stye*—ohagrin and horror displace all other feelings."

## **Miscellaneous, Original and Select.**

### **PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.**

*Asiatic Society of Bengal.* At the Meeting of May 6th, the Secretary called the attention of the Society to the late important resolution of the Government, suspending the printing of all the Oriental works hitherto in the course of publication under the auspices of the General Committee of Public Instruction.

He had ventured to bring forward a motion on the subject at the last meeting, but had withdrawn it, under the impression that it was premature, and that Government might be induced to reconsider the effect of such a measure. He however now held in his hand a copy of the order to the Printers, directing them to discontinue all the works in hand (with one exception), and to disband the establishment hitherto entertained for the transcription and collation of MSS.; and for the correction of the Sanscrit and Arabic Press.

Without entering into any discussion as to the propriety of the measure, as regarded the great object of Education, he deemed it his duty, as Secretary, to bring to the notice of the Society a resolution fraught with such destructive results to the ancient literature of the country, and opposed so sternly to the interests and objects of the Asiatic Society, which seem called upon not only to remonstrate, but in every way to exert its influence, to save the venerable fabric of Indian literature from such a catastrophe, and to rescue our national character from the stigma of so unjust, unpopular, and impolitic an act, which was not far outdone by the destruction of the Alexandrine library itself! But ■ could not be supposed, that the Government of a great country could mean ■ withdraw its support and patronage altogether from the indigenous litera-

ture of India, however it might have determined to separate this object from the business of the Committee of Public Instruction, and to confine the efforts and the funds of the latter to the support and superintendence of schools and purely normal education. ■ only required a public body, independent of such functions, and offering a guarantee of competency for the task, to step forward and solicit to be entrusted by the Government with this momentous object. None could so properly proffer its services as the Asiatic Society, supported by all the eminent Orientalists of the country: he had already the assurance of many both in Calcutta and in the interior, that they would cordially join.

Mr. Prinsep then moved several resolutions,—for the promotion of an “Oriental Publication Committee,” to complete the printing of the Oriental works suspended by the order of Government;—for the preparation of an urgent memorial to Government or the Court of Directors against the measure, and inviting the Oriental Translation Committee at home to unite with the Publication Committee, in the object of placing in a permanent form the ancient classical literature of India.

The meeting were of opinion that the Society should wait till it was assured the Government would not recede from its measure; and in the meantime requested that Mr. Macnaghten and Dr. Mill, in conjunction with Mr. J. Prinsep and Ram Comul Sen, should draw up an urgent memorial to Government, avoiding to the utmost all controversial points, to be submitted to the Society at the next meeting.

At the meeting of the Society, on the 3d June, the draft of a memorial to Government regarding Oriental Publications, prepared by the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting, was read by the President, taking the sense of the meeting on each paragraph. The following is the Memorial, as finally adopted:

The Members of the Asiatic Society, now resident in Calcutta, have requested me, as President of their body, to address the Hon. the Governor-General in Council, on a subject which engages their deepest interest.

It has come to the knowledge of the Society, that the funds which have been hitherto, in part, applied to the revival and improvement of the literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, are henceforth to be exclusively appropriated to purposes of English education.

The Asiatic Society does not presume for a moment to doubt the power of Government to apply its funds in such manner as it may deem to be most consistent with the intentions of the Legislature, and most advantageous for the great object of educating its Indian subjects; but they contemplate with the most sincere alarm the effect that such measure might produce on the literature and languages of the country, which it had been hitherto an object both with the Government and with the Education Committee, under its orders, to encourage and patronize, unless the proposition which they have the honour to submit meet with the favourable attention of Government.

The Society has been informed, that this departure from the course hitherto pursued has been ordered to take such immediate effect, that the printing of several valuable oriental works has been suddenly suspended, while they were in different stages of progress through the press; and that the suspension has been alike extended to the legendary lore of the East, and to the enlightened science of the West, if clothed in an Asiatic language.

The cause of this entire change of system has been, the Society understand, a desire to extend the benefits of English instruction more widely among the natives of India; the fund hitherto appropriated to that purpose not being deemed sufficient.

The Members of the Society are, individually and collectively, warm advocates for.



the diffusion, as far as possible, of English arts, sciences and literature, but they cannot see the necessity, in the pursuit of this favourite object, of abandoning the cultivation of the ancient and beautiful languages of the East.

The peculiar objects of the Asiatic Society, and the success with which its members have, under the auspices of their illustrious founder prosecuted their researches into the hidden stores of oriental knowledge, entitle them to form an opinion of the value of these ancient tongues, intimately connected as they are with the history, the habits, the language, and the institutions of the people, and it is thus which emboldens them to step forward on such an occasion as the present to offer an humble but earnest prayer that the encouragement and support of the British Government may not be withdrawn from the languages and literature of the vast and varied population, whom Providence has committed to its protection.

Many arguments of policy and humanity might be advanced in support of their present solicitation upon which the Society do not deem it within their province to expatiate. There is one argument, however, which appears to be of so conclusive a character as to require distinct notice in this Appeal.

It is admitted by all, even the most enthusiastic advocates of the English system of tuition, that this language never can become the language of the great mass of the people whose moral and intellectual improvement is the benevolent object of the British Government. It is moreover, admitted that the Sanscrit language, while it is directly the parent of the dialects spoken from Calcutta to the Kistna, and from the Indus to the Bhithmaputra, is also the source from which every other dialect of the Peninsula, and even many languages of the neighbouring countries, have been for ages dependent for every term extending beyond the mere purposes of animal or savage life. If it were possible to dry up this source of literary vegetation, which gives beauty and facility to the dialects of India in proportion to the copiousness of its admixture, the vernacular languages would become so bare and impoverished, as to be wholly unfit to be the channels of elegant literature or useful knowledge. The same may be said of Arabic and Persian as regards the Hindustani language.

The Society are far from meaning to assert that the withdrawal of the support of Government from the vernacular languages of the natives of India, would put an end to the cultivation of them. On the contrary they think that the union of and necessary effect would be, that both the Hindus and the Mohammedans would, in that event, adhere with tenfold tenacity to those depositories of all they hold sacred and valuable. But innumerable mischief, in a variety of shapes would nevertheless be effected. If the British Government set the example of neglecting oriental studies it can hardly be expected that many of those European subjects will cultivate them. The field will then be left in the undisturbed possession of those whose unprofitable husbandry is already but too visible, and who will pursue it with a view to the perpetuation of superstition and defective morality among the people. An influence will thus be lost, the benefit of which to the more intellectual classes of natives can scarcely be estimated too highly, arising from the direction given to their studies and pursuits by those who can freely acknowledge what is intellectually and morally valuable in their previous systems, and distinguish it from what is of an opposite character, and who take the first and most necessary step for removing the wrong prejudices of others, by proving that they are without unjust prejudice themselves. ■ needs no laboured proof to shew how infinitely more powerful must be our protest against what is demoralising or debasing in the native institutions, when we act with this knowledge and this spirit, than if we commenced by repudiating every thing Asiatic as contemptible, and acknowledged no basis of intellectual communication with them, but what was formed in the peculiar fashions of modern Europe.

If the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, consecrated as they are by ages of the remotest antiquity—enshrined, as they are, in the affections of venerated millions—the theme, as they are of the wonder and of the admiration of all the learned nations of Europe, if these languages are to receive no support from a Government which has been ever famed for its liberality and its justice,—from a Government which draws

an annual revenue of twenty millions from the people by whom these languages are held sacred ; it is the decided opinion of the Asiatic Society—an opinion which they want words to express with adequate force, that the cause of civilization and the character of the British nation will alike sustain irreparable injury.

The Society, therefore, earnestly beseech the Hon. the Governor-General in Council, that if, on full consideration, any reasonable doubt shall be entertained by the Supreme Government of the right of the native literature to a fair proportion of the sum appropriated by Parliament, "for the revival and improvement of literature, and for the encouragement of learned natives in India," he will then be pleased either himself to grant, or, if necessary, to solicit from the Court of Directors, some specific pecuniary aid to be annually expended on these objects. And the Society will be happy to undertake the duty of superintending the expenditure of this sum, under such checks as it may please the Government to impose.

But whatever may be the determination of the Government on this point, the Society respectfully entreat the Governor-General in Council, that he will be pleased to afford to them the assistance of the learned natives hitherto employed in these literary undertakings, together with such pecuniary aid as may be necessary, to complete printing of the oriental works, which has been interrupted by the resolution of Government to direct the funds hitherto expended upon them to purposes of English education.

Should Government be pleased to accede to this request, the Society will furnish, with as little delay as possible, an estimate of the amount which will be required for the attainment of this object.

The Society cannot doubt that the Governor-General in Council will support their appeal in the home authorities with his powerful advocacy, nor that the earliest opportunity will be taken of bringing the merits of the important and entirely national question it embraces before the Hon. the Court of Directors, in all its bearings. This address has been dictated solely by the desire of procuring to Government the services of an appropriate organ, through which the publication of the oriental classics may be continued, and that in their patronage extended to oriental studies, which it cannot believe the Government to have any intention of altogether abandoning.

LAMARCA BLYNN, President.

Asiatic Society's Apartments, June 3d, 1835.

Upon the first five paragraphs, one or two verbal alterations only were suggested. On the 6th, which originally ended, "but they would deeply regret if, in the pursuit of this favourite object, it were thought necessary or advisable to abandon, &c.".

Mr. Colvin proposed the omission of the word "favourite," as applied in the above paragraph of the address to the object of extending the means of English education. It appeared to him to convey an unnecessary imputation, as if of prejudiced favoritism or partiality. He would here say (alluding to some remarks which had passed in conversation), that he entertained as cordial a desire as any one could do, to promote the literary purposes with a view to which the Society was formed. He, as a member of the Society, fully sympathized in the feeling which would seek to maintain the knowledge and cultivation of the oriental languages and literature, and he would readily join in an address to government to obtain its patronage and pecuniary support for those studies; but he had hoped that the proceedings of the evening were to be free from controversy. He had not been present at the meeting of the previous month, but he had seen with great gratification, that the proposition then adopted was for the preparation of a memorial, "which should avoid to the utmost all controversial points." He feared, from the observations which had been made, that he should be disappointed in this respect.

Mr. W. H. Macgregor could not help expressing his astonishment at the

observations just made. He had hoped that, in this place at least, oriental literature would have found protection and favour: that, however ruthlessly and successfully the opposition to this cause might have manifested itself in other quarters, here, at least, no enemy would be permitted to enter under the garb of a votary, and that this sanctuary of science might not be polluted by any unhallowed voice. When he heard a gentleman coming forward with such an objection as had been made, he could not help ascribing it to something more than a dislike to the epithet. What expression could possibly have been used more innocent or more appropriate? Here was the fact before them, that the funds dedicated to oriental literature had been entirely carried off; that works of all descriptions, scientific as well as others, had been strangled in the very act of coming into the world, and thrown aside as pernicious; and after all this, when they said that the authors of this to them grievous calamity were actuated by another favourite object, they were taken to task for the expression. He really wanted words to express his surprise at such a frivolous objection being urged, and he trusted the Society would evince the same sense of it as he entertained, that it was wholly unworthy of being attended to.

Mr. Colvin's proposition was not seconded.

Mr. Prinsep thought, that the terms "deeply regret" were not nearly strong enough to show the sentiments of the Society—he would suggest "cannot see the necessity," as more appropriate.

This expression, after some discussion, was substituted.

On the perusal of the 12th paragraph, which stood originally as follows: "The Society, therefore, earnestly beseech the Hon. the Governor General and Council, that *he will be pleased to solicit pecuniary aid from the Court of Directors, to be annually appropriated to the revival of the oriental literature, and the encouragement of learned natives, and the Society will be happy to undertake the superintendence, &c.*"

Mr. H. T. Prinsep moved as an amendment, that the sentence be altered, (as it now stands in the memorial) to convey a stronger expression of the Society's feeling on the recent measure.

Mr. Colvin said he must oppose the amendment. He would not enter into an argument on the point of law which had been mooted. He had himself always considered, and still considered, the orders of the Government to be fully consistent both with the terms and the spirit of the Act of Parliament. He must think it difficult to believe, that the Legislature, in the first and the only special appropriation which it had made with a view to the mental advancement of the Indian people, had intended not to entrust to the Government, to which it has committed the immediate control of these territories, the discretion of applying the fund as it might deem expedient and practicable, in order to the cultivation of the most improved literature, and the communication of the most enlightened system of knowledge which its subjects might be found willing to receive at its hands. It appeared to him a strange conclusion, that it had been meant by the British Parliament to render compulsory the maintenance of a system calculated to perpetuate the ignorance and prejudices of the people—that it had been designed to fetter this Government, and to restrain it from measures of improvement. But he would rather state what he conceived to be the duty of the Society in regard to the address which was now to be presented. Was it proper, was it respectful, in going up to Government as applicants for assistance, that they should assert, by implication, that it had, in its late measure, deviated from its proper course?

Was that a subject which the Society ought to entertain at all? Further, he would urge that it would be most disadvantageous for their own purpose, were they, in appealing to the liberality of Government, to express in any way disapprobation of its proceedings. Looking only to the motive of securing the success of the application which they were about to make, he would say, omit in the address all and every topic of controversy. The Government, in receiving an address such as was now proposed, would appear called upon to vote its own condemnation. He would, on these grounds, give his voice against the amendment.

Mr. Macnaghten again rose and said, he must take the liberty of differing from Mr. Colvin altogether as to the doctrines he had propounded. As the guardians of the sacred cause of literature and science, it is not only the privilege, but the duty of the Society to appeal, respectfully but earnestly, to that power which is competent to rescue it from impending danger. He would go further, and say, that if the Government could be so initiated as to declare open hostility against the languages and literature of the people of India, it would be an obligation, of which the Society could not divest itself without disgrace, to remonstrate against such a proceeding with all its energies. Mr. Colvin had again returned to the ground he first took up, and had indulged in fighting and contemptuous language as applied to Oriental studies. He had moreover asserted, that such sentiments are entertained by the natives themselves. He (Mr. Macnaghten) had now been resident in this country about twenty-six years, and believed he may say had not been deficient in attention to the genius of the people, their languages, their literature, their habits, or their prejudices, and he would venture to affirm, that no man could be more without foundation than the supposition Mr. Colvin appeared to entertain. Oriental literature had much to recommend it, and the natives of the country were passionately devoted to this literature. He could not sit down without again expressing his regret that this place should have been selected for such an attack. If have and dissolution were around, they might not be able to prevent it, but here, in the retard of our strength, that an effort at their overthrow should be made, was to him astonishing. He had no fear, however, that it would be successful, or that there would be difference of opinion as to the character of the proceeding.

The President however unwilling to offer an opinion from the chair, must object to the amendment, because it appeared to entertain a doubt of the legality of the course pursued. Government acted by advice, and there remained an appeal to the proper tribunals. His interest was aggrieved. He was anxious to impress on the Society the necessity of abstaining from legal and political discussions, as quite out of character in a literary and scientific institution, otherwise, they must lose many members, who could not vote, say, could not sit, where such topics were to be canvassed. The case was strong enough of itself, the application for continuing the suspended Oriental publications was a most proper object for the Society to urge, it should have his warmest support, provided it were unwarped with other matters which had been the subject of discussion elsewhere, and upon which the Government had expressed their opinion. He had a very strong opinion on the necessity of excluding debatable topics of this nature from the Society, and if they were to continue such discussions, he for one should be compelled to retire. Literary and scientific subjects seemed to him the only matters proper for discussion with them, except the little usual business which must of course be disposed of.

Mr. *Macnaghten*, with the most unfeigned deference and respect to the learned president, must take leave to express his doubts, as to the doctrine he had delivered, or, at all events, to seek for some explanation, which might solve his difficulties. He understood from him, that, in this place, they were never competent to touch upon a question of law, and that, if they did, those who are connected with the legal profession must cease to be members of the society. This doctrine seemed to him to involve the necessity of submitting to every species of spoliation; moreover, that they were not competent to advert in any way to the measures of Government. Now, it appeared to him, that they were not here as lawyers, or as civil or military servants of the Company; and that, when they met in this hall, they divested themselves of those characters, and appeared only in the character of the servants of science and of literature, the guardians of oriental learning, and the representatives of its interests both in Asia and in Europe. In that sacred character, they were bound to be vigilant and active. Indeed, he could conceive cases involving questions of law, in which they should feel themselves compelled to act. He could understand the motive which should restrain particular gentlemen from expressing an opinion, but he could not conceive any circumstance which would justify their surrendering without a struggle the rights of their constituents. Those constituents are, he said, the literary men of all nations. They had an awful trust imposed upon them, and they must execute it faithfully and conscientiously as a great public body, without any personal motives, or any personal scruples.

Mr. *Prinsep* felt great diffidence in expressing his dissent from what had fallen from the president. But he could not think, under British Government, any society, or even any individual, could have the least hesitation in expressing respectfully an opinion, that the Government had misconstrued a law, when that misconstruction was likely to do injury to the rights or the feelings of so large a portion of its subjects as the native community formed in this country. No wilful error or wrong was imputed to the Government; but surely it was not too much to say, as he was confident was the case, that Government had in this instance been ill-advised and misled. He did not speak as a lawyer, but as a member of this society, whose position in respect to the literature of India had been well described by Mr. Macnaghten. That there could be no possible offence to Government in so expressing themselves, he felt assured, by seeing members and high officers of the Government ready to join in so doing. He was somewhat surprised at what had fallen from Mr. Colvin, as to the ancient literature of India being calculated only to perpetuate idolatry and superstition. What would he thought, if England had possessed herself of Greece, a part of which was under her dominion, and had bestowed funds for reviving its language and literature:—would any one be listened to who should urge, that with the language of Greece one would be reviving her mythology? The most advantageous thing for the advancement of European literature in India was to revive that of the country, and place them in contrast side by side: it was easy to see which must then prevail. He did not think the Society should take so humble a tone as to ask, as a charity, that which Parliament had given as a right, and would rather not succeed in the object that all had equally at heart, than take it in the shape of an eleemosynary donation.

Mr. *J. T. Prinsep* quoted the words of the act, which he believed had been grounded on a minute of Mr. Colebrooke's, specially pointed to the literature and learned natives of the country. He thought there could be no doubt as to the meaning of the clause. Entertaining this opinion, he thought the

Society ought to have no hesitation about expressing it; and as for the fact stated, that the Government had put a different interpretation upon the law, he knew not how the Society could know that these questions had ever been determined by the Government. But even if this point had been so ruled, that was no reason why the members of this Society, if their opinion was clear as to the legal rights of this literature, of which they were the patrons and protectors, should not express that opinion even to the Government. He was quite sure it was the general feeling, that the grant was made by Parliament to the literature of India, which ought not to be robbed of the provision so made to it. By the amendment, it was intended to express this as delicately and respectfully as possible.

Sir J. P. Grant thought it right to state, that, in voting for the amendment, he did not mean to give an opinion upon the question of law. He did not think that the amendment went to express any opinion upon the question of law, and if it did, most certainly he neither would nor ought to vote upon it. It merely, in his opinion, asked of the Government to give its consideration to the question, and in case they should be of opinion that Oriental literature had not a legal and parliamentary claim, under the words of the act, then to make a new and specific grant of funds for this important purpose.

Mr. W. Grant was not disposed to blink the question which the Society wished to bring under the reconsideration of Government, and did not see that any disrespect was implied in urging, however strongly, such reconsideration. The Society had for a long time believed, that a particular fund was appropriated by Parliament to objects in a manner confided by the public to to the society's peculiar care, and they now learned that this fund was no longer to be so applied. The Society was bound to undertake the cause of Oriental literature, and to urge Government to reconsider a resolution so inimical to it. And if, upon serious consideration, Government should continue to be of opinion, that no fund was by law appropriated at present to its conservation, then to urge an application to the proper quarters for a fund which should be so appropriated.

Mr. Colvin asked Sir J. P. Grant, whether the words of the amendment, which he read, did not, at least by implication, convey an opinion upon the question of law.

Sir J. P. Grant said, that, in his opinion, they did not, but that the words in the Act of Parliament being such as they had that night been stated to be, the amendment suggested to the Government that it was a grave question, of which it desired their reconsideration, and upon this view he was prepared to vote for the amendment; but the suggestion being made that it might be otherwise interpreted, he should not vote.

The amendment was then put and carried. The revised memorial was once more read through, and, on the motion of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, seconded by Bâbu Rasumay Dutt; it was adopted *nem. con.*—*Journ. Asiatic Society.*

*Asiatic Society of Paris.*—At the general meeting of this society, on the 5th June, M. Joubert, the president, delivered a discourse, in which he took a rapid view of the promising prospects of oriental literature.

Egypt, he remarked, was now, through the liberality of the local government, open to the researches of the curious. Armenia, Syria, and Asia Minor, were equally so; and, in the latter country, M. Texier had recently discovered some magnificent sculptures, apparently of so early a date as the eighth century

before Christ. Even at Constantinople, the Ottoman had learned by dear-bought experience, that ignorance and weakness were synonymous; and this conviction would remove that repugnance which has heretofore obstructed investigation in that celebrated city. The facility of access to Asia Minor would now permit young orientalist to visit, without fear, Mesopotamia, Chaldæa, the country of the Nabuteans, and Southern Persia, where the remains of the Guebre sect are found.

The report of M. Stahl, one of the secretaries, contained a luminous and comprehensive view of the most important results of the labours of European orientalist during the two last years.

He began by noticing, with respect to the works undertaken by the Society, the continued indisposition of M. Klaproth, which had prevented that eminent scholar from putting the finishing stroke to his Georgian Grammar, and from completing the publication of the Manchoo Dictionary. The venerable president of the society, the Baron de Sacy, had obtained the encouragement of government towards the publication of the Geography of Aboulseda, the printing of which had commenced, under the care of M. Reinaud and the Baron du Slane, who had obtained many resources for the correction and elucidation of the text: a translation of the work had been undertaken, at its own expense, by the Society of Geography. The last portion of the *Vendidad* had been unavoidably delayed. The papers of M. Schulz, which had been obtained from the chief who caused him to be assassinated in Kurdistan, were prepared for publication, with copies of the arrow-headed inscriptions that unfortunate traveller collected in Armenia, particularly on the borders of Lake Van.

The report then took a rapid glance at the principal contents of the *Journal Asiatique*, the *Transactions* and *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, the last volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, and the *Journal* of the Society of Bengal. Of Mr. Wilson's Dissertation on the Religious Sects of India, in the *Researches*, M. Buhî observes, that it may be placed in the same rank with Mr. Colbrooke's Dissertation on the Philosophy of the Hindus. The report notices the interesting and varied memoirs of the Society of Batavia, the brilliant career of the Oriental Translation Committee of London, which, with a noble impartiality, admits coadjutors of all nations; lastly, M. Stahl specifies the *Asiatic Journal*, of which he is pleased to speak in very handsome terms.

The report then adverts to the labours of oriental scholars in philology, geography, history, travels, and on miscellaneous subjects, and to those eminent men whose deaths, during the last two years, have been so many heavy losses to oriental learning. Amongst other works noticed, are Mr. Von Hammer's Ottoman History, now complete; the Byzantine History, now publishing at Bonn; the Geography of Ritter, remarkable for its colossal proportions, science, and exactitude in the minutest details; and Gudenstüdt's Description of the Caucasian Countries, published in German by M. Klaproth, with original additions.

The facilities which have been furnished for the acquisition and investigation of the Turkish, Georgian, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic languages, are then enumerated. Much has been done in the field of Hebrew literature; and M. Stahl mentions the *Chrestomathy* of the Abbé Glairé; the text of a new translation of the *Pentateuch* by the Abbé and M. Frank, with a commentary, "in which ingenious views, sometimes a little bold, shew that the editors are not content to tread in the beaten track;" the Bible of M. Cahen; the Translation and Commentary of Isaiah, by Professor Hitzig; a beautiful edition of the *Mishna*, in six vols., and various publications on Rabbinical Literature ■

France and Germany. "Rabbi Geiger has obtained the prize offered by the Academy of Berlin for the solution of the question, *What did Mishnah borrow from Judaism?* He has proved that all the traditions of the Old Testament found in the *Koran* or the *Mishnah*, are derived from the same authorities to which the *Mishnah* and the *Talmud* owe their existence." Dr. Plüner has announced a work "which seems almost beyond the powers of a single man;" namely, the Text and a complete Translation of the two *Talmuds*, those of Babylon and Jerusalem, with philological notes, and a selection from the best commentaries, in twenty-eight folio volumes!

In Arabian literature, the report notices the *Alfissa*, a valuable grammatical treatise in verse, published by M. de Sacy, as "the consummation of his long and important labours on the Arabic tongue;" and states that M. Delaporte has published at Algiers the *Fables of Lokman*, in the African dialect. "The day may come," M. Stahl remarks, "when the presses of Algiers may rival those of Boulak, and send forth works of incalculable value, such as that of Ibn Khaldun, which are yet unknown to the world." The great Arabic dictionary of M. Freytag is expected to appear in about two years.

M. Tanchnitz, the enterprising German bookseller, who stereotyped the Hebrew Bible, has published the *Koran* in the same way. Speaking of the Thousand and one Nights, of which several editions have appeared in France and Germany, M. de Stahl mentions, that M. Brockhaus, during a visit at London, discovered what appeared to be the Sanscrit original of this collection of stories, the *Prishat Kutha*, the text accompanied by a translation of which he is printing.

"In passing to ancient Iran," continues M. Stahl, "we have to congratulate you on the most brilliant conquest which philology has made in modern times, that of a language which has ceased to be in use for many centuries, badly preserved in an obscure traditional work, and this totally deprived of that grammatical exactitude which facilitated the progress of Origen and St. Jerome in ancient Hebrew. I speak of the Zend, which, with reference to its structure and its etymological system, forms the link which unites the Sanscrit to the Greek and perhaps to the Armenian. The glory of this undertaking is due to M. Eugène Burnouf, whose essay on the Pali demonstrated what degree of certainty patient investigation might afford in advancing from the known to the unknown, when sustained by vast and accurate knowledge, and unerring sagacity. The Commentary on the *Yajna* follows the text, step by step."

The report then notices the investigations of Dr. Müller in the Pehlvi, into which a part of the *Zind-Avata* has been translated, and an entire work, the *Dundesh*, has been written. "The fusion of many Semitic elements seems to indicate a foreign invasion, of which, in fact, historical traditions make mention; or, we may be allowed to form a conjecture on the term *Pehlvi*, it would be the language of the provinces on the western frontier of Iran."

In Persian literature, the report refers to the publication of the *Tarikh* of Tabari, by the Translation Committee of London; of the *Shah-namah* of M. Mohl and that of Major Macan.

The list of publications enumerated by M. Stahl on Hindu literature is long. Amongst the most prominent are the text and a French version of the *Upanishads*, by M. Poëley; the *Vicrama* and *Uranis*, by M. Leuz; the *Harigayana*, another drama of Kulidasa, by M. Hirzel, with a German literal version; and the *Prabuddhachandrodaya*, by M. Brockhaus, with a Latin version. The report notices likewise the *Harivansa* of M. Langlois, the Bengali Dictionary of Rani



Comte Sen, M. Garcin de Tassy's Works of Wali, Capt. Mackintosh's Account of the Ramoossica, Mr Prinsep's Biography of Ameer Khan, and Mr. Royle's work on the Botany and Zoology of the Himalayan Country

The publications in Chinese literature have been few. M Mohl's Latin translation of the *Yü-king* is nearly finished (the first volume is published), and an edition of three of the Confucian moral books, the *Ta-ke's*, the *Chung-yung*, and the *Lun-yü*, are publishing by M Pauthier, comprising the original text in elegant characters, a Latin and a French translation, with commentaries and notes "M Julien, in another work, has pursued a different plan; the text being engraved in China on metal plates, they were conveyed to America to be cast, whence they will be reconveyed to China." This mode of printing from metal plates appears to have been the process adopted at Peking in publishing the elegant edition of Keen-ling's works

M Stuhl notices the enterprising Cö-na de Koros, and his valuable researches in Tibetan literature, and speaks in appropriate terms of his proposition to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, to transmit the duplicates of his rich collection of Tibetan books to the learned societies of Europe, in order to facilitate the study of the literature of Tibet

The report closes with noticing the progress of M Siebold's work on Japan, and M Klaproth's edition of Titsingh's *Annals of the Emperors of Japan*

#### VARIEITIES.

*The Island of Socotra.*—The following report on the island of Socotra has been drawn up by Lient J. R. Wellsted, Indian Navy, assistant-surveyor.

The government of the Island of Socotra, from a very early period, was dependant on the kings of the incense country, and the early Portuguese navigators found them, on their first arrival, still in the undisturbed possession of their ancient patrimony; but, after Albuquerque had conquered and overrun the island, he vested its government in the hands of some of his officers, who, with a remnant of his troops, was left behind to retain it. The Portuguese appear to have held possession until the decline of their power in India, when they intermarried with its inhabitants, gradually lost their ascendancy, and Socotra, after this short interruption, again resumed its solitary dependence, under its ancient masters. From this period, there is reason to believe that a brother or some near relation of the sultan of Kisbeon, on the Arabian coast, resided permanently on the island as its governor, until within the last century, when it has been merely subjected to an annual visit from Kisbeon. The revenue is then collected, and any complaints, which require the interference of the sultan, are brought before him. When these objects are accomplished, he again takes his departure. During our stay at Kisbeon and on the island, we made numerous inquiries to ascertain who at present exercised this power, but this proved no easy matter to discover. The old sultan is blind, and incapable of managing the affairs of his government, and all has gone to confusion. Various claimants appeared, but Abdullah was pointed out as the influential individual; from him, therefore, we procured letters specifying the nature of our visit, and requiring from the islanders every assistance which we might stand in need of. Little attention was, however, paid to this letter, and during our stay, another chief, Hamed Bin Tary arrived, and under the threat of burning the town, he succeeded at Colesseah in procuring about fifty dollars worth of ghee, with which, after sending on directions to Tanarida, forbidding our being furnished with either camels or guides, he again sailed for

Kisbeen, and openly boasted of what he had done. During the present year, no other member of the family is expected on the island, and as the sum collected annually, at other seasons, rarely exceeds in value 200 dollars, the authority of the sultan may be considered as more nominal than real.

Abdullah in his visits has been known to inflict chastisement with his own hand on the Bedouins, who have neglected to bring him the full quantity of ghee to which he has considered himself entitled, and even to imprison them for a few days; but I could not learn that he possessed sufficient power to inflict punishment of any kind on the Arabs, the greater number of whom are indeed exempted from contributing to any part of his revenue. It is from those who collect the ghee at Tamarida, Colosseah and Codhaop, that he procures the greater part of the only article which he now draws from the island. The attention of Abdullah during his visits appears solely directed towards this object, and though complaints from former usage are occasionally brought before him, yet the instances are rare, and his decisions are not much cared for.

At Tamarida, an old Arab, who was formerly a *sipahi* in India, in the service of Bâji Râo, by virtue of his age and long residence in the town, possesses some influence. Another at Colosseah named Salem, is also qualified by the townsmen with the title of *sheikh*, in order mainly, it would appear, that he might secure presents from the vessels visiting the port, but nothing is more certain than that they do not possess throughout the island a constituted authority, either civil or military, or of any description whatsoever. Notwithstanding the singular anomaly of so great a number of people residing together without any chief or law, offences against the good order of society appear infinitely less frequent than amidst more civilized nations; theft, murder, and other heinous crimes, are almost unknown. No stronger instance can be given of the absence of the former than the fact of my wandering for two months on the island, without having during that period missed the most trifling article. Some intelligent Arabs, who had resided there some fifteen years, assured me that the only disturbances known were occasional quarrels among the Bedouins, respecting their pasture grounds, and these were, as usual, settled either by the individuals fighting the matter out with sticks, or by the interference of their friends. It is, no doubt, this security of person and property, which has brought from the shores of the continent, on either side, so many settlers to the island.

In a moist climate like Socotra, it would be impossible for several months to live in tents; and, as the variation of the seasons compels the Bedouins to shift with their flocks in search of pasturage, it may be considered as a bountiful provision that they are, in the numerous natural caverns with which the lime stone hills abound, provided with habitations ready fashioned to their hands. A Bedouin merely selects one of these, which from its size and situation is best calculated for his purpose; he then by means of loose stone walls portions off different apartments for himself and family, while the remainder is left to afford shelter to his flock. Singular spots are occasionally chosen for these places of abode: I have seen them on the face of a nearly vertical hill, at the height of 800 feet from the plain. In the valleys, and on the margin, they have another description of dwelling place; the rocks there, whenever limestone occurs, is equally cavernous with the hills: a cave is selected; they widen, if necessary, the entrance, so as to allow it to open into an inclosure; the upper part is then covered over with rafters, on which turf and some earth is placed, so that it becomes difficult at a short distance to

distinguish it from the surrounding country: a wall constructed of loose stones encloses a circular space about thirty yards in diameter, which serves at night as a fold for their sheep and goats. I visited the interior of several of these: the only furniture they contained was a stone for grinding corn, some skins on which they sleep, other skins for holding water or milk, some earthen cooking pots, and a few Camelinae hanging on lines taken across the roof. In one of these, tied by the four corners and suspended from a peg by a string, you will frequently see a child sleeping. It also serves as a cradle, which they swing to and fro when they wish to compose it to sleep. In hot weather, when the ground is parched with heat, these caverns are of a clammy coldness; the Bedouins are by no means particular in keeping them clean, and they usually swarm with fleas and other vermin. A few days after my first arrival, I had occasion to ascend a mountain on the southern side of the island, seeking for plants; and other pursuits had detained me until it was too late to descend. I therefore took up my quarters with a Bedouin's family in one of these caverns. It was formed by the overhanging of an enormous rock, which left a sheltered space of fifty yards in length and ten in breadth. In the interior, the surface of the limestone exhibited rounded masses, with cellular cavities in and between them; but I could not discover any stalactitic traces. These were the first Bedouins we had met with, and none of the party had seen Europeans before. Our coming unexpectedly on them, therefore, created with the females some little alarm; but a few words of explanation from our guide soon quieted them: a few needles to the females and some tobacco to the men, set the whole party in good humour. Milk, dates, and whatever their cave afforded was readily placed before us, and they cheerfully assented to our request of passing the night there. At our suggestion, some grass was collected for us to sleep on, but this, unfortunately, proved an inducement for the goats and sheep, which were lodged in the same part of the cavern with several members of the family, to visit and run over us repeatedly during the night, so that we obtained but little rest.

The moral character of the Bedouins stands high. The absence of any heinous crimes among them has already been noticed, and in general they may be considered as a lively generous race; but the most distinguishing trait of their character is their hospitality, which is practised alike by all, and is only limited by the means of the individual who is called on to exercise it. Nor is this, as with the Socotrian Arabs, confined to those of their own faith; and while with the latter we were unceasingly tired with silly questions relating either to our religion or our views on the island, the Bedouins gave themselves no concern either about one or the other. A watch excited much mirth among them, and it was long before they would cease to believe it was a living animal; but unaccustomed as they were to the sight of fire-arms, what excited their utmost astonishment was a pair of pistols with detonating caps. Ever cheerful, they were always ready to enter into conversation, or to be pleased with what was shown them. I saw no instrument of music during my stay on the island, but they appear passionately fond of song, and on one occasion, at a wedding, I observed them dancing. A party stood round in a circle, and while one of their number continued to sing, two or three others, without any pretence to a regular step, by a succession of jumps or bounds, endeavoured to keep something like time to it.

The Bedouins have a great variety in their mode of salutation: two friends meeting will kiss each other on the cheek or shoulder six or eight times, then shake hands, kiss them, and afterwards exchange a dozen sentences of com-

pliment: they have also the same singular and indelicate mode of salutation which is observed at Kabon, when they place their noses together, and accompany the action by drawing up their breath audibly through the nostrils at the same time. Male and female relations salute each other in public in this manner. Those of different sexes, who are merely known to each other, kiss each other's shoulder or hand, except with the principal individual of the tribe. When the females fall in with him, they salute his knees, and he returns it on their forehead. The old men salute children in the same manner. With the use of the compass the Bedouins were totally unacquainted, and they had no terms in the Socotran language to express the cardinal points. The superiority of the Arabian numerals for extended calculations over their own, has induced them to entirely discontinue the use of the latter, and in all transactions among themselves, as well as with the Arabs, the Arabian alone are now used.

I have been unable to ascertain at what period Tamarid was erected, but both from its name and the appearance of the houses, I am inclined to think it must have been anterior to the first visit of the Portuguese, and most probably founded by those who followed them. The natives date its existence from a much earlier period, but little reliance can be placed on their testimony. The nearest range of mountains in the vicinity of Tamarid approaches the sea in the shape of a neck, on the chord of which, and nearly equidistant from the points where its extremities reach the beach, is situated the town. It consists at present of about 150 straggling houses, which are unconnected with each other, and are surrounded with date trees, of this number not a third is now inhabited, the others remain in the same ruinous state as they were left by the Wahabis in 1801. Though small, the houses are well constructed, of lime and coral, cemented over, and from this being kept white-washed, they have a neat appearance. They are usually two stories in height, of a square form, and with a tower in one corner, through which the staircase is usually built, the windows face the N.E., and they are closed like those on the houses of Arabia, with wooden shutters, cut with a variety of ornaments, through the interstices of which the air and light is admitted. The upper rooms are appropriated to the use of the harem, in the lower, seated on a platform, of which there are two, one on either side the door, with a passage between them, the Arabs receive their visitors, and transact all business. Attached to each house there is a small garden, in which is grown a sufficiency of beans and melons for the use of the inhabitants—enclosures of tobacco may also be seen among the houses. The number of inhabitants at the period of our visit did not exceed a hundred. Several were absent at Zanzibar, but fifty added on that account to their number, gives the full number of those who at any period reside here. The Arabs flock down from the hills on the arrival of a ship, and may induce the visitor to estimate their number higher than I have done. There are but two shops in Tamarid, and the articles exposed for sale are grain, dates, and clothes; every individual, therefore, on the arrival of a boat supplies himself with whatever he requires.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for March*

#### CRITICAL NOTICES

*Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. de Chazzy.* Par M. le BARON SUUVETRE DE SACY. Paris, 1835.

THIS eloquent biographical sketch of an excellent original scholar and amiable man, by the venerable Baron de Sacy, was read at the public meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in August last. M. de Sacy has traced the history,

the character, and the literary labours of M. de Chézy, one of his most distinguished pupils, with a faithful hand

*An Address Delivered in King's College, London, introductory to a Course of Lectures on the Languages and Literature of Asia.* By ILLIA SEDDON. London, 1835. Wm. H. Allen and Co. Yellowes

AGREEING has prevented our earlier notice of this able and erudite lecture, in which Mr. Seddon has displayed not only a very comprehensive knowledge of oriental languages, but proofs of much reflection upon their mutual principles, affinities, and relations. It is impossible to consider the powerful inducements which Mr. Seddon has stated to the study of the Eastern languages and literature, without being convinced that it has been unjustly neglected.

*The Works of William Cowper, Esq., comprising his Poems, Correspondence, and Translations, with a Life of the Author.* By the Editor, ROBERT SOUTHLEY, Esq. L.L.D. London, 1835. Baldwin and Craddock

IF this edition of Cowper's works had nothing to recommend it but the life written by the Poet Laureate, which throws to an immeasurable distance the same biography of Hayley, it would be sufficient to ensure it a favourable reception, in spite of its being later before the public than Mr. Grimshawe's edition. Of that edition, which professes to be no more than an improvement of Hayley's, we have spoken favourably, it is what it professes to be, which is saying much. Dr. Southey's edition is a new work, the life which is the subject of the only volume we have yet seen, is delightfully written, intermingling with the history of Cowper that of his contemporaries and connections, clothed in the charming style of one of the best of our present English writers.

In our notice of the last volume of the sixth edition of Cowper, we adverted to the misunderstanding which appeared to have led to this rivalry. We seldom think ourselves called upon to dwell upon disputes of this kind, when they have no connexion with the literary merits of the publications under review, but we confess that the perusal of Dr. Southey's Preface, the statements wherein are made upon his responsibility, induces us to depart from our forbearance so far as to mention the substance of those statements. Dr. Southey says that, in 1814, he undertook the present edition for Messrs. Baldwin and Craddock, that, shortly after, he was applied to by another firm for the same purpose, which was abandoned, as well as a third offer, on hearing that this edition was projected. Messrs. B and C offered to purchase the copyright. Dr. J. Johnson's *Private Correspondence* of Cowper (which had experienced a very poor sale) of the publishers, who had B. and C. in treaty for several months, and in the meanwhile began secretly to print an edition of Cowper's works, in the same form as this, which was hurried into the world, whilst the present edition was preparing with the care and labour which such a work demands.

*The Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds.* By Wm. SWAINSON, Esq. F.R.S. and L.S., &c. Being vol. LXXXII of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*. London, 1835. Longman & Co., Taylor.

THIS is another of those admirable scientific treatises, which give so great a value to this collection. It is a sequel to the Treatise on the Author's *Geography and Classification of Animals*, which we noticed in our last vol. p. 219.

The present work is divided into three parts, 1st, on the great divisions of organized matter, and on the relations which quadrupeds bear to other groups of the animal kingdom, 2d, on the natural history of quadrupeds, 3d, the class *Mammalia*, arranged according to its natural affinities. The several parts are illustrated with excellent cuts, and to the third is added a systematic Index. It is an admirable epitome.

*Mahmoud.* In three vols. London, 1835. Chilton.

THIS is a picture of Eastern life and adventures, contained in a narrative by a Greek apostate to Islamism, the son of a merchant in the Phanar, Constantinople. It is stated to be "a compilation of facts derived from private sources, or from personal observation;" and that, with a few exceptions, "the whole may be relied upon as per-

tely true " There is a strong tinge of orientalism throughout the story, the incidents of which are very interesting

*Tremorlyn Cliff* By FRANCES TROTTER Three vol. London, 1835 Bentley

THE outline of this tale, which is by the lively author of the ' Domestic Manners of the Americans,' is improbable. That such a character as the Countess of Tremorlyn should have existed only a few years back and not be mentioned in the newspapers, is incredible. But this little drawback does not prevent a reader's feeling a deep interest in the history of this bold and wicked woman. We think Mrs. Frohlope has not made Catherine Maxwell, the real Lady Tremorlyn, so effective a character as she might have been, nor are her subordinate personages distinguished by qualities which give them relief. Still it is an amusing production.

*A Sketch of Modern and Ancient Geography, for the Use of Schools*. By SAMUEL BUTLER D.D. D.D. Archdeacon of Darby, &c. Twelfth Edition. With Maps. London, 1835 Longman and Co.

It would seem to be a very superfluous thing to notice a work of such high reputation as Dr Butler's Geography, which is in use, we believe, at all our public schools. The stamp of approbation, which it has thus received from those who are best competent to appreciate its merits, ought to have the same effect upon a work as the impress a piece of metal requires at the mint. In this edition, however, some important alterations appear to have been made especially in the census of different countries; the maps have been improved and some of them re-drawn and re-engraved. These alterations will increase the value of a very valuable work.

*Reminiscences of an Intimacy with George Bith (Buckley), the Nestor of Rome*, By FRANCIS JENNIS, Professor of History and Political Economy in South Carolina College. London, 1835 Bentley.

THIS work introduces us to a man of acquaintance with a man of the mind and in accomplishments whose simplicity of character and strength of intellect, could not be so well delineated in a piece of elaborate biography. Many of his remarks are striking and original. The following sentence is a key to the character and views of the man "if God will only grant me a life so long that I may end where Gibbon begins, it is all I pray for."

*A Compendium of Modern Geography*. By the Rev. ALAN STEWART Fifth Edition. Edinburgh 1835 Oliver and Boyd.

WE believe we were amongst the commanders of the first edition of this excellent little work and we are pleased to find it has now attained a fifth.

*The Comic Museum for Boys*. With twelve Illustrations by Crankshank. Edt.

*Excentricis deorum, quod sitis* says an ancient and modern seems to have taken the hint, to make the gravest of all works a source of mirth. The cuts are laughable.

*Supplement to Sir John Ross's Narrative*. &c. By JOHN BRANTFORTH Chipman and Hall.

THIS is a reply to the charges in Sir John Ross's narrative of his second voyage, against the makers of the patent steam machinery in the *Iskay*.\*

#### ANNALS

THIS month has made us acquainted with more of these beautiful productions of the pen and the pencil. The subject of Heath's *Picturesque Annual* is a journey to St. Petersburg and Moscow, through Courland and Livonia, by Mr. Leitch Ritchie, and it is embellished with twenty five truly splendid engravings of public edifices in the two capitals of Russia. Mr. Ritchie has judged rightly in making his narrative entirely "a book of information," the exquisite illustrations will fascinate those who desire only to be pleased.

The *Forget-Me-Not* of this year maintains its reputation, and, though a favourite, seems to strive for favour with as much diligence as if its fame was to be established. The frontispiece, "The Actress at the Duke's"—the "Shepherdess"—the "Dying Sister"—"Juliana"—the "Confession," do much credit to the artists. The literary articles are various and pleasing.

We always turn with pleasure to *Friendship's Offering*. Though it has lost the gentle spirit that so long presided over it, Mr. Pringle, it appears in no respect to have suffered under its present editor. A strong corps of contributors in the various departments, have supplied some able and entertaining pieces, including a pleasing poem, entitled "Retrospection," by the late H. D. Eagles. Amongst the plates, we may mention the "Black Seal," the "Pet Squirrel," and one or two more as excellent, though, upon the whole, we think the plates of this year's *Offering* not quite equal to those of the preceding volumes.

### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

The *Dispatches and Correspondence* of the Marquess Wellesley, while Governor-General of India, Ambassador in Spain, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the *Letters of Pitt, Canning, Lords Grenville, Grey, &c. &c.*, is in the press.

The *Narrative of Captain Back's Overland Expedition to the North Pole*, will be brought out in a cheaper form, and with greater expedition, than any of the previous Arctic Journals.

Outline of a Journey through Arabia Petrea to Mount Sinai, and the excavated City of Petra, translated from the French of M. de Laborde, will shortly appear.

Mr. Balfour announces in *Analysis of the Characters on the Babylonian Bricks*, showing their respective alphabetic powers and general import.

A Work on the *Capture of Singapore*, by an Old Madras Civilian, will be published in the course of the ensuing Spring.

A British Merchant, resident in Canton, has a Work nearly ready, entitled "An Address to the People of Great Britain, explanatory of our Commercial Relations with the Empire of China, and of the means by which they may with facility be extended."

A very useful Work is about to appear from the Serampore Press, entitled "A Guide to the Revenue Regulations of the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra," in two volumes, royal octavo.

A second Edition of *Dumoulin's Chinese*, by the Translator, carefully revised and improved, is announced at Calcutta.

The Bishop of Neuropolis (Jean Louis), our apostle of Cochin China, has tendered to the Asiatic Society, for publication, a MS. Dictionary, Cochinchinese and Latin, originally prepared by his predecessor, the Bishop of Adran, and revised and much augmented by himself during fourteen years residence in the country. He has also nearly completed a revised Dictionary Latin and Cochinchinese, and a Grammar of the same Language, in Latin, using in all three works the Roman character instead of the complex native character.

Captain Harvey Lockett, of H.M.'s 11th Light Dragoons, has in the press at Calcutta, *A Dissertation on the Practice of Usury and on the Corn Monopoly in the Upper Provinces*, together with a Proposal for increasing the Revenue and improving the Condition of the People of India.

A new periodical Work has made its appearance at Sydney, New South Wales, under the title of "Illustrations of the Colony, by an Impartial Observer."

A Magazine is about to issue at Melbourn, under the title of the *African Universal Magazine*, and another is announced at Cawnpore, to be entitled the *Cawnpore Literary Omnibus*.

Memoirs of Don Manuel de Góley, Prince of the Peace, written by himself, is announced and will shortly be published.

## ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

## Calcutta.

## LAW

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT March 21.

*In the matter of James Young and others*—Mr Justice presented a petition from the assignees, setting forth the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of creditors, one of which, after stating that the assignees had refused to having possession of assets equal in value to one-half the insolvents' debts, recommended that the remuneration of the assignees should be a commission of ten per cent on the dividends, the assignees paying all charges except law charges. It was likely that the out turn of the estate would enable the assignees to pay eight moneys in the paper, the learned counsel said, there could be no doubt that the remuneration would be too much, but the fact was, that the certificate of the assignees extended to assets whether for the payment of mortgages, or the payment of dividends, and not to the payment of dividends alone. From the statement he held in his hand, it was quite clear that a remuneration of ten per cent on the dividends was insufficient, although the expenses of the establishment had been greatly reduced.

Mr Justice, the chairman of the meeting informed the court, that no statement of the probable out turn of the estate had been laid before the meeting.

Sir I. Ryan said, he would rather not decide, if a full statement of the probable out turn had not been made to the creditors, and he suggested the propriety of calling another meeting. The court, of course, was not bound by the resolutions of the creditors, but it was always ready to listen to their suggestions.

Mr Justice explained, that the assignees were willing to take a commission of five per cent on the dividends, and five per cent on the payments to the Bank of Bengal.

Mr Justice was understood, was favourable to this proposition, and during some conversation it was stated that the assignees' estimate of the recoverable debts was less than that gentleman's. It was the opinion of the assignees that there would not be more than twenty pacs applicable for the purposes of a dividend during the next five years.

Sir I. Ryan did not think the assignees' proposition unreasonable, but he thought it was advisable to have the opinion of the creditors.

Mr Justice applied to the court on a subject connected with the final discharge of the insolvents. The assignees found that there were a number of creditors in

Europe who had taken no proceedings whatever in this court, others had taken proceedings both here and under the commission at home, and others had proceeded at home only. A question arose whether it was necessary to have the consent of such creditors to the insolvents discharge as had taken no proceedings, or proceedings at home only. The creditors who had taken no proceedings whatever, consisted chiefly of those who had withdrawn their deposits many years ago, leaving perhaps a trifling amount, which, by interest and compound interest, had accumulated into the present balance. Of these parties the assignees knew nothing and could know nothing, except that the estate was liable, so far as the debts were established by being inserted in the schedule, but the question on which the assignees felt a difficulty was, whether the consent of such parties were requisite to the insolvents discharge under the sixty-third section of the Act. The learned counsel referred to the Act, and read a part of the section, which authorized the court to grant a final discharge from all liability whenever it shall appear "that the estate of such insolvent debtor, which shall have come to the hand of the assignee or assignees shall have produced sufficient to pay three-fourths of the amount of the debts which shall have been established in such courts, or that creditors to the number of more than one-half shall have signified their consent in writing, &c." This was a novel application entirely with reference to this question, but as to the creditors who had proceeded at home, he apprehended, in the order for discharge did not affect them, their consents were not necessary.

Sir I. Ryan suggested before a distinct application was made to the court, that the debts should be arranged—for example, first, the Indian creditors, secondly, those who have taken proceedings in this court under the petition, thirdly, the who have taken proceedings in this court and in England, fourthly, those who have taken proceedings in England only, and, lastly, those who have taken no proceedings whatever. It was a matter of very considerable importance, and it might be a question, looking at the whole of the Act, how far it applied regarding the insolvents' discharges, but, in the present shape of the application, any opinion would be merely speculation.

## April 4

*The same*.—Mr Justice, with reference to the remuneration of the assignees of this estate, stated the result of a meeting of the creditors, and the order was made, directing the remuneration to be five per cent on the



session of the enemy, and themselves scattered in every direction. An Englishman, named Camel (Campbell), in the service of Sujah, is said to have alone opposed a moment's resistance, with a parcel of rag-muffins whom he had collected, he was himself severely wounded, and on the total discomfiture of Sujah's troops, he took service with Dost Mahomed.

Notwithstanding this success, it was not considered prudent by Dost Mahomed to pursue Sujah, for a report arrived that Meer Mahomed Khan was at the point of death, and Dost Mahomed had therefore to provide against the chances of a revolution from the powerful parties whom he knew were in opposition to him. He accordingly posted back to Cabool but did not reach the city till Amcer Mahomed had expired. These brothers appear to have been really attached to one another, and Amcer Mahomed, at his death, left the bulk of his fortune to Dost Mahomed, urging him to exert himself against the further progress of the Sikhs. His loss however detracted greatly from the moral advantage obtained by Dost Mahomed from his recent successes over Sujah.

We now turn to Peshawar, which Run just, watching his opportunity, had taken possession of, almost without a struggle. Its former prince, Sultan Mahomed, having returned as a fugitive to Cabool. To account for this, we may mention that Sultan Mahomed had married the daughter of Fysoolli, and that the latter had risen to power in consequence of his connection. Whether he had behaved with arrogance, or seemed inclined to take advantage of the weakness of the government to render himself independent, is uncertain, but Sultan Mahomed, after endeavouring by different stratagems to get rid of him, at length invited him to a feast, where he treacherously murdered him. Not satisfied with this, he sent to seize his villages and private property, endeavouring to get hold of his brother Mamoollah Khan. The latter, however, effected his escape with his family to the hills on the Akeri Range, and placing his family in the fort of Jalookhar, he proceeded to Shoraputtoo where he bid defiance to Sultan Mahomed. Dreading his increasing power, Sultan Mahomed sent several embassies to him, but Mamoollah would not believe either his protestations or oaths. At length, some holy Syuds succeeded in effecting an apparent reconciliation, where each party was prepared for the treachery of the other. Sultan Mahomed was afraid to engage the Sikhs, lest his brother-in-law should attack him, and prevent his Sirdar, Kakun Paltan, from pursuing some partial successes he had obtained. At length, he abandoned the camp, while Mamoollah Khan went over to the enemy with 2,000 troops. This was of great consequence to the Sikhs, who had

hitherto held only military possession of the country. They obtained, by Mamoollah's means, command over the country around Noshera and Elust Nigger, their northern boundary, but at Cabul, their southern extremity, no one can now leave the camp without being liable to be cut off.

STATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

The assignees of this estate have published the following statement of disbursements and receipts from 11th October 1854 to 10th January 1855—

To cash advanced for sundry, salt-petre, sugar and cond.	54 Rs. 2,11,27½
Incidental and law charges for preservation of property, &c.	5,181
Money repaid to creditors received after liquidation	10,717
Bank of Bengal special loan account	4,700
Proceeds of purchase of government notes	8,007
In Union Bank establishment &c. from 11th October to 11th November 1854, in exchange of notes to sundry and &c. &c.	84 11 4
By 10th Nov to 11th Dec 1854	46 7
By 11th Dec 1854 to 10th Jan 1855	14 1
<b>Balance</b>	<b>13,119 74</b>
<b>Balance on hand</b>	<b>12,041</b>
By cash paid to sundry creditors	4,011
By cash paid to sundry creditors	10 0
By cash paid to sundry creditors	37 14
By cash paid to sundry creditors	17 408
<b>Balance in hands of creditors</b>	<b>17 1</b>
<b>Balance of 1st month</b>	<b>54 Rs. 3 11 11</b>
By cash paid to sundry creditors	41 7 1
By cash paid to sundry creditors	1 0 000
By cash paid to sundry creditors	1 0 000
By cash paid to sundry creditors	1 7 14
By cash paid to sundry creditors	1 0 7 27
By cash paid to sundry creditors	7 71
By cash paid to sundry creditors	41,500
By cash paid to sundry creditors	4,331
By cash paid to sundry creditors	89 44
By cash paid to sundry creditors	67 1 14
By cash paid to sundry creditors	10,000
By cash paid to sundry creditors	1
By cash paid to sundry creditors	7,000
By cash paid to sundry creditors	7 46 107
<b>Balance</b>	<b>1,50,199</b>

It was the intention of the assignees of Alexander and Co. to appeal against the recent decision in the Insolvent Court. Notice of appeal was given on the 9d inst. We hear that Mr. Saupin, the gentleman to whom one of the factories is alleged to be sold, sets both the assignees and the Supreme Court at defiance, and refuses to give up possession, unless compelled to do so by the Courts in the Mutual.—*Engl. Freeman, Feb 5.*

Another meeting of the creditors of Alexander and Co. was held to-day, for the purpose of determining upon a proposition from the assignees to accept for their remuneration (all charges of establishment

inclusive) five per cent. upon the dividends and upon the sum (about eight lakhs) remaining to be paid to the bank of Bengal in redemption of the mortgaged property. A resolution to the effect being proposed, some opposition was made, but as Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Cockerell, who together represented more than half the estate, concurred in supporting it, the amendment was withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted without a division.

In order to give the public an opportunity of judging how far this mode of future remuneration is reasonable, we have to state that, from the failure up to the present time, according to statements produced at the meeting, there have been recovered from debtors to the estate only 10,76,711 rupees, in the first two years, which would naturally be the most productive, and that the assignees estimate that, at the end of five years from the present time, their realisations will be short of twenty one lakhs altogether, valuing the book debts as follows:—

Medical Services .....	Rs. 38,178
Civil .....	1,41,008
Military .....	3,17,901
Miscellaneous .....	8,34,921
Commercial .....	1,84,806
<b>Total</b> ....	<b>Rs. 16,73,420</b>

besides something more than four lakhs in course of realisation from the sale of factories. We regret to add that no hope is held out of an immediate dividend; but if the indigo season should turn out well, as regards the factories belonging to or indebted to the estate, there will be something to divide a year hence.—*Cut. Cour., Mar. 30.*

#### ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN AND CO.

Many of our readers will be glad to hear of the possibility of a dividend to the extent of twenty per cent. being declared on the estate of Cruttenden and Co. in the course of next month. If our information is correct, the creditors of Cruttenden and Co. may anticipate that the ultimate out-turn will be seven annas in the rupee certain, while there are contingencies which may raise the amount to nine annas within the ensuing three years. This, to be sure, does not bear out the assertion made on the first application to the insolvent court, that the assets exceeded the debts due by the estate; nevertheless, contrasted with the affairs of several of the other firms, the state of this is a subject of congratulation to the creditors.—(*Triental Observer.*)

An anonymous writer in the *Englishman* controverts this statement. He observes, that even nine annas "is poor consolation to the starving expectants, who, relying upon the solemn assurance of the partners of the defunct firm, were induced,

like myself, to affix our signatures to their releases, that four annas would have been paid in January last, and eight more would be available in the course of two years hereafter. As far as can be ascertained, there is not the slightest chance of any dividend forthcoming this year; and I hear from very good authority, that the creditors will be lucky if they get three annas betwixt this 24th March and 1st January 1840. Nay, further, it is rumoured, upon no slender evidence, that, if the estate was properly managed, and judiciously closed with the least practicable delay, the utmost of a dividend would not exceed three annas and a-half. The creditors should be up and stirring, or it may be late. Speculating in indigo cultivation is folly and imprudence for an insolvent estate, and may lead to a more beggarly account of empty boxes than has ever been exhibited."

#### ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

The assignees of this estate have published the following abstract of receipts and disbursements for January 1835:—

<i>Receipts</i>	
Cash balance on 1st Dec. 1834 .....	Rs. 1,80,777
Sale of Indigo for 18th and 19th ult.	11,270
Ditto of 18th and 19th ult.	3,767
Remittances from John Mackintosh for sale of wines .....	1,000
Rents of landed property .....	9,246
Remittances on account of Dr. Cruttenden .....	36,787
Refund of a payment in satisfaction of dividends .....	64
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>Rs. 2,14,200</b>

<i>Disbursements</i>	
Government securities .....	4,41,600
Invested receipts .....	1,18,000
Cash balance on 1st Dec. 1834 .....	2,77,400
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>Rs. 2,11,3,000</b>

<i>Particulars</i>	
Advances for interest of Indigo .....	19,251
Particulars collected .....	3,461
Remittances from John Mackintosh .....	2,601
Expenses, accountancy, &c. of landed property .....	2,237
Life insurance premiums .....	3,143
Exchanges .....	2,246
Office establishment .....	2,166
Postages and petty charges .....	148
Refund of amount realised on failure on account of creditors, including sale of lottery tickets on landed property .....	1,508
Payments in anticipation of dividends .....	583
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>Rs. 2,11,3,000</b>

Cash balance on hand ..	12,600
Ditto in Union Bank at interest ..	2,05,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>Rs. 2,17,600</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>Rs. 2,14,200</b>

#### THE PRESS.

The following is the official answer of Lord William Bentinck to the Press petition:—

2. The unsatisfactory state of the laws

relating to the press has already attracted the notice of his Lordship in Council, and he trusts that, in no long time, a system will be established, which, while it gives security to every person engaged in the fair discussion of public measures, will effectually secure the Government against sedition and individual aggression.

3 His Lordship in Council agrees with you in thinking it a such measure, before it is finally passed into a law, ought to be submitted to the public, and that all classes of the community ought to have an opportunity of offering their comments and suggestions with respect to it.

4 His Lordship in Council does not conceive that the prohibitions of Calcutta are prohibited by law, now in force, from meeting for purposes of discussion. They already, as it appears to his Lordship in Council, enjoy the liberty which they solicit, nor has the Government any intention of restricting their liberty.

#### INFANTICIDE IN CENTRAL INDIA

In the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th inst. is a paper on infanticide, by "an Officer in political employ in Mitha, and late in Nagpore," which contains some appalling details respecting this practice. He states that the Hara Rypoote of Kots and Boondi are much given to it, the Khich Rypoote of Kishorepore still more. In 137 families (chiefly Khich and Kishore) of the Raja Kish Singh, with a few Rasthore, Umuts, &c.) there were found to be only 92 daughters, where there were 149 sons living. In the adjoining petty principalities of Narsingah and Rygarh, the practice would seem to be not much less general. In 69 families, in Narsingah, there appeared to be but 19 daughters, whilst there were 71 sons living. In 18 families in Rygarh the result was 21 boys, and but 10 girls.

But the practice is not confined to Rypoote: the writer discovered that infanticide was generally practised also by the Purre or Minis, a race of wild mountaineers hereditarily addicted to plunder. In none of their villages did the proportion of girls to boys exceed one half, in some, there were only two or four, and in one, Purni, consisting of 15 families, there were none, the inhabitants confessing that they had destroyed every girl born in their village. The writer adds "the Minis, without reserve, admitted to me that they had destroyed each one, two, or three daughters, as the case might be. Rypoote have recourse to the practice from inability to meet the expenses of suitable alliances. They have recourse to it from a mistaken anxiety, but plead no justification either from any injunction in the *shastras*, or from tradition. The Minis, however, have a religion, inculcating the duty and propriety of destroying their daughters, and

adduce divine authority in favour of the practice.

It is consolatory, however, to learn, that the native governments are endeavouring to put down this practice. The Rani of Udeypur issued an order prohibiting the Minis from destroying their daughters, it however had received no kind of attention from the Minis. The Boondi Rani and the Raj Rani of Kots were, at the instance of the late Acting political agent, induced also to prohibit the practice within their domains, and the Governor General, on the receipt of the intelligence, wrote letters to these princes, and also to the Rani of Udeypur, expressing the high satisfaction which his Lordship had derived from this report of their humane endeavours to suppress this cruel practice in their territories. "Circumstances led me," says the writer, "a year afterwards, to the same frontier, I found that the orders of the Rani of Boondi had been strictly enforced. All the female children born in the Boondi Minis villages within this period, with the exception of one, had been preserved, and the parents of the one which had been destroyed, had been at once punished by the worthy chief of Kots, Shikar Kishor Singh. On all who had preserved their daughters in this interval, the Boondi government bestowed presents of dresses, and also silver necklets for the children."

With respect to the means of suppressing this crime, the writer expresses himself as follows:—

"Some benevolent men, of more zeal than judgment, would call upon the British Government to suppress this crime by the strong hand of power. From this opinion I entirely dissent. It is useless, as it would be impolitic, and, indeed, unjustifiable, in the supreme government, to attempt to legislate for people over whom it possesses no legal right or power to legislate. It can do no more than it has already done, *sc.* express its abhorrence at the crime, and give great credit to those princes who relinquish the practice in their own families, and endeavour to suppress it amongst their subjects. Neither do I think that the missionary, directly encouraged by government or its officers, can at present be allowed to ply his benevolent labours, without endangering the attainment of the object which every friend of his species must be so anxious to accomplish. The native princes certainly should be gained to the cause of humanity. As they are the most influential, their hearty concurrence in any scheme for the suppression of infanticide is an object of very primary importance. But we must not deceive ourselves: this measure by itself will be of little or no avail—penal enactments, not supported by a concurrent public opinion, are utterly fruitless. The object, therefore, to be held in view is, to produce a general

feeling of execration, throughout all classes of the people, against the crime. Until such a feeling has been produced, the issue of edicts, prohibiting the practice, will be almost a waste of breath and paper.

He mentions that one of the most zealous impugners of infanticide amongst the Minas was a *Shakti*, named Purnan, who had attained the reputation of great learning, through being able to read. But even, he says, "this poor ignorant semi-savage proved of great service, and exercised much influence in reconciling his wild brethren to the injunction laid by the two *rys* of Boondi against the further practice of infanticide. I gave him some pamphlets against infanticide, written by a Hindu Brahman, named Lunkar Bhat, who arrais the authorities of all the *shastras* and *puranas* against this sinful practice. With these, the first printed books he had seen, given him too by a *shiksh* he was highly delighted, and I was given to understand, that, for some time after my departure he made himself particularly active in expounding and impressing their contents on his wild kinsmen.

## ROADS.

An official statement relative to the construction of roads within the Bengal and Agra presidencies, has been published by government.

It appears, that before the year 1830, of the roads (enumerated below, the following had been undertaken in 1 in progress, or partly, or wholly, completed —

	Miles
The Cuttack Road (unfinished)	11
From Cuttack to Benares (a small portion only formed)	32
The Barrackpore to Berhampore Road (completed)	70
The Benares to Allahabad Road (completed)	70
The Barrackpore to Subharpore Road (uncompleted)	279
A branch road from Subharpore towards Banar (a small part only formed)	?

Total 422

On these roads (exclusive of the road between Benares and Allahabad, seventy miles) there had been expended from their commencement up to the end of April 1833, Rs 365,524.

On the same the Cuttack Road had cost	Rs. 1,71,12
The Subharpore Road	4,41,12
The Berhampore Road	1,31,10
The Nerbada to Benares Road	30,380
The Cuttack to Ganjam Road	63,88

The grand trunk road, from Calcutta to Delhi, running longitudinally through the country, is in the following condition —

	Miles	1 mi had
Hooghly to Benares	71	12
Benares to Benares	71	12
Benares to Allahabad	70	20
Allahabad to Cawnpore	11	84
Cawnpore to Kharoli	13	4
Kharoli to the Hindun River	137	12
Hindun River to Delhi	18	—

The state of the Sugar and Nerbada roads is as follows —

	Miles	Finished
Mirzapore to Furruckpore	21	—
Subharpore to Banar	106	10
Johar to Dinanow	14	—
Subharpore to Arrah	11	—
Do to Banar	78	—
Do to Howrah	14	—

That of the eastern roads —

Barrackpore to Jore	60
From the Barrackpore to the Barrackpore	11
From the Barrackpore to the Barrackpore	11
From the Barrackpore to the Barrackpore	11
From the Barrackpore to the Barrackpore	11
From the Barrackpore to the Barrackpore	11
From the Barrackpore to the Barrackpore	11
From the Barrackpore to the Barrackpore	11

The Cuttack and southern frontier roads —

Cuttack to Mirzapore	71
From the Cuttack to the Cuttack	11
From the Cuttack to the Cuttack	11
From the Cuttack to the Cuttack	11
From the Cuttack to the Cuttack	11
From the Cuttack to the Cuttack	11
From the Cuttack to the Cuttack	11
From the Cuttack to the Cuttack	11

The latter was recommenced May 1834

The conclusion of the roads having attracted the attention of Lord Wm Bentinck, in his tour through the province, a scheme was formed, embracing the formation or repair or widening of roads, to the extent of about 1800 miles. The huge expenditure suggested the experiment of employing convicts in this work, which had the most favourable result, showing that an instrument of great power had been placed at the disposal of those who controlled the department of public works.

The prisoners are placed entirely under the management of the executive engineers, and officers appointed to superintend the work for which the convicts are destined. These officers are likewise charged with the duty of paying them their diet money, and with clothing them. Medical attendance of native doctors, and medicines, are supplied to the prisoners — one native doctor being stationed with each gang of convicts, and in case of unusual sickness, the services of the nearest European surgeon are made available at the requisition of the officer in charge. Shopkeepers have also been established with the several gangs for the purpose of ensuring to the prisoners a due supply of wholesome food, and the greatest care has been employed to prevent them from squandering their money allowance on noxious articles, as spirits, opium, &c. to excess, which they are too apt to do, even to the sale of their clothes, if not prevented. They are lodged in tents, or in huts prepared for them, according to the nature of the country, the season, or other circumstances. The plan adopted by executive officers in working the convicts, is to fix their daily task (under instructions that the labour exacted shall be moderate), and when finished, at however early an hour, to dismiss them. Rewards for good conduct have also been authorized, and it has been a special object of solicitude to

endeavour to devise some means by which moral improvement might be introduced among them. It is difficult to ascertain the exact extent of labour which convicts are able to perform. Being, however, in general, hardy and healthy men, mostly in the prime of life, there is no reason why, on such work, under good management, they should not be able to do as much as the common labourer paid by the day.

"That the expense attending the introduction of this system of labour must be trifling, may be gathered from a report of the Military Board, who were called upon to state 'the result of the labour of convicts compared with the cost of guarding and maintaining them.' They observed 'that when prisoners are sentenced to hard labour, they must, at all events, be guarded and maintained by the Government. They must be supplied with tools to labour with; people to direct their labour; and if detached from their jail, with tents or huts to shelter them. Thus the principal expenditure was equally applicable to the former system, whilst it is believed that in most cases the labour performed was comparatively unimportant to the state. Under the present system, not only is the labour of these men directed to specific objects of public importance, and guided by scientific officers; but there is reason to believe that the expense of guarding the convicts, and all cost attending their employment under executive officers, will not exceed, but rather fall short of the cost of untravelling and guarding them under magistrates in their jails. One executive officer has stated that there will be a considerable saving, arising from the discharge of large civil establishments. It has, however, been ascertained that the amount of extra charges will at all events be trifling. So that, inasmuch as the quantum of labour obtained from the convict will be much greater than heretofore, and inasmuch as that labour being more systematically directed, its value will be much augmented, no doubt can remain that the result will be advantageous in an eminent degree, and beneficial to the state.'"

"Thus a system for the general improvement of India has been established, which, from its permanency of character, cannot fail, in time, to secure the object in view; whilst, as it advances, it must bring into action the capabilities of this great region for employing its dense yet (comparatively) idle population in promoting internal commerce, and in opening the field for the exchange of its valuable produce for the merchandise of other nations."

LORD Wm. BENTINCK.

In reply to an address of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Lord Wm. Bentinck stated as follows:

"As for all the great measures of jus-

tice and policy to which you refer—the equalization of the duties upon those great products of the country that would be mutually beneficial to India and to Britain—I think we may confidently rely upon their being no longer delayed. It will, however, be my duty to represent to the home authorities the injustice and impolicy of existing discouragements. Those in India, which have been such a dead weight upon her commercial and agricultural prosperity, are in a fair train of being very much diminished, if not totally abolished, as I hope may be the result.

"It is impossible not to deplore the same defective state in the agricultural, as in every other science in this country. Look where you will—examine the whole scheme of this Indian system, and you find the same results—poverty, inferiority, degradation in every shape. For all those evils, knowledge, knowledge, knowledge, is the universal cure.

"It is to be hoped that the progress in European literature will lead to those improvements in agriculture, which, during the last half century, have so much benefited the mother country. It was my intention, had I remained in India, to have proposed the establishment of small farms in the upper, centre, and lower provinces, as seminaries, or rather examples of improved modes of cultivation and cropping, and of preparing for distribution seeds and plants of the superior products. It is part of the general education, in which a very small annual sum, well expended, might have been attended with innumerable advantages. The very limited establishment and means at your disposal have shown what might be done. We must not forget that the government is the landlord of the country, possessing both the means and knowledge of improvement, and putting all obligations of public duty aside, is the most interested in the advancement in wealth and comfort of its numerous tenantry."

The following passage in his lordship's reply to the address of the missionaries, conveys his opinion upon a point of very considerable importance:

"I have the more reason to feel flattered by your kindness upon this occasion, inasmuch as it proceeds from those with whom, in their public capacity, I have carefully abstained from holding any communion. The professed object of your lives and labours is conversion. The fundamental principle of British rule—the compact to which the government stands solemnly pledged—is strict neutrality. To this important maxim policy, as well as good faith, has enjoined upon the most scrupulous observance. Because, besides disarming the disloyal of his most powerful means of mischief, it tends to

give contentment of mind to the good, and to form into one firm bulwark of defence, the confidence and attachment of the whole population. The same maxim of strict neutrality is peculiarly applicable to the question, now so much agitated, of general education. I venture to give it as my firm opinion, that in all the schools and colleges under the support of government, this principle cannot be too strongly enforced, and that all interference or injudicious tampering with the religious beliefs of the students and all mingling direct or indirect of Christianity with the system of instruction, ought to be positively forbidden.

"It is held, I know, by many, that the improvement of the human mind in India is unaccompanied by instruction in a pure faith, is calculated to destroy that which exists, without substituting any thing in its place. One of our best and most useful prelates, the late Bishop Turner thought otherwise. His was an opinion in which the Mohammedans, the Hindoos and the Christians, all in fact who believe their faith to be true, ought to join—that the more the mind is enlightened the better able it will be to appreciate religious and every other truth.

"There is, I understand, in London, a large class of excellent persons, who consider as a compromise of principle, the protection afforded to the religious of the country, and would gladly interfere in an active interference on the part of the ruling power in the diffusion of Christianity. They may be warranted that some serious error could not be entertained. It is a collection of past ages, with conversion by whatever means, by force and sword if persuasion failed, was the first cure of the conqueror, is not obliterated from the memory or apprehensions of the people, and the greatest obstacle to the cause they espouse would be the distrust my decided intervention of the supreme authority would inevitably create. The extension of episcopacy was not without objection, as involving the great principle of neutrality known, as this great dignitary is, to derive his offices from the crown, and bearing always the rank and character of one of the highest officers of the state, it is difficult for the public to see him in another capacity, of head and patron of the church missionaries, without having the suspicion that the government must have some connection with, and interest in, their proceedings. We may rely with confidence in the exercise of the greatest caution in this respect on the part of our excellent doctors, but that caution is now, and will always be, particularly called for.

"Being as anxious as any of these excellent persons for the diffusion of Christianity through all countries, but knowing better than they do the ground we stand

upon, my humble advice to them is, rely exclusively upon the humble, pious, and hardy missionary. His labours divided of all human power, create no distrust. Encourage education with all your means. The offer of religious truth in the school of the missionary is without objection. It is or is not accepted. If it is not, the other seeds of instruction may take root and yield a rich and abundant harvest of improvement and future benefit. I would give them, as an example in support of this advice, the school founded exactly upon these principles, and lately superintended by the excellent Mr. Duff that has been attended with such unparalleled success. I would say to them finally, that they could not send to India too many labourers in the vineyard like those whom I have now the gratification of addressing.

It was our intention to have given in section to the sentiments expressed in the journals of this presidency, respecting the character of Lord Wm Bentinck's government, upon its termination but we find those sentiments so intermingled with individual feelings, and so mixed up with editorial flourish, that we think it better to relinquish the design. Most agree that the Court of Directors, in their resolution of the 6th September 1834, on receipt of Lord William's resignation—wherein they record "their high sense of the distinguished abilities, energy, zeal, and integrity with which his lordship had discharged the arduous duties of his exalted station,"—awards the judgment which history will pronounce. The *Times* of India merely expands the sentiment, when it says: "Most happy shall we be to find united in our future chief as in Lord Wm Bentinck, the talent of insight and almost inquisitive investigation, with the most expansive powers of generalization—the keenest scrutiny into the minute details of government, with that large grasp of mind which embraced the comprehensive relations of the empire. It is the union of these two apparently opposite qualifications in Lord William Bentinck that renders his departure a matter of such deep regret, and it is to the union of them in his successor, that we look for the progressive anchorage of the Indian empire."

#### GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE

Mr John Cuthbert is appointed actuary of the new Government Life Insurance Fund, Mr J B Plumb, secretary, and Dr Martin, medical adviser, Mr Curzon's salary is fixed at 500 rupees per month. It is the intention of one of the insurance societies to address government against the proposed establishment, on the ground of its being an unnecessary interference with private institutions, and we

hear that the other societies look upon the measure with equal jealousy, and are likely to join in protesting against it.—*Cal. Cour.*

#### THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION

Capt. Cheney's expedition down the Euphrates, appears to have infused a good portion of his own confidence among the people of England, and especially among those who did represent the interests of India at the Board of Control. But none of that confidence has travelled round the Cape. We look at the project here as a very wild scheme, and an absolute waste of money. We admit Capt. Cheney to be very probably correct enough in his report of the soundings in the river, and the physical possibility of steaming upon it all the way from Beles to Bushire, but there are so many startling difficulties in his way—the curving of his boats in pieces overlaid to Belus—the establishment of forges and a building-yard to put them together again, and launch them on the Euphrates—the disturbed state of the surrounding country—the various hostile and marauding tribes that infest the banks of the river on his route—and finally, the difficulty of providing fuel—that we hope for no useful result from this expensive voyage of discovery.—*Cal. Cour.*, Mar. 30.

#### INDIGO FACTORIES.

The *New Mart*, of Feb. 17, contains a list of upwards of twenty indigo-factories, lately sold and transferred, the valuation of which exceeds thirty lakhs. It adds—“Almost the whole of the above factories have been disposed of during the last three or four months, a few of them were sold early in the season, and it will surprise many people to learn that some of them have been bought for parties resident in France, French indigo-merchants, we believe.”

#### REMOVALS.

Rumours of changes in the upper grades of the civil service have for some time been afloat—the effects of the celebrated mortification of 1817, whose anniversary may perhaps have caused an effort to obtain for it a little immortality. We have no reason to doubt that the commissioners of the Bhaugulpore, Dacca, Allypore, and Moorshedabad divisions have been appeared that the Governor general in Council, having reason to be dissatisfied with their mode of transacting their official duties, has been pleased to remove them from their respective appointments. To all of these functionaries such an intimation of the intentions of Government was the first notice of the impending mandate, and we are no less surprised than appalled, when we state that neither explanation nor defence was required previous to such a determination on the part of Government, nay, more,

we are informed, that on one of the parties concerned, soliciting an audience of the Governor-general, he was informed that his lordship declined to receive him, as the determination had been come to, after deliberation in Council, and that, therefore, the interview could but be mutually disclaiming. The commissioners who have been so unceremoniously removed from their appointments, are Messrs. W. Money, H. Middleton, L. Warner, and L. Barwell.—*Metrop. Obs.*, Feb. 19.

#### CORRUPTION OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

A complaint has been laid before the government of Agra, of extraordinary corruption in the Court of Benaris among the native civils. Mr. Lowther, the commissioner of the sixth division, has been deputed to inquire into and report upon the matter.—*Englishman*.

The result of the inquiry seems a failure to in the following extract of a native letter from Benares, 18th March.—“I am happy to tell you that we have at length been relieved from the long oppressions we have suffered in the way of injustice, by the suspension of the arch rogue, the holder of the head of the thread, his nazir and mohurrir. We had long ground under the influence which his situation gave him of doing good or evil, had he used it in forwarding a just cause, we could have allowed it to pass on until remedied by superior authority, but as the worst cause was in general that which he preferred, encouraged, and supported, in the view of taking from both parties, the road to justice was wholly obstructed, and we no longer applied to the court. At length we were constrained to send a man to complain to the fountain of justice. We are greatly to rejoice, that a just man may be appointed to succeed him—the salary is only Rs. 100 per mensem, yet this person has arrived, in a few years, about six lakhs of rupees. Look to his villages, lands, &c.—he had nothing when he came into office.”

#### NATIVE OPINION OF THE DRAMA.

The *Reformer*, a native paper, has the following sensible reflections upon the uses of the Drama. Speaking of the Italian opera—“This is not the first time that we have brought the claims of the Italian company to the notice of our readers, particularly that of our countrymen, for whom these and all other theatrical exhibitions we consider as very improving. Their manner and carriage—even those of the educated portion,—yet require a good deal of polish, and we conceive they can nowhere learn them better than in places where they have the double advantage of instruction, from the representations on the stage, and from the manners of the company that frequent these exhibitions. ■

is high time that our educated countrymen should substitute those refined amusements which afford entertainment for the senses, as well as the imagination, whilst they inform and instruct the mind, and improve taste, in the place of their sordid rude and gross *Cobes*, and *Jattiras* and *Aatches*.

#### NATIVE STATES

**Jynteah**—The capital of Jynteah is now in the possession of the British authorities. The servants of the raja very lately seized upon four natives of the place, British subjects, and offered three of them as a sacrifice to Kala, the fourth escaped. That the order for the seizure of the victims came from the raja himself, there can be no doubt. Capt. Lister, political agent among the Khyms tribes, in consequence of this atrocious murder, proceeded on the 14th March from Sylhet, with a strong detachment of the corps under his command, to the capital of Jynteah. On his arrival, an interview with the raja was delayed by frivolous pretences. Capt. Lister at length, however, succeeded in obtaining, in seeing with him, and demanded the surrender of his territories in the plains. The raja quietly complied. Capt. Lister has found and secured under safe custody gold and silver to the amount of nearly a lakh and a half of rupees, forty nine elephants, twelve iron guns, and about five hundred kind of arms of various kinds. It is supposed that the people of the country will offer no resistance.—*London J. India, April 2*

**Gwalior**—The departure of Mr. Cavanish has been the signal for the fall of the Mama Sahib. This person, it will be remembered, was an object of invincible dislike to the multitudinous troops of the raja, not certainly for his incorruptible integrity, or virtue of any kind, and to upbraid the angry soldiers, he was deprived of his employment under the mahara, and expelled the kingdom, by the advice of the timid resident. His dutiful nephew has, however, restored him to favour, and, if allowed to follow his own inclination will reinstate him in his former employment, &c. the manager of the affairs of Gwalior and of the raja, who, being deprived of the steady support of the late intelligent resident will require some prop. To the people, however, the absence or presence of the upstart relative of the fungus raja, is immaterial, as, whatever changes take place among the vernal and corrupt panders to the raja and their own sensuality, the fate of the people will be suffer. The seras will still be ruined, whatever kind holds the lever. The restoration of the Mama Sahib will be followed by the resignation of many who have made themselves obnoxious to him, by assisting to expel him, and prolong his exile.—*Ms. of Ukhal, Mar. 14*

**Jeypoor**—Orders have been received, appointing Jotharam that he must quit office

This decision, we conclude, has been formed with reference to the suspicious circumstances attending the late raja's death, and the belief, universally entertained, of his having been poisoned by the minister. A political agent will now doubtless be stationed at Jeypoor during the long minority we have to look forward to. Major Alves was expecting to move towards Jeypoor, on the morning of the 17th inst., with a respectable force, composed of three regiments of infantry, Blair's horse, and some guns.—*Delhi Gaz., Mar. 18*

The *Dacca Gazette*, with reference to the cause of the late raja's death, states, in the next week's paper, that he had become addicted to the habit of taking opium, and passing his whole time amongst women, and the baneful effects of the narcotic, and his pleasures brought on exhaustion of his vital powers, though not attacked by any mortal disease, all the skill of his physicians was of no avail. He was under twenty.

**Taranaut**—Letters from Toorawatee state that the two companies of sappers and miner, under Lieut. Western, have lately been employed in levelling towers, and other trifling defences, at eighteen different places. Several of the towers were found to be ruinous, others of some strength, though small. In all of them, the occupants threatened resistance, and to one or two they refused to admit Lieut. Western. He succeeded, however, in effecting his object without resorting to force. One of the towers, of three stories high, situated on the side of a hill, the commander permitted Lieut. Western to enter, accompanied by four men only, and the occupants, over whom the chief seemed to have almost no control, turned out, and taking up a position on the top of a hill, declared they would shoot the first man that attempted to destroy their tower. Lieut. W., having carried a barrel of gunpowder with him, under the denomination of his company, placed it at once in the tower, and exploded it, much to the astonishment of the Mahads.—*Ibid*

**Onk**—Sorrow and repentance have become the inmates of his iniquity's heart, and his life in consequence becomes much addicted to solitude. As Don Quixote would have expiated his sins by the self-inflicted stripes of his squire, so his majesty is determined to repair his own extravagance by curtailing the allowance of some of his servants and dismissing others, including amongst these all the Europeans whom he employed, both those who attended his person as aides-de-camp, and those employed in the direction of some public works which her majesty in a fit of caprice once ordered to be undertaken. The accounts in the papers have inspired him with the idea of forming a new ministry. With this view he empowered a leading



person at Lucknow to form a new cabinet, but the intrigues of Reshan-ood-Dowlah have hitherto defeated all attempts.—*M f Utkhas, Feb 21*

**Lahore**—Our news from Lahore extend up to the end of February. The mahajah quitted Lahore on the 15th ult upon a shooting excursion, in the direction of Wazirabad, where the *H. H.* was to be held and observed in grand style. The troops had received orders to cross the Duabhee river, and it was supposed they would have to march towards Peshawar, and give battle to Host Muhammed Khan, who, it was firmly believed, were advancing upon the troops of the mahajah stationed at Lashmair, under the command of Nownebaul Sing. Rumour was duly adding to the strength of his troops, and we learn, that, within the last three months, he has actually used twelve regiments of regular infantry, besides several of irregular horse. His General Ventura was expected back at Lahore, but it was generally supposed he would not have the same control that he formerly exercised.

A rumour was current, that it was the intention of the mahajah to establish an English college at Lahore.

The city of poets (whom we look ing up again, grain was selling there at from sixteen to twenty seers per rupee.—*Dills G. , Mar 11*)

#### NEWSPAPER TAXES

It is a curious fact that whilst in England the government can scarcely resist the urgency of the applications made to abolish the stamp duty on newspapers, the government of this province has been urged by the liberal papers (the *Indian* and *Hindoo*) to lay a stamp duty upon newspapers in order that they may circulate free in the provinces.

#### RAJAH OF BURDWAN

We understand that the young rajah of Burdwan has placed Rs 40,000 at the disposal of the military board to be employed in the construction of any work which may appear to them calculated to prove of the greatest utility to the district. The board have not yet decided on the nature of the work to be constructed. The young rajah is studying English under the tuition of the Rev Mr Wilbrecht, and his progress is said to be highly creditable.—*Englishman, Mar 27*

#### THUGGEE

Capt Skerman has arrived at Agra, where he remains according to the recent Thuggee regulations. Six hundred Thugs were expected. The present jail can only afford accommodation for between three and four hundred. Such large seizures

as this must create a great decrease in the number of those who carry on the business of Thuggee.—*Mof Utkhas, Mar 21*

#### THE MAGISTRACY

The inhabitants of Calcutta have petitioned against a proposed act of council, whereby all powers, whatever, in criminal cases, which, by virtue of any law now in force, may be exercised by two justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta, are to be exercised by one such justice.

#### GOVERNMENT

A large number of pieces have been ordered for the Gya Pilgrims, whence we infer that no alteration in the pilgrim tax system is in immediate contemplation.—*C. C. C.*

#### THE ARMY

Five charges have been preferred from headquarters against Lieut Col John Hunter, who has been ordered to proceed from Dinapore to Cawnpore for the purpose of tending his trial.

**Camp near Pithun, March 6**—The 28th regt N I arrived this morning from Delhi in nine marches, to relieve the 16th ordered in, the whole of the officers being required as evidences before a court-martial.

The court-martial at Cawnpore on Col Dennis has been directed to revise its proceedings, which it has done.

The *Shikari* is still in force has been incorporated with that of *Agitation*.

The 28th regt N I has been ordered to march to strike Agri but to encamp at Nurmajoor, eight marches from hence, till further orders. It is expected that they will soon be allowed to proceed to cantonment.

A rumour prevails at Agra, that a court martial is about to assemble for the trial of a distinguished officer of H M's army. The charge is said to be connected with the line of conduct pursued in late trials, a prominent feature being a "suppressed letter."

A court of inquiry has been directed to assemble at Aicut, of which Brigadier-General Dutton has been nominated president, and Lieut col Riddell, of the 2d cavalry and Hkary, of the 48th N I members.

#### SEA MONSTER IN THE BAY OF BENGAL

Extract of a letter from Lieut W. Inley, 25th Nov 1834.—"On my voyage to Madras, in May last, I saw a most extraordinary fish, and which had never before been seen by any man on board, although some of the officers and crew had been employed in the whale fishery. It was of the size of a whale, but differing

from that animal in shape; spotted like a leopard, in a very beautiful manner. It came close under the stern of the ship during a calm, and we had a magnificent opportunity for viewing it. It had a very large dorsal fin, which moved about with great rapidity, when made angry in consequence of the large stones that we threw down upon it rashly; for it possessed sufficient strength to have broken the rudder and stove in the stern of the ship. Several large fish, seemingly dog-fish, about a cubit in length and upwards, were gambolling about the monitor, entering its mouth at pleasure, and returning to the water again. The following will give you some idea of its shape: the mouth very large, dorsal fin black or dark brown; tail also; body covered with brown spots like a leopard; head, broad-shaped. May it not be the *Melosaurus*, or a species of that fish known to have existed formerly in the waters of the ocean? Having given you this statement, it is proper that I should give you the names of those who were also eye-witnesses of the existence of this extraordinary animal. They are as follows: Captain Tingate, at that time commanding the ship *Cashmere Merchant*, now commanding the *Competitor*; Mr. Smellie, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Landers, officers of the vessel. The above gentlemen will corroborate my statement. Capt. Tingate and Mr. Smellie were old sailors, and had never before seen the fish, or one resembling it. There were also several European seamen on board, not one of whom had ever seen it before."—*Journ. As. Soc. for Jan.*

#### ASSASSINATION OF MR. FRASER.

We have to record another instance of assassination in the civil service, which has lost one of the oldest of its members, Mr. William Fraser, the commissioner and governor-general's agent at Delhi; a gentleman highly distinguished in the service, but more especially so for his intimate knowledge of the native character, and for his very remarkable personal courage, has been shot while taking his evening ride by a person suspected to be a hired assassin. The murder was committed on the 22d March, just without the walls of the city of Delhi. The particulars, as far as they are yet known, are given in the following letter:

"Delhi, March 23.—Our poor friend, William Fraser, was murdered last evening near the old Musjid, at the junction of the roads leading from the Lahore and Cashmere gates. One of his vices came running in to tell me, and after douring off an express to the nearest surgeon, I got into my buggy, and drove as hard as I could to Fraser's house. I found him dead. He had been shot evidently with

a blunderbuss; one ball had entered his left side within an inch of the heart, and passed clean through him, coming out under the right shoulder-blade; another ball had just grazed his breast, whilst a third had struck upon one of his ribs. This last we extracted; it was a pistol ball bent square into the form of a slug. Poor Fraser had been into the city to see the ex-rajah Kullian Sing, of Kishenghur, and was returning home when the assassin met him. Fraser had but one sword and two vices with him; their accounts differ a little; but, from what we could learn, it appeared that the assassin was well mounted, and that he had a *puttar-halla* (first-lock) to his *bandook*; that he went close up to Fraser as if he wished to speak to him, then shot at him, and instantly galloped off, and turned up the Subzee Mundece road. He was dressed in green, they say, but it was much too dark to distinguish colours. The city gates were almost instantly shut, and a strict search has been set on foot, which I trust may lead to the detection of the villain; I say villain, being satisfied that the one who did the deed was a hired assassin. The sword who was with poor Fraser, at the time, was quite a lad, and, although well mounted, had not sense enough to pursue the murderer. Had he but followed him, and kept him in view, he must have been detected."

We have heard that the life of Mr. Fraser was threatened once before, and we have heard also of several other instances in which civil officers, more especially in the judicial line, have accidentally escaped the stroke of an assassin.—*Cul. Cur.*

Another letter, in the *Englishman*, gives nearly the same account, adding, however, that the villain was thrown by his horse rearing, on the shot being fired, and that he could not, therefore, overtake the murderer. "Of course, some suspicion is alive as to the servant, and Mr. Metcalfe is busy with the investigation, but no cause has yet been come at for the atrocious act. Fraser was generally popular with the natives, was a most gallant and venturesome fellow, and had repeatedly distinguished himself in action, as the Major of Skinner's corps, and with vanquishing lions and tigers single-handed upon horseback. One of Lord William Bentinck's precious savings has done away with two mounted attendants (*savars*), heretofore allowed to civilians for their protection, who, had they been with poor Fraser, either the attempt had not been made, or the villain would have instantly been slain or taken prisoner."

#### SPEAK NAVIGATION.

The sub-committee of the steam-fund have made a report respecting the cause of the lengthened passage of the *Forbes* to

Madras, and of the delay of the other stages of the voyage to Suez.

The delay in the voyage to Madras they find to be attributable to the giving way of some stays fixed in the boiler, to strengthen them; no blame in this is attributed to the engineer. They could obtain no satisfactory explanation of the diminished speed of the vessel, or of the non-embarkation of a sufficient supply of coals, to the bad quality of which the engineers impute the inferior rate of steaming of the *Forbes* on this voyage. The committee acknowledge the result of their investigation to be unsatisfactory; though they cannot pronounce "with any degree of certainty," that there has been mismanagement, "they have abundant reason to believe that justice has not been done to the vessel." They say: "from the enquiries we have made of all the individuals employed on this trip, there appears to be nothing in the voyage, either as regards winds or currents, to frustrate the permanent establishment of steam communication between Calcutta and Suez. Were the good anchorage at King's Island on the Maldivas, as mentioned by Mr. Woodley, or Minicoy, available, no difficulty would exist. In fact, there is no part of the passage that might not be satisfactorily accomplished by a sea-going steamer of moderate power."

Four of the sub-committee recommend that the *Forbes* should start again on or about the 17th June; but in this part of the report Mr. J. Phipps does not concur.

We are glad to hear the steam committee have abandoned the intention of fitting out the *Forbes* for another voyage to the Red Sea. This has been brought about by an offer of the assignees of Mackintosh and Co., to pay them the penalty of 10,000 rupees, stipulated in the charter of the vessel, it being found that the expense of repairs, &c. (unnecessary, except for another sea-voyage), which would fall upon the assignees, under their agreement, would amount to about that sum, while her earnings in this river as a tug are expected to yield more than 4,000 rupees per month, the sum for which she was hired by the committee. The coals at Galle, Socotra, and other depots, have, in consequence, been tendered to Government, which has agreed to take them over at the price of their cost and charges. So the functions of the committee are for the present reduced to a sinecure, like those of the Bombay committee, with a fund remaining of about seventy thousand rupees, which is not much less than the fund locked up at the sister presidency; a pecuniary result very gratifying to the friends of the good cause, and far better than they could have expected after so much expenditure on two unsuccessful experiments.—*Cal. Cour.*, Mar. 28.

## FIRES.

There were no less than four great fires yesterday in Calcutta; one in Simla, another in the old Bow-Bazaar road, near the late Madrasa, a third in Short's Bazaar, which is said to have consumed 400 native houses, and a fourth, still more destructive, in the Timber Bazaar, on the Strand road, a little beyond the Mint.—*Cal. Cour.*, Mar. 24.

## BENGAL MILITARY BANK.

Notice is published to those depositors in Bengal Military Bank, who have received but 25 per cent. of their respective deposits, that a further dividend of 25 per cent. is payable to them, on application to the secretary. Notice is also given, that a general dividend of five per cent. is payable to the depositors in Military Bank.

## ROYAL FAMILY OF DELHI.

Altkar Shah, the king Delhi, and the successor of Alah Shah, is about 77 years of age. He is of an elegant stature, and in his youth had much corporal strength. He is fond of music and nautches. He keeps a regular court every morning, and spends the noon in the perusal of the *Quran*. This is succeeded by the amusement of flying the pigeons and exercise with the bow and arrow. He has eight wives, but one of them, surnamed *Afsana-i-Mahal* (or 'the honour of the palace,') has won the heart of the king. Though she is of an extremely low origin, and by no means a paragon of beauty, it is said her magic has so strongly wrought upon the king's heart, that he does nothing without her permission. It is added, that she loved a servant, named Jaukh Rañ, who was afterwards appointed the king's minister by her influence, and entitled *Rajah Jaukh Rañ*. As he was originally a *Banyà* (the most covetous tribe in the world), he began to make money fast, without being particular about the means. He took off the copper covering from the roof of the palace and sent it to the mint to be made into coins; and though the king and all the princes were aware of this act, and very indignant at it, and were even determined to expel the *raja* from the palace, the power of *Mumtaz Mahal* preserved him. The *raja* is said to be a master of immense treasure as well as of a vast quantity of jewels. Mirza Abuzafar is the elder son of the king and will succeed his father. He is about sixty years of age. He is a poet and an excellent marksmen, and devotes much of his time to the religious ceremonies, and is very popular. Mirza Baber, the second son, by *Mumtaz Mahal*, is a prince of unprepossessing appearance, as well as of bad conduct; he drinks intemperately and treats the females of the palace in a very

shameful manner His licentiousness has no bounds Notwithstanding his ill demeanour has excited a general hostility to him, the affection of his mother has secured him against insult The favourite son of the king is Mirza Salem, who is of a liberal and ingenious mind His face is fair and resembles that of his father in beauty He is an intimate friend of the Europeans and learns English He generally dresses himself like the English, and sometimes eats at their table, and he takes out his wife (veiled) on an elephant, when he takes the air in the evening Mirza Buland Bakhsh, Jahan Shah Kugubad, Jahan Khosru are the other sons of the king by different wives, and each of them gets separate allowance to support himself Their time is generally spent in frolics and in idleness None of the sons of the king possess princely manners, except Mirza Abusif and Salim — *Cont. Lat. Gr.*

## DARING DACOITY

One of the most remarkable instances of dacoity on record occurred on the night of the 7d February, at the butchery of Dwarkinuth Nagore, situated at Corvid-poor on the Sittoung side of the Gingee, five miles from Puhli, which was attacked by a body of men, supposed to be at least sixty in number, armed with spears who literally sacked it of every piece a desperate resistance appears to have been made by some up-country burkholes who have suffered dreadfully, three persons have been killed, a fourth is in a very dangerous state, and eight others have been wounded, some very severely Information was immediately given to the authorities at Puhli, Messrs Mills and Littell — *Hurl., Feb. 14*

## PAY OF UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

A letter from the government secretary, dated January 2d, addressed to Mr H. H. Lulloch, civil auditor states 'I am directed by the right hon the Governor general of India, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st inst, and in reply to inform you, that his Lordship in Council approves the suggestion submitted in the second paragraph that (in all instances in which they have hitherto been fixed in *vice regibus*) the salaries of uncovenanted servants in public offices be reduced at once to sonat rupees, by the addition of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to those of present incumbents, with a distinct understanding, that, as vacancies happen, the officers appointed in succession are only to receive in sonat what their predecessors received in *vice regibus*.' "

One of this class of public servants thus comments upon the order — 'This is the method adopted by the Governor-

general of India in Council to reward the now acknowledged meritorious services of their uncovenanted assistants Our salaries, in nine cases out of ten, already but a bare pittance, must be still further clipped to enrich the coffers of the state, and every obstacle that can be possibly devised put in the way to prevent our making some kind of provision for our destitute families The  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, of which we are about to be so very unjustly deprived, would have proved of inestimable service to the long-contemplated Widows Fund, now about to be established, and which, it is rumoured Government have at length determined to countenance and support by a yearly bonus, to meet which new expense it is not at all improbable that the above measure is to be enforced Thus, it cannot be denied, it is a novel way of conferring a boon, and in my humble opinion, looks very like cruel mockery'

## THE CAPACHORE RAJA

A letter from Assam informs us, that the light infantry was out on a "border raid" after the Capachore raja, who has surprised and cut up a *scop* guard on the frontier, killing one *hividar*, one *naiik*, four *scopys*, and eleven women and children, the latter of whom they literally chopped into pieces, and setting fire to the stock ade, fled to the hills The accounts of the light infantry were out gathering information regarding the retreat of the villains, that the corps might go in pursuit of them — *Eng. Lickman*

## Madras.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## MR WATKINS

The report is sent us, that the commission Mr Michael, has decided in favour of Mr William Palmer, in the case between that gentleman and the Nicobar government his fit has been issued in favour of both public and private claims *Mad. Herald Feb. 11*

## MILITARY MORTALITY ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT

A correspondent of the *Mad. Asylum Herald* computes the deaths of military men, on the Madras Establishment, between May 1822 and Dec. 1834, as follows —

*Army & Regiments* — 20 generals, 34 colonels and lieutenant colonels, 31 majors, 142 captains, 273 lieutenants, 5 cornets, 48 second lieutenants and ensigns, 6 adjutants, 11 pyrameters, 18 surgeons, 39 assistant surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 20 quartermasters, 1 volunteer — Total 651

*Company's Regiments* — 38 general officers, 67 colonels and lieutenant colonels, 50

major, 215 captains, 306 lieutenants, ■  
cornets, 119 second lieutenants and en-  
signs, 40 surgeons, 67 assistant-surgeons,  
veterinary surgeons, 5 adjutants.—Total  
923.

## Bombay.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### UPPER AT AHMEDNUGGER.

The *Bombay Courier*, of March 10th, gives the following explanation from a correspondent respecting the atrocious transaction at Nurgur.—

The facts of the matter are these. A British force—a very small one—was sent out to coerce certain rebellious chiefs who have been in arms against the government for many months, and who have been laying waste the whole of the country indiscriminately, including the territories of the rajah of Ahmednuggur. This force arrived at Ahmednuggur two days before the death of the rajah, who had earnestly entreated the British authorities to afford him assistance in subduing the insurgents. The day before the rajah died, Mr. Erskine sent to enquire whether there was any intention to perpetrate a similar outrage to that of *Kodur*. He was informed that nothing could be known till the rajah was dead. When this event was made known, it became openly a matter of conversation that five out of seven wives would be sacrificed at the funeral pile. He then interposed and stated the abhorrence of such practices by the English nation and the government of this country. The people here, who had complete authority over the rajah's eldest son, a young man of seventeen, engaged him with conferences and negotiations the whole day, during which they sent to all the villages under their jurisdiction to collect every Bhel and armed man possible in Ahmednuggur, in order to oppose the British force. Towards the evening, it began to be evident that armed men were pouring into the town in every direction. The order was then given to disarm all such people, as it was plain they were not congregating for any good purpose. A party of this sort passed close to an officer who was on parade underneath the walk of the town. He told them quietly the orders, and the person in charge of them was accompanying him to surrender their bows, arrows, and matchlocks, when, all of a sudden, he ordered the men behind him to fire on the officer. This was done immediately, and Mr. Lewis was shot through the side. The party then escaped, and running to the town, the gates were immediately closed, and a fire opened from the ramparts on the troops, who were within 150 paces of the wall; and who therefore had no course to pursue but to

move back out of range of the shot and guns, which they knew were in the fort, and might be mounted during the night on the bastions. At the same time, Mr. Erskine sent in to the military authorities for guns to storm the gate and take possession of the town, as there was no alternative. After having removed the camp, the party retired to bed; but about two in the morning were awake by the alarm that the pile was on fire. But any attempt that could have been made then would have been too late, as the troops were at least four hundred yards from the pile. The next day, the town was evacuated by the Bhels, as well as the rajah's eldest son, who is now out at Barwatie in the Hills. The unfortunate state of Jaxi on all over Gujarat is one great cause of the present insolence of the disaffected, which prevented the government from taking immediate steps against them, in the first instance. The state of this part of Gujarat too at present is alarming. The Bhels and Coolies are become so confident and presumptuous, that it is with difficulty any person, unless strongly guarded, can pass along any road.

■ is stated in the *Bombay Courier* of March 21, that the Ahmednuggur district have been formally taken possession of in the name of the British Government.

#### RAJA GOVIND BUKSH.

Raja Govind Buksh, brother to Chundoo Lal, the prime minister at Hyderabad, is dead. This man, like his brother, had passed the age of seventy, and had greatly oppressed and tormented the poor ryots while in the exercise of the sultan of Aurungabad and the other situations which he held under his brother. No sooner was news received of his being laid over the funeral pile, than the amildars in charge of his district fled to the Company's territory, to save themselves from the consequences of their former misconduct, to which they were sure to be subject after the death of their patron. Govind Buksh was a man of some learning, and has left behind him one or two works written by himself on the *Vedanta*.—*Bombay Courier*.

#### SURVIVY OF THE MALDIVES

We find by letters from the Maldives Islands, that the *Benares* was obliged to leave for the Malabar Coast, on account of the health of the officers and crew. The disease called *berriery* has made sad havoc among them, and, altogether, the islands are found to be most unhealthy. At the time the *Benares* left, there were twenty-two men in the sick list, many of whom, it was not expected, would recover. Almost all the officers have had an

attack of beriberi, and bleeding was found to be the only means by which any relief could be afforded them. It is ascertained that it is impossible to carry on the survey during the monsoon, as the islands do not afford any safe anchorage. We fear much that the survey of these islands will by no means compensate for the loss of labour and of life which may be bestowed on it. — *Bombay Gaz.*, Mar 11

#### THE LARD OF CLARE — PARTY AT THE TOWN HALL.

"To the Editor of the *Bombay Courier* — Sir—An article appeared in the last Saturday's *Gazette*, which is calculated to create an erroneous impression of the late party to Lord Clare. The writer states that 'some misgivings had been expressed as to whether even the whole of the English society of Bombay, with such portion of the native gentlemen as mix with it, would be sufficient to fill the room in the Town Hall,' and then adds that the crowd was the only fault that could be found with the entertainment. Now, the inference from this is, that every individual member of society in Bombay was present on the occasion, that no reluctance to appear at the party was manifested, and that public feeling was unanimous with regard to it. The fact, however, is the very reverse. In the Company's service even, a want of general cordiality towards Lord Clare was observable, and particularly in the civil branch of it, in which he is of course better known than in any other, for, out of the sixteen resident civilians in Bombay, no less than seven of the most influential purposely absented themselves from the party. In the commercial community, the same spirit was manifest in a lesser degree, and in the law, the number of absentees was very considerable.

"There is another fact however, which is still more significant, and which is totally suppressed in the report in the *Gazette*. I allude to the well-known avowal of Sir Herbert Compton at the supper table, that the party was not to be considered as one to Lord Clare in his political character. The cautious public of Bombay, it seems, were too prudent to be over-reached in the same way that the residents of Poona were, and this declaration of the worthy knight was demanded, therefore, to mark the real character of the party.

"Under these circumstances, the whole exhibition was harmless enough, and I am willing to acknowledge that Lord Clare deserved it, as a return for his attention to the interests of society. He has, it is true, violated the harmony of social intercourse most grossly, by his  
*Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 16. No. 69.

conduct on board the *Malville*, but, generally speaking, both as a member and leader of society, his lordship's motives and conduct have been unexceptionable enough. Would that I could say the same of him as a public man! But, in this respect, Sir Herbert Compton's silence is more expressive than any thing I could say, and I rest, therefore, perfectly satisfied with it."

#### THE DRAMA.

We fancy we may now sing a requiem over the drama of this presidency. One really pretty little theatre was opened on Tuesday evening probably for the last time, as, notwithstanding the accession of amateurs from the *Buckinghamshire*, there was by no means a full house. It was hoped that with the assistance of that accession a new force, and the gaiety of the season, there would be a bumper that would retrieve the really zealous and judicious manager from responsibilities incurred by his exertions to rouse the public taste, but it has failed, and confirmed an impression that has for some time been gaining strength, viz. that a taste for dramatic amusements has ceased to exist generally in society here. The consequence is, that the truly worthy manager will be a sufferer to the extent of some hundreds, which will embarrass him exceedingly. — *Free Press*, Mar 13

A third revolution has occurred here. The *Bombay Gazette* states: "In the last notice of the revolution at Goa, we left the individual who was said to have been the leader of it at the city of Goa. But it would appear he did not remain any time there. No sooner had he taken possession of the arsenal and magazines, and set at liberty the prisoners, than he directed his course, at the head of his troops, towards Pangim. On his way, he ordered the regiment stationed at Gasim Dis to fly down then arms, but the men having refused orders were given to fire on them. Some field pieces were also brought to bear on the line of barbed by which means many were killed and wounded, and the barracks levelled to the ground. The communication with the provinces was cut off. On the 5th, the military governor and half a dozen persons of his party, passed a resolution declaring all the decrees which had come from Portugal null and void, and appointed a new government, consisting of Don Manuel, as president, Col. Joao Caminho, the ex-*senior*, Moio Joze Ribeiro, and Thier Francisco Constantino as members, and the ex-decemburgador Moreira, as secretary. In consequence of this, all the people from Pangim and the neigh-

bouring villages, as well as most part of the principal families of Bardes and other provinces were obliged to leave their homes, and to proceed to Virginia and other places, for shelter and for safety. The country is now in a complete state of anarchy. The shops and houses at Pan-gim were broken open and robbed, and acts of violence and pillage were being perpetrated every hour. There is in fact no government. Every public functionary was either obliged to fly, or live in hourly fear of being murdered. All the public offices were shut up, all business suspended, confusion reigned here, dissolution there, and the town and country present but one scene of misery and wretchedness.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MR BRUCE

Mr Bruce, it seems, considered himself superseded by one of Lord Clive's appointments, and having reason to believe that he would be followed by it in the opinion of the supreme government as well as in that of the Court of Directors, determined to memorialize both bodies and prove, as he thought he could do, that the course which had been pursued towards him was the result of personal hostility on the part of his lordship. In proceeding to act upon this intention, it was necessary, according to the rules of the service, to forward his memorial through government, and he accordingly did so. And now comes the extraordinary part of the transaction. For not only was he called upon forthwith to apologize for what was termed the imputations he had cast but he was also required to fundon the very grounds of his appeal and in default of doing so, was threatened with deprivation of office. With this demand Mr Bruce, as might be expected, declined to comply and his employment was therefore cancelled.—*Bomb. Cour., 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb. 18*

The Court considers this as the first of a series of acts, which strike at the root of the independence of the Company's service, and intimates that the cancelling of another appointment or two had been resolved upon, or was likely to be so, on the ground of disrespect to the head of the government.

It adds "An important principle is involved in the proceedings. The government with regard to them—viz the right of that body to punish a subordinate officer for the matter contained in a petition or memorial against its own acts. Once deny the right of the Company's servants to appeal freely against the acts of the local government, and there is an end to their respectability."

The *Calcutta Courier* observes on this affair "Mr. Bruce, of the civil service, who for many years past has held one of the first offices in Bombay, and, we be-

lieve, lately that of collector of customs, under Mr Elphinstone's government, was selected as the head piece of a committee to revise the customs regulations, and for other similar duties. His deportment was in every respect that of a gentleman and an able public servant and he was one of the last men whom we should have suspected of insubordination. But Mr Bruce being a man of independent feeling appears to have stated his grievances (whatever they might be) we have heard they had something to do with an encroachment upon the patronage of the unpaid justices) by memorial to the Court of Directors, in terms not agreeable to the ruling authorities at Bombay, and therefore he is suspended.

#### COURT MARSHAL ON COL VALIANT

We have hitherto avoided noticing in any way the proceedings of the general court martial which has been assembled at the presidency to try Col Valiant, of H M 10th Regiment, on charges preferred against him by Col Dickson of the same corps as there appeared to be strong objections to our giving publicity to any part of them until the decision of the court was known. This court martial has attracted unusual attention from having, in the first place, required the presence of nearly all the disposable field officers in the presidency, and secondly from having given rise to two important questions regarding military law, viz whether the commander in chief, after having ordered a court martial, could interfere with its proceedings, and how the court should act when the prisoner makes objections to the charges on which he is about to be tried.—*Bomb. Cour., Feb. 21*

### Ceylon.

As some degree of mystery exists to hang over the causes of the late meditated insurrection of the native chiefs, and as it is important to know the precise grounds of their dissatisfaction, we subjoin a careful abstract of the proposed memorial to his Majesty, transmitted to the governor at his request by Dunuwille Lita Dewawe, in May 1834, and referred to in the address (last vol p 236) delivered by his excellency at Kandy.

The memorialists represent that, "since the days of King Wiyaya who reigned on the island of Ceylon 2,376 years ago, with the first colony that peopled it, the higher officers of state, and also most of the minor officers of trust and consequence, were conferred upon proper persons of the Goyi Wanne, or agricultural caste, the principal and most respectable tribe," that, in the year 2,323 of the era of Budhu (A D 1780), under King Rajadhi-

Raja Singha, the 164th sovereign, the king and the Kandyan chiefs co-operated with the British forces in wresting the maritime provinces of the island from the Dutch and transferring them to the English; that, subsequent to the war of 1653, the last king, *Sree Wukreme Rajah Singha* began to infringe the laws of the land and the sacred institutions of the established religion, and not only distressed his subjects by changes and innovations, but raised the indignation of the English government by his cruelty, whereupon "the Kandyan chiefs and people becoming discontented commenced in thinking it proper that the king should be removed," that the chiefs, "reflecting on the splendid means which time ascribed to the English government," and learning that its principles were "to maintain inviolate the ancient institutions, to support the established religion, and by all means to promote the prosperity of every country," concluded that it would be beneficial if the country were placed under his Britannic Majesty, "for all classes of the inhabitants might then rely upon having their respective rights and privileges accorded to them, and that, especially, the gentlemanly would be justly maintained in their ancient stations and dignities, that the prince Kandian chief, with other persons of distinction in conjunction with the minor head men, priests, and inhabitants in general, represented to *General Brownrigg* that it was the wish of the chiefs and people to cede their country to the British and they accordingly co-operated with the British forces in occupying the Kandyan territory and capturing the king and his family. The memorialists proceeded to state that, having thus voluntarily submitted to the English government, they formally transferred their allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, at a convention held at the palace of Kandy, on the 2d of March 1815, when it was, amongst other things, "agreed and established that to the king, decessors, and all other chiefs and subordinate head men, should be saved the rights, privileges, and powers of their respective offices, and to all classes of the people, safety of their civil rights and immunities, according to the laws, institutions, and customs established and in force amongst them." In accordance

\* A note (on the part of the government) to this part of the memorial intimates that "the convention reserved always the inherent right of Government to redress grievances and reform abuses in all instances whatever, whether particular or general, where such interposition shall become necessary,"—and that, before any innovation whatsoever was made, the rebellion of 1817 broke out, in which almost all the chief and lower orders joined, and *Sir R. Brownrigg*, in his annals of 1818, showed the necessity of alterations which involved the gradual abolition of the high offices. From the date of that insurrection, no innovation has been made in the institutions which has not been also an abridgement or surrender of the power of

with this convention, the chiefs and headmen enjoyed their rights and privileges; but latterly some "appointments of rank and consequences" have been abolished, and other "rights and emoluments" diminished, but, as these retrenchments were imposed to motives of economy, the chiefs and head men cheerfully acquiesced, and co-operated with their personal services in accomplishing public works.

The memorialists then advert to the royal commission of inquiry and to the benefits which have resulted therefrom, but they complain of "the new subdivisions and partitions of the Kandian territory, by which portions have been incorporated with different sea port districts, and placed under government agencies in the maritime provinces," (which, it appears, were recommended by the commissioners of inquiry for the purpose of more thoroughly amalgamating the Kandian and maritime districts) because it obliges the people to travel on particular occasions, at great expense, toil, and risk, long distances to see the principal agents, who reside in sea port stations. The memorialists further allege, that, in consequence of the dismemberment of the Kandian Dependencies, and their annexation to the contiguous maritime provinces, the office of decessor would be declared incompatible with such arrangement, and be consequently abolished (though it is guaranteed to the present holder), and in such case the official

government, for the general benefit of the high and low orders, including the large body of chiefs and families who are not in office, have the relief from the obligation of rendering annual visits, which has been every day in the mind of the chiefs and families who acknowledge in the answer to the present governor's speech addressed to the chiefs in office on the 24th January 1831. The only parties prejudiced were the chiefs and the holders in office, which offices they held not by hereditary right, but by the pleasure of government, and moreover the losses they sustained as public functionaries were to a certain extent indemnified by pecuniary compensations. The hereditary rights of the chiefs and estate rights of the natives at large, or the tenants of their respective villages, have been essentially preserved unaltered in the new order of government.

† The note on this passage of the memorial states that, "the assistant agents have full powers to redress grievances and as district judges, have as much jurisdiction as they possess as judicial agents, and as services to the crown are abolished, there no longer exist the same reasons for appealing to the principal agents for redress, the grievances formerly complained of having resulted almost exclusively from the oppressions exercised by local headmen in executing *Risikara*, or compulsory services, either for government or for the public festivals and temples. Moreover, under the former judicial system, all the ultimate important decisions, both in the civil and criminal jurisdiction, were made at Colombo, by the governor on record or ex officio, without a public hearing, or the aid of a jury or assessors. Now, all the decisions are made in the respective circuits by the supreme courts and in open court, and the parties have also the privilege of employing a proctor to plead for them. The grievances complained of, therefore, in this place, are not only unfounded, but are decidedly the reverse of the truth. These evils did exist under the former system, but they have been most successfully remedied by the new charter."



of 1st and 2d adigar will be unnecessary. "The apprehension of the probable abolition of these ancient and honourable offices of their native country, causes in the minds of all classes of Kandyans the deepest sorrow and regret, they had no reason whatever, at the period of the convention, to expect so great a calamity as the abolition of the offices of adigar and dessave, which are coeval with the oldest institution of this country, and on the attainment of which dignified offices always depended the perpetuation of the honour and consideration of the noblest families of this country, nor can the Kandyan chiefs and the nation in general now conceive how they have derived so great a misfortune." They contend that the disaffection of some chiefs in 1818 ought not to work a forfeiture in others, and express a hope that a just discrimination may be made between the guilty and the innocent, "even as the hind Hlanga extracts the milk from the water wherewith it is mixed." They express their gratitude for the abolition of compulsory labour, for the liberty of trading in cinnamon, and for other means of acquiring wealth and consideration, as well as for the regulation by which natives will be hereafter admitted to fill some of the situations which have been exclusively held by English gentlemen, "but even the prospect of such advancement has not abated the alarm and distress they feel at the indications of an approaching abolition of the national offices of adigar, dessave, &c." They conclude with the prayer "that the co-operation of their nation with the British troops, when the whole of the maritime provinces became annexed to the British crown, then having afterwards voluntarily ceded their country and transferred their allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, and their loyalty and zealous services since, with the terms of the convention of the 2d of March 1815, may all meet with generous consideration, and that such consideration may operate so far in favour of the Kandyans, as to save their country from dismemberment and from being incorporated with the maritime districts, so that it may continue to subsist in its ancient integrity as the kingdom of Kandy, and retain its celebrated name of Singhala." They also "deprecate with earnestness, but with the profoundest submission, the abolition of the offices of adigar, dessave, and others, which were instituted in times of high antiquity and have always been regarded with veneration as accessories of the constitution of their country." Should however these native offices be deemed no longer necessary and abolished, the petitioners crave the enactment of an ordinance to the effect, that such of their

be also eligible at present to serve the office of assistant government agent, inasmuch as they are already conversant with the main duties of such offices, such as the collection of the grants, revenue, &c., and that in process of time such of them as attain a competent knowledge of the English language and of business, should be eligible also to some of the higher civil appointments, and that until such new appointments be made, the present holders of the offices of adigar and other superior native appointments should be continued therein, with their respective salaries, emoluments, and honours undiminished."

### Penang.

*Mount Eliza.*—Lieut.-col Jackson, commandant of the 15th regt. Madras N L., stationed at this settlement, together with his lady and eldest son, died from jungle fever, caught during a short residence on that ill-fated and notoriously unhealthy hill, called "Mount Eliza." The son died on the afternoon of the 30th ult and the father and mother the morning following. Mount Eliza, we understand, became lately the property of Col. Jackson by purchase, with the view of increasing the former extent of his plantation, and bestowing it hereafter upon his son, and, although cautioned at the time of the danger of a residence on that hill, the warning appears to have been looked upon, as most strangers are apt to look upon it, as the result of imaginary apprehensions, and the peril lighted until fatal experience rendered an avoidance of it impracticable. Mount Eliza is stated to be about 200 feet lower than the great hill at Penang, which latter has always been accounted and experienced as particularly salubrious, as well to the residents of the place, as to strangers visiting the island from different parts of India in search of health. Formerly, Eliza being uncleared, its unhealthiness was ascribed to the exhalations or effluvia of decayed vegetable substances, in conjunction with the general damp state of the atmosphere; but its present and continued insalubrity cannot now be charged to that cause, as the hill has been in a cleared state for many years, and now exhibits, we believe, a rising and promising plantation of spices. We have heard frequent allusions made to the water obtained on that hill, and there seems to be an opinion prevalent among natives, that if the succulent matter from the roots of particular forest trees (the red-wood tree for instance) be intermingled with water remaining stagnant, as in a well, it will produce most deleterious effects.—*Seng. Chron.*, Apr. 18.

*Barter-system.*—A quantity of opium

and is selling at less than 500 drs. a chest. As this is not a covering price upon the lowest of the sales, we conclude this importation to be one of those long-credited purchases, which European merchants allow of, to their own manifest injury, made by natives for the purpose of raising a capital at a loss of fifty per cent. per annum. We know that it is no uncommon occurrence here, to buy at a credit of three months, and sell for cash at a loss of from ten to fifteen per cent.; and as no fair trade that we hear of can stand such sacrifices, we submit to the consideration of merchants whether or not there is prudence in encouraging such practices.

—*Penang Gax.*

Capt. Duhaucilly and H. M. S. "Harrier."—The *Penang Gazette*, of February 14, states that Capt. Duhaucilly, master of the French ship *La Louise*,—who had the dispute with Capt. Vassall of H. M. S. *Harrier*, in respect to the requisition of the latter that Capt. D. should lower his royalty to a British man-of-war,—had laid the matter before the French government, and had received the following communication from the minister of marine:—"I cannot but approve the noble firmness with which you opposed the unbefitting pretensions of the commander of this frigate. I am pleased to give you all the praise that your conduct merits in this circumstance. I will, moreover, bring this transaction to the notice of the minister for foreign affairs, in order that he may make to the British Government such representation as he may think proper upon this subject."

## Singapore.

*Piracy.*—The *Singapore Gazette* teems with notices of piratical acts in the neighbourhood of the settlement. A sampan pucut, which left this port for Tringganu, with opium and other goods to the value of 10,000 dollars, was captured only about eight to ten hours' sail from the harbour, by a pirate prahu, in broad day-light, and having shot three or four who were on deck, commenced a slaughter of the remainder. No less than twenty-seven Chinese are said to have been thus butchered. A notorious pirate, named Inchi Awang, said to be deeply leagued with the Temungung at New Harbour, is the person suspected of being the principal agent in this piracy, as well as many others. Near the straits of Carimon, three boats were attacked, and nearly all the crews were killed, amounting to eighteen persons. The brig *Helen*, Macallister, fell in with a prahu which had been plundered, near the north entrance of the straits of Banca. The corpse of a Malay was found on board. A pucut from Rhio was approached, almost within sight of Singapore, by a pirate

mounting several brass guns, and with thirty or forty Malays on board, having a new set of sails of English canvas, with the English ensign hoisted. The pucut, having only a cargo of gambier, was suffered to pass.

A junk from Canton was attacked off Pulo Tiangie by five pirate prahus, each manned with about forty men. The people of the junk fought for two days, until they approached the Bintang shore, when the pirates boarded her at night, and slaughtered thirty of the crew; the remaining two having escaped. A small cargo boat, with a crew of five men, conveying some tin from this port to the American ship *Cashmere*, at anchor a little way outside the harbour, was attacked by a Malay prahu, containing about sixteen men, who killed the whole of the Klings, and plundered the boat.

These daring acts call for serious attention, if it be of any importance to encourage the native trade.

*The Barter System.*—A good deal of agitation is prevailing in consequence of the late failures. We are happy, however, to say that nearly all the "rotten fry" have now died a natural death, and we sincerely trust, that the result will be a more wholesome system of things. We would now seriously recommend piece-good houses not to push the Chinese dealers too hard for payment, which they will find much to their own interest. The "rotten system" must gradually work its own cure. The losses which the several European establishments here have lately sustained have been to a very serious amount.—*Comm. Reg., Mar. 14.*

It must have been apparent to the most common observer, that the ruinous system of barter, and indefinite nature in which the trade has been conducted here of late years, could not much longer have existed, as the daily transactions with the Chinese shopkeepers and the state of the bazaar could not have failed to demonstrate. We shall only briefly inquire into the causes of this defection. And, in the first place, we may observe, that the trade has been lately pushed to a much too great extent, the importations of all descriptions of European manufactures forced upon the market bearing no ratio to demand.\* In this state of things, parties here, in order to meet heavy advances generally made on consignments from Europe, find themselves in some degree necessitated to make sales, which they do to the Chinese shop-keepers, on the customary credit of three or four months, payable in staple produce at market rates; but it rarely, indeed, happens, that the

\* To the ridiculous heavy stocks, hitherto forced upon our market, we must—at least in part—attribute the present rotten state of our bazaar, and the ruinous system of barter which has been pursued here of late years.—*Comm. Reg., Apr. 4.*

latter strictly perform the engagements they enter into, and this may be ascribed to the notorious lax system, which custom has in a great measure sanctioned, of piece-good houses not enforcing payment of their promissory notes on the day they become due. Much mischief has also been done by piece-good houses giving credit to numerous "rotten fly" in our bazaar, who are ever ready to purchase goods to any amount, and speculate on a capital which does not belong to them; and who, in making constant shifts to "raise the wind," are obliged to make sacrifices of the property of others, thereby every day getting the more involved, until they are at last—when perhaps their insolvency becomes glaringly apparent, or when a stop is put to their credit—either compelled to die a natural death or make a bolt. This lax system of doing business has also, in another point of view, had a doubly deadening effect on the trade, for the few really wealthy Chinese merchants here have of late years been almost wholly obliged to relinquish the lucrative piece-good trade, and employ their capital in some other way, finding that they cannot possibly compete with a set of men possessed of no means and supported on credit.—*Singapore Chron.*, April 14.

### Dutch India.

We learn by letters from Batavia, that the Dutch had experienced another signal defeat at Pading, in which the commander, Col. Bauer, was killed. After the many disastrous checks they have met with in their attempts to extend their non-rule in Sumatra it is a matter of surprise that they should continue to make them, but the Dutch are an obstinate nation, and nothing short of ruin or total expulsion, (which is now more likely to take place than ever) will convince them of their folly.—*Sing. Chron.*, Feb. 23.

### Mauritius.

The *Cornica* announces the importation of a number of Hindu labourers, engaged for employment on a sugar estate, for a fixed term—"We were present to-day (16th January) at the landing of 150 Indian cultivators—hill coolies—from the ship *Vesper*, which arrived from Calcutta on the 14th inst. They appear to have been well selected, and all of them contented and well disposed. They have been sent at the request of Messrs. Sampson, Attalie and Co., and are all destined to be employed in the cultivation of sugar. Messrs. Hunter, Arbuthnot, and Co have already introduced labourers of the same class, and, it is said, they have reason to be quite satisfied with them, and that their wages

and subsistence cost scarcely more than half as much as an equal number of negroes."

Mauritius Papers, to the 3d of April, state that the cattle throughout the island had been afflicted with a new and singular disease, which carried them off so rapidly, that the governor had issued a proclamation, desiring all persons, whose cattle were attacked in this manner, to draw up a minute statement of the appearance and progress of the disease, that measures might be taken to arrest the mischief. All cattle dying in this manner were ordered to be instantly burnt.

### China.

*The Superintendent.*—On the departure of Mr. Davis, the chief superintendent, in the *Ara*, that office has devolved upon Mr. Geo. B. Robinson.

*Seizure of the boat of the "Argyle."*—The Chinese appear to have committed an outrage against the British trading ship, *Argyle*. The master, M'Donald, states that—"On standing over from Lugonia for the coast of China, we had a heavy gale from N E, lost nearly all our sails, and made the land to leeward of Sancian, where I anchored for the night. Next morning, sent the first cutter to try and procure a pilot, with the second officer and eleven hands, who, as soon as they landed, were taken by the people on shore and made prisoners, the pilot that came on board, about three hours afterwards, gave us the information of our boat's crew having been seized."

To represent the ill-treatment and detention of this officer and his men, the third superintendent (Captain Elliot, R N), accompanied by Mr. Gutzlaff, second Chinese interpreter, and Capt M'Donald, came from Macao, in the cutter *St. George*, and casting anchor halfway between Whampoa and Canton, pushed up in a small ship's boat, which they had borrowed from a Lintin opium ship, to the landing place, Teen-tye-ma-tow, where they went on shore, and entered the Chuh lan (Bamboo mat) gate of the city about 8 a. m. on the 1st of February. They carried an open letter, in which the circumstances were detailed, and also stating that "the affair concerned human life," which was the reason of their presence in the city. After having advanced a short distance, they were met by some officers, who stopped their farther progress; this opposition was accompanied by very rough treatment; Capt Elliot was twice struck over the head by one of his opponents, and, he being dressed in the uniform of a post-captain of the British navy, the handle of his sword was seized by the Chinese, who

forthwith hurried the whole party out of the city.

■ is said they then waited for about three hours outside of the gate, in hopes of their representation being received, but in vain, and about 11 a. m., without seeing, or communicating with their countrymen, or other foreigners, at Canton, they finally retired to the *St George*, at her anchorage down the river, making use of a Chinese sampan for this purpose, the ship's boat in which they landed having been driven from the shore by the Chinese, after which she made her way up to the factories.

Capt. Elliot spoke of taking up a ship to proceed to St John's and obtain the release of the captured boat's crew. In this we apprehend no difficulty will be found, for the Chinese government will be naturally anxious to disavow the unlawful seizure, and punish its perpetrators, for which end measures are in progress, at the request of the agent for the *Argyle*, made through Howqua.

Commending as we do, the zeal of H. M. superintendents, on this occasion, we cannot but deeply regret that they should have allowed one of their own body to be helplessly exposed to insult from Chinese authorities, as appears to have been the case, while the occasion adds one more to the lamentable catalogue of failures, which tend to embolden the Chinese in their contemptuous course of conduct toward the British authorities. And thus, it is to be feared may be ultimately reflected on British merchants, who have hitherto never failed in obtaining attention, and, not unusually, satisfactory answers to remonstrances made at the city gate. It is much to be wished that the third superintendent had afforded his countrymen an opportunity of supporting him at the gate, and had this been done, even after the first repulse, we have not a doubt that the same success would have attended the mission, as we had lately the pleasure of recording in the case of a British merchant, who, with the support of his friends, maintained his post at the gate for a whole day, and at last, by evincing a determination to pass the night there alone, ■ not attended to, he succeeded in having his address received by the Kwang-Heep at 8 p. m.—*Canton Reg.*, Feb. 3.

We regret to say no intelligence has yet been received of the *Argyle's* boat and her crew, although it is now sixteen days since their case was brought to the notice of government, by the appearance of Capt. Elliot with Mr. Gutzlaff and her commander at the city gate. In addition to the demonstration then made, we understand the superintendents have been strenuously exerting themselves with the authorities at Macao, in order to accelerate the rescue of the men, for whose lives

we trust no fears need be entertained, although it is to be apprehended they may be subjected to much suffering from rude treatment and insufficient diet. We understand Captain Elliot and Mr. Gutzlaff had proceeded ■ Casa Branca, to communicate with the officer stationed there, but we have not yet heard the result of their mission.

We have lately heard some further particulars of what befel Capt. Elliot and his party when they attempted to present a remonstrance at the city gate. Notwithstanding some superior officers were warned of their rank, when these gentlemen made a solemn appeal from the barbarity of the officers of the guard and his men, they ridiculed the idea of Capt. Elliot being a British officer, although he was dressed in uniform, and even two general officers, who were despatched from the governor, refused to receive any paper unless a *petition*. It is true, the case was and is most important, the liberty and property of British subjects are concerned, perhaps their lives. Yet the governor of Canton may have been altogether ignorant of the facts, and to receive official communications from those whose station, duty, and rank he has not only never acknowledged, but has most distinctly disavowed, when presented without any previous notice at the city gates, he may have, reluctantly, considered as singular. It should ever be remembered that the Chinese cities are forts and garrisons, and, in garrisons, the strictness of military discipline should never be relaxed in any case, whether of life or death. Capt. Fremantle, when he delivered Lord Wm. Bentinck's letter to the viceroy in 1831, was received coldly, but officially. In that case, the chief of the Company's factory gave notice of his coming, and requested that a time and place should be fixed for receiving the letter, the local government complied with this request, a procession of boats attended Capt. Fremantle to the place of reception, and the ceremony was conducted decorously on both sides, with civility, but not with cordiality, on the part of the Chinese.

This is a good precedent for future presentations of documents containing matter of solemn import.—*Ibid* Feb. 17.

*Chinese Tartary.*—Intelligence has just reached us, that the Chinese Tartars are again in arms. Their first efforts have been crowned with success, the Khittays, or Chinese troops, have been defeated and expelled Yarkund, Kashgar, Tashand, and Kokom are now in the hands of the rebels, headed by Khojeh, the son of the former chief, who was taken prisoner and executed by order of the emperor. Khojeh has assumed the title of his father, namely "Jehanghi Shah." A large Chinese

force was on its way to Tattara, but, as the inhabitants have been exasperated by severities practised on them by their conquerors, their subjugation will most probably be more difficult than it proved to be on a former occasion. The next arrivals from China will, in all likelihood, give us a distorted description of this rebellion—*Misus Ubbier, Fe, 28*.

*Trade*—The *Canton Register*, of the 24th of March, states that an edict had been issued, by which all foreign vessels, including the country ships of India, are required to give the same securities as those heretofore required from the East-India Company only.

## Australasia.

### NEW SOUTH WALES

*Supreme Court, March 28*—At the sitting of the court this morning, Mr. Stephen was called up to receive judgment. The chief justice, after a few observations on the case, sentenced the defendant to pay a fine to the King of £50, and to enter into recognizances for two years, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

Mr. G. R. Nichols was also called up, but the court stated that he had in its opinion, purged himself of the contempt, he not being identified with the offensive articles, and he was consequently discharged.

In the case of Mr. R. J. Kinsman, against whom certain charges had been preferred by the volunteer general, the court was of opinion that they had been substantiated, and directed that Mr. Kinsman be struck off the rolls.

*The Murderer of Dr. Wardell*—When Jenkins and Patterson were about to be executed for the murder of Dr. Wardell, the latter evinced sincere repentance and resignation, the former displayed the most hardened audacity. On ascending the scaffold he addressed his fellow-prisoners as follows: "Good morning, my lads, as I have not much time to spare, I shall only tell you that I shot the Doctor for your benefit. He was a tyrant, and if any of you should ever take the bush, I hope you will kill every tyrant you come across." On being requested to shake hands with his accomplice, Patterson, he at first refused, but subsequently consented to do so. Patterson appeared much affected, Jenkins desired him not to cry, that in ten minutes time he would be happy enough.

On the day previous to his execution, Jenkins sent for the governor of the goal, regretted his demeanour in court during his trial, and requested his apology to be made to the judge who tried him, at the same time, he declared most fully his

intention of adding crime to crime, and having drawn out a tolerably correct plan of the court, he said "Just before me there were four military officers sitting, and the sword of one lay upon the table in front of where I stood. I measured my chances, made up my mind to the attempt, but did not like losing an opportunity of being avenged on Patterson, or else I would have jumped on that table, muzzled the sword, fought my way up to the judge, and served him out then you would have had some fun."

*New Zealand Christians*—The novel occurrence of the interment of a New Zealander with Christian rites took place in the stranger's burial ground on the afternoon of Monday last. The body was enclosed in one of those wooden cases in which muskets are imported into the colony, and was carried to the grave on the shoulders of four New Zealanders, and followed by several others. The coffin having been lowered into the grave, one of the New Zealanders, standing at the head, read from the New Testament, in the native language, the third, seventh, eighth, ninth, and part of the tenth chapters of the Gospel of St. Matthew. During this ceremony, another of the party continued to sprinkle earth upon the coffin, after which, the grave was filled up.—*Sydney Gaz., April 1*.

### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

*Steam Navigation*—A Steam Navigation Company is now forming, the object is to commence with one boat, and if that succeeds, to increase the capital according to the interests of the company. The first boat proposed to be built is a flat-bottomed one, of about 40 or 100 tons burthen, with two twenty horse low pressure steam-engines, the boat to run between Hobart Town and New Norfolk, it found to succeed. The shares of the proposed company are £25 each, and at present it is thought advisable that no one should be allowed to hold more than one share, the capital to be raised by promissory notes, at three and six months after the company may be formed. The number of shareholders required to start the company is fifty, which will give a capital of £12500, a sum more than sufficient to build a first rate boat of the description required for New Norfolk. It is certain, that the company, once started, must proceed prosperously, for were there ever fair prospects for such a company, they are more particularly conspicuous in this colony.—*Col Times, Mar 24*.

*Colonial Tea*—The tea supplied to this colony is not of first-rate quality, if we may judge from the following description by a writer in one of the news-

papers "If any of the unhappy persons, who imbibe nastiness fourteen times a week, under the idea that it is good and wholesome because it is hot, will take the trouble to look at the agreeable deposit in the bottom of the slop-bason, they will find that, independent of all the muddy, fishy, oily, animal and vegetable stuff introduced into their stomachs under the guise of that poisonous herb tea, they are in the habit of swallowing mud, earth, stones, sand and gravel, in quantities sufficient to establish, in less than three months, spaces of land as large as Cornish ficeholds in their insides."

**Exploring Expedition.**—The exploring expedition, under the direction of the surveyor-general (referred to p. 275 of last vol \*), had returned to Hobart Town, after being out seven weeks, and traversing an immense extent of country—penetrating the new territory on the Nive—coasting a portion of the Gordon river, and tracing down the Huon from its source. The party ascended the Peak of Teneriffe, and explored the extensive black plains towards Port Davey. The *Hobart Town Courier* says that this part of the island, although open, and comparatively free from timber, is so high, and is so exposed and thinly covered with soil, bearing only tufts of useless dry grass, that it can hardly, if ever, be of use to man. The scenery in many parts is magnificent, and in some parts even sublime.

**Slave Trading discovered by a Shark.**—A very singular circumstance occurred, in May last, on board H. M. schooner *Pickle*, Lieut. Bagot, who was cruising off the Isle of Pinus, for the purpose of capturing vessels engaged in the slave-trade. Seeing a very large, suspicious-looking schooner, he made chase after her, and coming up, found her to carry the royal flag of Spain, and on examining her papers, nothing to convict her of slave-trading, though the slave deck and other circumstances gave every indication that she had recently had slaves on board. In the middle watch, a fishing-line, which had accidentally been left trailing from the *Pickle*, was observed to be swerving in all directions, and on being hauled in, a shark about four feet long was found at the hook. On opening it in the morning, a bundle of papers was found in its belly, which, on examination, proved to be the papers of the suspicious-looking Spanish schooner, shewing her to be a slaver, having landed a cargo of 293 slaves only four hours before she was seen by the *Pickle*. She was, accordingly, captured, being convicted upon her own singular testimony.—*Hob. Town Cour.* Nov. 24.

\* By accident placed under the head of "New South Wales."

*Ann. Jour. N. S. Vol. 18, No. 69*

## Polynesia.

### CAROLINE ISLANDS

The following account of the ruins of an ancient town in one of the South-Sea islands, is given by Dr. Lhotsky, in a publication at Sydney—

"Amongst the Caroline Islands, only six weeks' sail from Sydney, is Ascension (about 11° N lat.) discovered very lately by his Majesty's sloop of war *Raven*. Mr. Ong, now a resident in this colony, some years back, remained there for several months, and we have our information from a friend, who conversed frequently with Mr. Ong upon this subject. On the above named Island of Ascension, the language of the natives is more harmonious than in the other islands of the South Sea, a great many words ending with vowels. Thus, at the north-east end of the island, at a place called Tamen, ruins of a town, now only accessible by boats, the natives walking to the steps of the houses. The walls are overgrown with bread, coco nut, and other ancient trees, and the ruins occupy a space of two miles and a-half. The stones of these edifices are laid bed and quoin, exhibiting irrefutable traces of art, far beyond the means of the present savage inhabitants. Some of these heavy stones are twenty feet in length, by three to five feet each way, and no remains of cement appearing. The walls have door and window places. The ruins are built of stone which is different from that occurring in the immediate neighbourhood. There is a mountain in the island, the rocks of which are covered with figures, and there are far greater ruins eight miles in the interior. The habits of these islands exhibit traces of a different social system, the women do not work exclusively, as is the custom in the other islands. After the meals, water is carried about by servants for washing hands, &c. Asked about the origin of these buildings, the inhabitants say that they were built by men who are now above (pointing to the heavens)."

## Sandwich Islands.

We have been favoured with a Sandwich Island newspaper, of eight pages quarto, printed and published at Hawaii. From the wood cuts which it contains we observe that the editor is informing the natives on natural history, and in this number,—page 3, *book 1*,—the elephant is described. We also infer, from two other wood cuts, that the history of Jonah has been chosen as good reading for the Christian neophytes of these islands, but we are somewhat puzzled to account for the reason why a whale should be exhibited as

(D)

the great fish that swallowed Jonah for his disobedience.

In the list of the ships that have touched at the harbours of Honolulu and Oahu, the names of the ports they belong to are given in a kind of Anglo-Owhyhee dialect, and the orthography itself alters the pronunciation of the natives, *e.g.* London, in this new system, is *Ladana*. New Bedford, *Nu Bedefida*. Bristol, *Birre tola*. Falmouth, *Fakmauta*. Nantucket, *Nanetuleta*, &c. If this plan is judicious, with respect to the names of places, we do not see why it should not also be applied to the names of ships and their commanders, for instance, the *George Holmes*, Capt James, would be *Georgiana Holmesana*, *Capitana Jamesana* and the *Portsmouth*, Capt Boston, *Pite semauts*, *Capitana Bovelona*. But, surely, those children of nature are not to be taught either faith, hope, or charity, through the medium of their own voice, hisping, but meaningless vernacular, the Languish language should be the channel of conveying English ideas and European science. They have but one character, the roman and the teaching of all the present languages of which it is the vehicle, would not be difficult. Suggestions have been lately thrown out of applying the alphabet of the west to the written languages of the east, including even the symbolic characters of China, and we trust the schoolmasters in Owhyhee will when recollecting those dumb, milk-white tokens which convey sounds, subdue them, and not be subdued by them. The organs of the young generation would soon be come perfect, by constant practice, in pronunciation.—*Canterbury Reg.*, Feb 10

## Egypt.

Advises from Constantinople state, that Mehmet Ali has given his consent to the opening a regular communication between Great Britain and India, by way of the Suez Canal. The presumed cause of a recession so unexpected on the part of Mehmet Ali, is his terror lest the Porte should leave him to render singly in account to England for his treachery.

A well informed merchant lately arrived at Constantinople from Egypt, states, that the produce of cotton has this year amounted to 250,000 quintals. The average price at which it has been sold being twenty five dollars, the price has thus realized the sum of 6,250,000 Spanish dollars, yet he continues to smart to the Porte, that he has not it in his power to pay his arrears.

Mehemet Ali's health is said to be much impaired, and is thought by many persons at Constantinople that he will not outlive the autumn.

## Cape of Good Hope.

Cape papers to the 20th of June announce the death of Hintza, the chief under whom the murders of the natives were conducted. On the 29th of April, Hintza surrendered to the colonial force, signed a treaty of peace, and pledged himself to give compensation for the loss sustained by the colonists, and, on the 12th of May he proceeded under an escort with Col Smith to point out where the first portion of it, 25,000 cattle and 500 horses, was collected. In the morning the detachment crossed the Gushubuck, and all, excepting Col Smith, had dismounted, to attend a very steep ascent, when Hintza, who had also been walking and leading his horse, a very powerful animal suddenly pring upon his hind and galloped forward. The colonel immediately followed, and endeavoured to shoot him, but his pistol misfired, he, however, pursued rapidly before all in party, and coming up with Hintza, with a desperate thrust, seized him by the collar, and threw him on the ground, the knife which the chief thrust at him having missed. Hintza fell heavily, but getting up quickly, drew a knife at Col Smith who could not immediately stop his horse from the swift news of its course, and then threw a piece of stone at the detachment and then nearly came up. Mr Southey, who jumped off his horse, fired, and hit the chief in the lower part of his leg, still he continued to run. Mr Southey again fired and hit him in the ribs, still Hintza hurried down the precipice and disappeared. Mr Southey, however, nothing daunted, followed, after again loading his pistols and got down to the Gushubuck, where he discovered Hintza concealed under a rock, who endeavoured to keep off his pursuer with an assegai, but Mr Southey again fired and blew out his brains. Mutene, Hintza's councillor, who had been sent off under pretence of stopping the cattle, but, in fact, to hurry them off beyond the reach of the detachment, was recognized, clad in a blanket, looking at the scene from a neighbouring height. One councillor was shot by a Hotentot, but the rest of the party escaped. A proclamation was issued on the 16th of May, recognizing the submission of Hintza by his wife Nompa, as his successor in the country between the Kei and the Fishier, he having, it is stated, pledged himself for the fulfilment of his father's unexecuted treaty.

A proclamation has appeared, declaring that 7,000 square miles of the Caffre territory was confiscated to the colony, and that the Caffre chiefs and their tribes were for ever expelled from that part of the country. The following is the paragraph in the proclamation which refers to the new boundary of the colony, which

was formally taken possession of on the 10th of May —

“Do hereby proclaim and declare, that the eastern boundary of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope is henceforward extended eastward to the right bank of the Kei River, its new boundary, effected by this extension, being henceforth a line commencing at the source of the Kei River, in the Stormberg mountains, then following its course along the right or western bank, through the White Kei into the Great Kei, and thence to the mouth of the latter. From the aforesaid country, which they have lost by the operations of the war which they had so wantonly provoked, and which they have justly forfeited, the above mentioned chiefs, — namely, Ixili, Momo, Lno, Bothini, Ixiamlic, Dushana, &c., with their tribes, are for ever expelled and will be treated as enemies if they be found there in.”

The Tingoos, to the number of 14,000 or 15,000, were occupying the combined territory, named the province of Aduluk, and where, it is stated they were to be located, Mr. Milford Bowker having, it was supposed, proceeded thither to agent from the government to appropriate portions of the country to them. By many it was supposed that this acquisition of territory, making 15,000 square miles obtained from the Caffres during winter years, would ultimately lead to more serious disturbances, as the whole of the Caffre nation was now compressed in a small corner of their former possessions, and where there was not means of subsistence for half their population. Some slight incursions had been made by parties of the natives, but they had not done much mischief still; however, it showed the enemy was not entirely subdued, and that no attention would be paid to treaties. The colonial troops had succeeded, between the 1st and 31st of May, in capturing nearly 30,000 head of cattle.

Mr. J. H. White, one of the oldest settlers at Graham's Town, was murdered on the 11th of May by a party of Caffres.

The Governor, Sir B. D'Urban, had returned to Graham's Town on the 12th June, having left all quiet in the province, where matters were proceeding entirely to his satisfaction. The rapid and incessant operations of the troops between the 29th of May and the 7th of June, on the outside of the old border, from the sea upwards to the Buffalo, had altogether convinced the tribes who lingered there that their stay would be no longer permitted, and they were then moving off to beyond the Kei. In some of the accounts, during the period above noted, it is stated that the Caffres had re-appeared within the old border, and committed some fresh murders and driven away cattle. The inhabitants of the frontier were enjoying more repose and quiet than they had felt since, or during the period of the Caffre irruption. Part of the force taken out by Colonel England, was placed under the command of Capt. Hildier, and the colonial had returned to Graham's Town, after successfully examining the fastnesses on the banks of the Fish River. Capt. Hildier had since been joined by the chief Puna, and 1,000 of his followers, together with 300 Lingoa warriors, and they together had proceeded to examine the upper country between the Buffalo and the Kooekunich rivers, where it was supposed the treacherous chiefs, Ixili, Momo, and others, had formed a large and concerted plan of attack. His Excellency the Governor had also made most effective arrangements for offensive and defensive operations in the new territory.

Intelligence had been received at Cape Town from the exploring expedition into Central Africa under Dr. Smith. On the 15th of April they had reached Kuruman or New Littlealand and had until then been very successful. Considerable additions had been made to Dr. Smith's museum of natural history, and permission had been obtained from Moshakaze to visit his country, after passing through which, they expected to arrive at the “Zulululaka,” on the east coast, the existence of which was more confidently spoken of the further they advanced.

### Postscript.

Bombay papers, of a somewhat later date than we quoted in the foregoing pages, state that the military movements for the occupation of the Lohi and Ahmednuggur districts were likely to ensue instantaneously.

Later accounts from Canton state that the boat and crew of the *Argyle* were not seized by the Chinese, as had been supposed, but that the vessel had been stove by the violence of the surf, which prevented a return to the ship and the latter had, after the accident, been hospitably received and entertained by the Chinese. Mr. Hudson, the second officer, and eleven lascars, had arrived at Canton

Sydney Papers of the 21st April mention that a great rise had taken place in the value of wheat, owing to the failure of the maize crops. Letters from Van Diemen's Land state, that the more wealthy farmers were disposing of their lands, in order to proceed to New South Wales, where cattle and sheep grazing was carried on more successfully. The Swan River accounts state that the necessities of life were extremely dear. Governor Gairdner had appointed a mediating commission to negotiate with the natives at Swan River, and to endeavour to induce them to barter.



## REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &amp;c.

## NATIVE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

*Fort William, Jan. 28, 1835.*—The right hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to pass the following resolutions:

1st. That the Sanscrit College Medical Class, the Medical Class of the Madrassa, and the Native Medical Institution, be abolished from the 1st proximo.

2d. That such of the students of the Native Medical Institution as are now capable of passing their final examination, shall be appointed Native Doctors, and all the other students of that institution be transferred to the Native Corps of the army, upon their present salaries, to become Native doctors when represented to be duly qualified by a committee of medical officers; or, if not found qualified in two years, to be discharged.

3d. That a new college shall be formed for the instruction of a certain number of Native youths in the various branches of medical science.

4th. That this college shall be under the control of the Education Committee.

5th. That the Education Committee shall have the assistance of the following medical officers, *ex-officio*: viz. The surgeon of the General Hospital, the surgeon of the Native Hospital, the Garrison surgeon of Fort William, the superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, and the apothecary to the Honourable Company.

6th. That instruction be given through the medium of the English language.

7th. That a certain number of Native youths, whose ages shall not exceed twenty years, or be less than fourteen years, shall be entered upon the foundation, as foundation pupils of the institution.

8th. That all candidates for admission as foundation pupils, shall be required to present certificates of respectability of connexions and conduct, shall be able to read and write English and Bengalee, or English and Hindoostanee; and with these qualifications all natives, between the age of fourteen and twenty, shall be equally eligible, without exception to creed or caste.

9th. That the candidates shall be examined by the Education Committee and the Superintendent of the Institution, and that the selection of the pupils shall be determined by the extent of their acquirements.

10th. That the number of the foundation pupils shall be limited to fifty.

11th. That the foundation pupils shall

each receive a monthly stipend from the Government of seven rupees, which may be increased according to the following rule:

12th. That all the foundation pupils be divided into three classes, each class having a different salary, viz. The first class, seven rupees per month; second class, nine rupees per month; third class, twelve rupees per month.

13th. That the formation of these classes shall be entrusted to the management of the Education Committee and the Superintendent of the Institution, it being distinctly understood, that the classification will depend upon the acquirements of the pupils, and not upon the period of their studies; excepting that no pupil shall, during the first two years of being on the foundation, receive a higher salary than seven rupees per month, but that afterwards the increase will depend upon the classification.

14th. That the foundation pupils shall be expected to remain at the Institution for a period of not less than four years, and not exceeding six years.

15th. That all foundation pupils be required to learn the principles and practice of the medical sciences in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe.

16th. That all the pupils who shall have completed their studies, according to the form prescribed, shall be entitled to have certificates signed by the superintendent, to enable them to present themselves for final examination.

17th. That the final examination for granting certificates of qualification to practice surgery and medicine, or for admission into the service, shall be publicly made by the Committee of Education, assisted by the medical officers abovementioned.

18th. That such pupils as shall be deemed qualified to practice surgery and medicine, shall receive certificates of qualification signed by the president of the Committee of Education, and countersigned by the secretary of that committee and the superintendent of the institution.

19th. That the public service shall be supplied with Native doctors from the Institution; and with a view to this object, whatever appointments may happen to fall vacant during the period which intervenes between two examinations, shall be offered for the acceptance of the students who pass at the examination next ensuing. The selection shall be regulated by the extent of professional acquirement.

20th. That as an inducement for pupils of a respectable class to enter the Institu-

tion, the pay of the Native doctors who shall have been educated at the college, and have received the certificates of qualification, shall be thirty rupees per month. After seven years' service, their pay shall be forty rupees per month; and after fourteen years', fifty rupees per month; after twenty years' service, they shall be entitled to retire upon a pension, regulated according to the proportions granted to Native commissioned officers of the army, if no longer capable of performing duty, from age, disease, or wound.

21st. That the Education Committee shall be charged with providing a suitable building for the college, a library, anatomical preparations, and all other objects of an indispensable necessity to the education of the pupils, the expense being previously submitted for the sanction of the Council of India.

22d. That the college shall be under the management of an European superintendent, who shall devote the whole of his time to the interests of the Institution, and who shall not be permitted to enter into private practice, or to hold any situation that can in any way withdraw his attention from his duties at the Institution.

23d. That the superintendent shall be permitted to draw a staff allowance of 1,200 Sonat rupees per month, in addition to his regimental pay and allowances.

24th. That the superintendent shall be aided in his duties by an European assistant, who shall draw a staff salary of 600 Sonat rupees per month, in addition to his regimental pay and allowances.

25th. That the European assistant shall devote the whole of his time to his duties at the Institution, and that he shall not be permitted to enter into private practice, or to hold any situation that can withdraw his attention from the interests of the Institution.

26th. That the European assistant shall exercise no control over the management of the Institution, excepting by permission of the superintendent, but that he shall confine himself to the duty of assisting the superintendent in the work of educating the pupils.

27th. That the whole management of the Institution, the charge of the pupils, the mode of teaching, and all the arrangements, shall be entrusted to the judgment and guidance of the superintendent, under the control of the Education Committee.

28th. That the superintendent shall make half-yearly reports upon the state of the Institution to the Education Committee, by whom these reports shall be forwarded, with their sentiments, to the Government of India.

29th. That the division of duties of the superintendent and of the assistant shall be made at the discretion of the former,

subject to the control of the Education Committee.

30th. That the superintendent, with the aid of his assistant, shall be expected to instruct the pupils in anatomy, surgery, medicine, and pharmacy, and to qualify them for medical charges, either civil or military.

31st. That the pupils shall visit to witness the practice of the General Hospital, the Native Hospital, the Honourable Company's Dispensary, the Dispensaries for the Poor, and the Eye Infirmary.

32d. That the superintendent shall be supplied under the direction and management of the Education Committee, with a certain monthly allowance of stationery for the use of the Institution.

33d. That the formation of a plan of medical education and the rules and discipline of the Institution, shall be entrusted to the Education Committee.

34th. That in addition to the pupils on the foundation, the benefits of this college shall be open to all classes of Native youths between the ages of fourteen and twenty, without exception to creed or caste, provided they possess respectable connexions and conduct, and can read and write English and Bengalee, or English and Hindoostanee, and that all thus qualified shall, at the discretion of the Committee of Education, be permitted to attend the instruction at the college, subject to its discipline and regulations.

35th. That the superintendent shall draw a pay bill for the establishment of the Institution, which shall be countersigned by the secretary of the Education Committee, and shall annex to it a nominal roll of the youths on the foundation of and establishments attached to the Native Medical Institution, and vouchers for the payment of the house-rent, both signed by the secretary of the Education Committee.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to nominate Mr. Augustus M. J. Bramley to the situation of superintendent of the New Medical College. Mr. Bramley's appointment to have effect from the 1st proximo.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR GENERAL—GOVERNOR OF AGRA—NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

General Department, Fort William, March 20, 1835.—His Excellency the right hon. Lord W. C. Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., &c. &c. &c., Governor-general of India and Commander-in-chief, embarked early this morning, and proceeded in the steamer *Hughly* to join H.M.'s ship *Carepas* at Saugor, in which ship his Lordship will sail immediately for Europe.

His Lordship, before quitting Calcutta, transmitted to the secretary to the Go-

vernment in the general department, his formal resignation of the offices of Governor-general and Commander-in-chief

The Council having been summoned to meet at four o'clock this day, Sir C. T. Metcalfe took his oaths and sent as Governor-general, under the usual salute of nineteen guns from the ramparts of Fort-William.

The following proclamation is published for general information:

[illegible]

In consequence of the resignation of Sir C. I. Mordaunt to the office of Governor-General and Commander of Bengal the hon. William Blunt, Esq., senior ordinary member of the Council of India has this day succeeded to the office of Governor of Agia, under the provisional appointment to that effect in his behalf contained in the despatch of the hon. Court of Directors, in the political department dated 27th Dec. 1833.

The investiture of the hon. William Hunter, Esq. to the Government of A. J. having created a vacancy in the Supreme Council of India, the Governor General in Council has been this day pleased to appoint Henry Holby Phipps, Esq., Secretary to the Government in the General Department, to be an ordinary member of the Supreme Council of India. He has accordingly this day taken his oaths and seat.

The Governor general in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

G A Bushby, F-9 to be secretary to govern  
ment - general department

The Governor-general notifies that he has made the following appointments

The Governor-general notifies that he has made the following appointments

Capt J M Higginson M B, to be private secretary to the Governor general

Lieut W M Smyth, Legation, to be military secretary to ditto

Major F J Honeywood, L C , Capt J Byrne,  
H M's Foot, (Capt J M Hynes) No 1, Lieut  
W M Smith, Engineers, Colonel C G Fenn.

Serg J Rankin, M D., to be surg to the Governor general

*Ahmedabad, March 25 1875*—The hon. the governor of Agra has been pleased to make the following appointments

Capt F Latrobe, 7th NI, to be officiating military secretary to the Governor.

From 11 Barrow 11 with A 1, to be private as  
everybody and use the camp to little

Lieut A Whentz, 2nd Lt C, to be officiating  
town and fort major and aid de camp to ditto

## PROVINCIAL COMMANDER IN CHIEF

**Tort William March 20 1895**—The night hon Lord W & Bentinck, G C B and G C H, Commander in chief of all the forces in India, having taken his departure for Europe, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to appoint Major-Gen James Watson C B, to be provincial Commander in chief of the army, serving under the precedencies of Lord William and Agt, until further orders.

Major Gen. Watson is authorized to appoint & direct to assist him in carrying on the duties of the army.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

RE THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

## (५) ११३१ अर्थशास्त्रादि

AF 117 Cyt & H Clapper to L.Holte  
a 1st 44 44 ut to maver atten lnt

Let it be known to officials as well as intent to  
make their own lives

Mr. Matthew Houston to assist an American  
 friend of some 11 etc

Mr J R Thornhill to officiate as assistant in  
Cattle Cusum house until expiration of Mr  
McKenzie's leave of absence

Mr. H. H. Alexander is affiliated as assistant to secretary of the United States with and opium.

Mr. F. H. Brewster is to take charge of Mr. Dooley's duties in all that may relate to collection of government customs at Ecuador, until further orders.

As 13 Mr C Becker permitted to return his office of residence at 114 Ingers.

Page 1 of 1

Mr. A 17 Mr John Cunniff to be security to Gra  
Government Insurance Office

Mr. J. B. Lumb to be secretary to Government Insurance Office

Mr Surg J R Martin to be a medical officer to that institution

**Index of and Reference List**

Mr. J. C. 1 Dickinson to be commissioner  
of AGRICULTURE

14 Mr H B Brownlow to officiate as secretary to auditor board of revenue at presidency during absence of Mr. Colvin

16 Mr C C Jackson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector at Noarcolly

23 Mr J G B Lawrell to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mouthsuddah.

34 Mr C W Smith to be junior member of  
sudder board of revenue at presidency

Mr Warren Minoy to be civil and session  
judge of Zilla Beerbhoom

Mr C W. Most to be commissioner of revenue and control of 13th or Baulerth division.

Mr Charles Tucker to be commissioner of revenue and excise of 11th or Patna division

Mr T P Martin to collect as magistrate and collector of Lippish



does, 1st L.C., to be second in command.—Coronet E. I. Robinson, 7th L.C., to be adjutant.

March 17.—Deputy Asst. Com. J. Spence removed from Agra to Saugor magazine.

March 18.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. A. Cardew to act as adj. to wing of 1st bat. artillery at Dum Dum; date 10th March.—Lieut. J. Hunter to act as adj. to left wing 33d N.I., during its separation from regimental head quarters; date 5th March.—Lieut. W. C. Campbell to act as adj. to left wing 30th N.I.; date 24th Feb.—Capt. S. L. Thornton, 18th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade to troops in Rohilund, during absence of Capt. H. Hay, on sick cert.; date 4th March.—Lieut. T. Young to act as adj. to four companies of 2d N.I. proceeding on detached duty; date 1st March.

Lieut. J. H. Wakefield, 17th N.I., to act as m.-tr., and qu. mast. to 4th L.C., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. C. Lewis.

March 19.—Superintending Surg. W. Fendley to assume charge of office of superintending surgeon at Barrackpore.

Asst. Surg. A. Walker (1st) removed from 40th to 43d N.I., and directed to join at Delhi.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Kerrell to do duty with left wing 33d N.I. proceeding to Bandah.

March 21.—Capt. Joseph Graham, 50th N.I., to be military secretary to provincial commandant-military.

Capt. C. Rogers, deputy judge-advocate general, removed from Saugor to Lahore division of army.

Lieut. R. G. McGregor, who was appointed a deputy judge-advocate general in order of 18th March, posted to the Saugor division.

March 24.—Ensign H. Howarth to act as adj. to 30th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. G. Penrose; date of order 4th March.

Deputy Com. Capt. G. H. Woodroffe to proceed and assume charge of Delhi magazine, until further orders.

March 25.—Capt. J. B. Hepburn, who was app. a deputy asst. adj. gen. in order of 2nd March, posted to Meerut division.

March 26.—Asst. Surg. A. Bryson, M.D., posted to 1st bat. 33d N.I. brigade at Bareilly.

March 27.—Unposted Ensign E. Browne, at his own request, to do duty with 41st N.I. at Barrackpore, instead of 12th N.I., as formerly notified.

March 28.—Capt. John Wilson, 17th N.I., to act as brigade major to Rajpootana held force, until further orders.

March 31.—Brev. Capt. C. Dallas, deputy com. of ordnance, posted to Simla magazine.

Ensign H. Aiter removed from 5th to 50th N.I. at Dinapore.

March 31.—3d Brigade Major of Artillery, 1st Lieut. G. Campbell to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Dandwood app. asst. sec. to military board.

3d Bat. Artillery, 1st Lieut. E. B. Day to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Dallas app. a deputy com. m.-tr. of ordnance.

The following officers, of invalid establishments, are permitted to reside and draw their allowances:—Capt. E. Marshall, at Barrackpore; Lieut. Col. J. J. Bird, at Hissarbaugh, instead of Berhampore.

#### TURKISHES

To Europe.—March 30. Col (Brigadier) F. S. Fagan, C.B., 37th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. H. L. White, 30th N.I., on duty.—Col. R. Patton, C.B., 9th N.I., for health.—Lieut. F. C. Burnett, artillery, for health.—Lieut. H. Barry, 71st N.I., for health.—April 1. Lieut. C. Arding, 30th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. J. Youngblood, 60th N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency (representing to applying for furlough to Europe).—March 17. Lieut. C. Howth, 4th L.C.—18. Surg. J. Henderson, 4th N.I.—19. Lieut. G. W. Stokes, 59th N.I.—Lieut. H. W. Lamcock, 74th N.I.

#### SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MARCH 13. *Endersburg*, Pettit, from London.

Cape, and Mauritius. *Maroon*, Richards, from China and Madras; *Ferne*, Richardson, from Mauritius and Ceylon; and *Roscoe*, Smith, from Madras.—20. *Mewa*, Reynolds, from Singapore and Penang.—21. M.C. steamer *Enterprise*, West, from Madras.—22. *Clavin*, Roome, from Cape; and *Lord Athol*, Spruell, from Liverpool.—23. *Viper*, Atwood, from Mauritius, Ceylon, and Madras.—24. *Rapide*, Lempereur, from Mauritius and Madras.—25. *Brattide*, Wilson, from Tandermaur.—26. *Samuel Bown*, Harding, from Liverpool and Canning.—April 1. *Agile*, Fletcher, from Mauritius and Madras.—1. *Swift Water*, Barrington, from China and Singapore, and *Peru*, Butler, from Cebu.—5. *Ruby*, Warden, from China and Singapore.

Sailed from Saugor.

March 19. *Mary*, Moxon, for London.—21. *Perseus*, Moxon, for Liverpool; *Lucifer*, Moxon, for London; and *Flora*, Moxon, for Mauritius.—22. *Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, for London.—23. *Conet*, White, for London.—24. *Africaine*, Duff, for Mauritius and Sydney.—25. *Schooner*, Poirer, for London; and *And*, Snodgrass, for Bombay.—26. *Ararat*, M. Larkins, Ingram, for London.—27. *Abdullah*, Shullworth, for London.—28. *St. Helier*, Tindal, for Singapore and China.—29. *Hawdson*, Reisman, for London.—30. *Pioneer*, Ann, Hays, for Liverpool.

Freight to London. April 1.—Dead weight, £3 15s. 6d. light goods, £3 3s. to £4 4s. 1 m. dingo and silk, £4 to £4 10s.; bullock, half per cent.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

Feb. 19. At Futtelghur, the wife of Mr. T. P. Hall, of a daughter.

Feb. 20. At Meerut, the lady of Brev. Capt. Ffrench, H.M. 24th regt., of a son.

March 1. At Delhi, the lady of G. H. Smith, Esq., C.B., of a son.

1. At Calcutta, the wife of David P. Dalton, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Chunar, the lady of Capt. W. Murray, 23d N.I., of a son.

— At Futtelghur, Mrs. E. Anthony, of a daughter.

16. At Saharunpur, the lady of Chas. Raikes, Esq., C.B., of a daughter.

— At Agra, Mrs. J. W. Chaplain, of a son.

16. At Saugor, the lady of Capt. Chas. H. W. Lane, 3d N.I., of a son.

18. At Akutt, the lady of John Moore, Esq., of a daughter.

20. At Akutt, the lady of J. R. Martin, Esq., of a son.

21. At Rampur, Cawnpore, the lady of C. E. Good, Esq., 7th N.I., of a son and heir.

21. At Munpore, the lady of P. J. Chemo, Esq., 10th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Price, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Jones, of a son.

23. At Saugor, the lady of Capt. R. F. Mackenzie, 64th N.I., of a son.

— Mrs. A. Livingston, of a daughter.

31. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Red, of a son.

April 1. Mrs. James Jacob, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES

March 14. At Cawnpore, Lieut. C. Corfield, adj. 47th regt. N.I., third son of Chas. Corfield, Esq., of Knowle Lodge, Taunton, Somersetshire, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late S. Lightfoot, Esq.

17. At Cawnpore, Lieut. David Ogilvy, 15th regt. N.I., fifth son of the late Rear Admiral Sir Wm. Ogilvy, Bart., to Lavinia Helena, eldest daughter of Major Carter, H.M.'s 16th Foot.

23. At Calcutta, G. F. Harvey, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Katherine Mary, only daughter of Henry Paulin, Esq., Hon. Company's solicitor.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Michael R. Crawford to Mrs. Clara Eliza Fowler.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. Dick to Miss Louisa Hamilton.

27. At Allahabad, Major Irvine, C.B., engineers, to Marianne, fourth daughter of the late John Shakespeare, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

57. At Havreslugh, Capt. John Cumberlege, 41st regt. N.I., to Mary Sophia, third daughter of the late Col. Sir Henry Manners Farnham, Bart., of Exeter, Devon.

28. At Calcutta, Capt H. Jervis White, 50th regt. B N I., to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Dury, of H. M. 36th regt.

11247HS

March 19. At Howrah, Mr A. Grow, aged 32. 32. Wm Fraser, 14, commandeer and Governor general's agent at Delhi. He was shot while taking his evening ride by a person suspected to be a hired assassin.

27 At Calcutta, I met T. A. H. MacGregor, of the European regiment.

At (Albany, Mr Geo Alexander, aged 77  
At (Albany, Mr Howard Hall book keeper  
in the office of Messrs R & Jenkins and Co  
April 1 Mr C Anderson, aged 51

**Madras.**

**GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c**

## MIDKAL INSPIRATION.

Fort St. George Feb 13 1873. — With the view of affording better means of instruction in medicine and surgery to Indo British and native youths entering the medical branch of the service at this presidency, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct

1) That instruction in anatomy and the other more essential branches of medical knowledge, on a plan to be devised by the medical board, is to be communicated by the surgeon of the general hospital to the medical apprentices and other medical pupils, who will be placed under his direction for the purpose.

8. To enable him to discharge this duty in a satisfactory manner, a permanent assistant, on a salary of £200 super plus pension, will be appointed to that institution.

3. No change will be necessary in the present regulations relative to the entertainment and pay of Indo British and native youths entertained for the subordinate medical department, or in regard to their distribution to various hospitals for at least two years after their entertainment as medical apprentices and native medical pupils.

4. From the more advanced pupils distributed at various stations, a cert in number will be selected by the medical board on account of their superior qualifications, of whom a list will be transmitted in January of each year to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with a view to them being sent to the presidency, for the purpose of doing duty at such hospitals as may be thought most eligible, and of attending the prescribed course of instruction and examinations at the general hospital, until found duly qualified for the duties of their profession, or are reported by the board to be unfit for the service. The number of pupils to be selected for this purpose is not at any time to exceed fifteen of each class.

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5. The medical board will be occasionally present at the examinations, and the final examination will always be made before them.

**MILITARY FUND.**

Extract from a letter from the Hon the  
Court of Directors in the Military De-  
partment, dated 30th July 1834

[1. Forwarded a letter from the Directors of the Military Fund, from which it appears that the cause is humane and that a proposition for the admission of widows and their little children as subscribers to the benefit of the fund, without reference to their extraction, has, on a reconsideration of the subject, been again negatived by the army.]

9. We are so satisfied of the propriety of admitting the widow and legitimate children of all subscribers to the benefit of the military fund without reference to their extraction, that we shall take into consideration the propriety of discontinuing our moral subscription to it unless the prohibition be removed.

13 "You will notify this intention to the subject, not without delay, in order that they may reconsider their decision, and be aware of the consequences."

## SHIPPING.

*De la vida*

Almon 17, Iscon 32, Washington, from  
Cruces - 11, Inman, Valencia, from Hon-  
day, Henry 14, from Sydney - 17, Fox,  
32, steamer, West, from Calcutta, the Pe-  
ter 1, South, from Liverpool - 21, A. N. Lecher,  
from Port Louis and Point de Galle

1994

March 17 - 11 M. A. Barrow, on a cruise. — 14 for ice, 8 returns, for sailing — 15 *Albatross*, for (Alaska) *Princess*, Byron, for Bombay — 17 *Indian* *Ship*, Worthington, for *Albatross*, Wilson, for Bombay — 18 *Albatross*, for Northern *Prize*, 11 M. A. for Cape — 14 *Albatross*, Fletcher, for *Albatross*.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

## RESULTS

Feb 27 In Bellary, the wife of Lieut John  
Hewner, of M 4th Foot, of a son

Mrs. S. K. Bengali, the lady of Mr. B. K.  
Bengali, the son of a daughter

At 4 minutes, the lady of Capt. Mine's in, 42nd N. E. of town daughters

In In camp, at Shikarpoor, the lady of Major  
Dowker. At rest, of a son

20 At Mowbray Gardens, Madras Lady Palmer,  
of a daughter

## REFERENCES

March 5 At Election, H. Oliphant, Esq., assistant surgeon, to Agnes, third daughter of Thomas Halford, Esq., of Blackburn. Sterling

■ At Pelmetollah, the Rev J J Muller, missionary, of the Church Missionary Society, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev C Richmond.

13. At Calicut, Daniel White, Esq. head assistant to the principal collector of Malabar, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of D. Nicholls, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

## DEATHS

Feb. 23. At Mercara, Elizabeth Martin, wife of  
Mr. Charles Martin, aged 81

26. At Palamcottah, George Arthur Hughes, Esq., of Thimilly, aged about 65.

7E)

## Bombay.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &amp;c.

## FINES FOR SACRED OFFICES.

*Bombay Castle, March 12, 1835.*—The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that, in communication with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, it has been resolved, that no fees shall henceforth be required of military persons or their families, for sacred offices under this presidency.

## NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

*Proclamation.*—*Bombay Castle, March 17, 1835.*—Whereas the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, Grand Cross of Hanover, and one of his Majesty's most hon. privy councillors, hath been appointed by the hon. the Court of Directors to the office of governor of Bombay, and its dependencies, on the resignation of the same by the right hon. the Earl of Clare, it is therefore hereby proclaimed that the Earl of Clare having this day resigned the said office, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant has on the date hereof received charge of the government of Bombay, and its dependencies, and taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the garrison: and all persons are required to obey the said right hon. Sir Robert Grant, as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following appointments to be made on the personal staff of the right hon. the Governor:

Major Orlando Fohn (unattached) to be private secretary.

Major William Havelock, 4th Dragoons, to act as military secretary, until further orders.

Lieut. Cuthbert Davidson, 66th Bengal N.I., to be aid-de-camp, pending a reference that has been made to the Governor-general of India.

Major O. Felix to be aid-de-camp, until further orders.

## COURT-MARTIAL.

## COL. VALIANT.

Abstract of the charges preferred by Lieut.-Col. Dickson, commanding H. M. 40th regt., against Colonel Valiant, commandant of the Garrison of Bombay.

*1st Charge.*—For a gross violation of the articles of war and the custom of His Majesty's service in having, on or about the 15th Nov. 1834, received direct a written complaint from a private soldier, Wm. Maitland, and his wife, of H. M. 40th regt., and in having ordered a court of inquiry to be assembled for the purpose of investigating the said complaint, without previously ascertaining from Lieut.-Col. Dickson whether it had been forwarded through the proper channel, and if Lieut.-Col. Dickson had taken proper steps to give redress to the complainants.

*2d Charge.*—For having unjustly and illegally endeavoured to influence the aforesaid court of inquiry held on the 16th Nov. 1834, in its secret deliberation.

*3d Charge.*—(The same as the first, with exception of the dates, and that the name of the complainant was Private Hugh Walsh).

*4th Charge.*—For having acted in opposition to every gentlemanly and equitable feeling, by sending for Private Hugh Walsh to his quarters, in October or Nov. 1834, and for having then and there, by the questions and language which he used to the said Private Hugh Walsh and his wife, extorted from them the aforesaid complaint.

*5th Charge.*—For a gross breach of discipline in receiving, on the 8th Dec. 1834, a note and disrespectful message from the schoolmaster sergeant, without taking due notice of the sergeant's improper conduct.

*6th Charge.*—For untidy and unlawfully interfering with Lieut.-Col. Dickson's command of H. M. 40th regt., in the months of Nov. and Dec. 1834, by ordering or expressing a wish to Quartermaster Walsh, that Private Maitland and his wife should be accommodated with a hut in the patchery of H. M. 40th regt.; and by giving to Lieut.-Col. Dickson certain written instructions with respect to the management of the regimental school.

*7th Charge.*—For unofficerlike and highly disrespectful conduct towards, and in contempt of, his two chiefs, the Right Hon. the Earl of Clare, and His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, in presuming to prefer against Lieut.-Col. Dickson a charge founded upon a subject which had been previously concluded and settled by his two aforesaid chiefs.

*8th Charge.*—For a gross breach of the articles of war and the custom of His Majesty's service, in having, in the month of Nov. 1834, received several complaints direct from private soldiers and their wives of H. M. 40th regt., irregularly made to him without having been submitted through the proper channel.

*9th Charge.*—For unofficerlike conduct, in making use of certain expressions or insinuations injurious to Lieut.-Col. Dickson's character as commanding officer of H. M. 40th regt., contained in a letter addressed to the Brigade-major of King's troops for the information of His Exc. the Commander in chief, dated 7th Dec. 1834.

*Finding and Sentence.*—The court having maturely weighed, &c. &c., came to the following opinion with respect to the charges submitted to their investigation:

With regard to the 1st and 3d charges that the prisoner, Col. Thomas Valiant









## HOME INTELLIGENCE

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, Aug 9

*Steam Communication with India* — Sir J C Hobbhouse, in reply to a question from Mr Wallace, stated that as to a steam communication with India, the East India Company had not taken the steps expected from them for a direct communication from *Bombay* to *Bombay* by the Red Sea, but, by private letters from *Bombay*, it appeared that a steam boat was to sail from thence to *Suez* on the 12th of July but it had already been attempted the passage and had been obliged to put back. It was his duty to mention that, last week, the *Beid* with which he was connected and the directors of the Company, had come to a determination to build two large steam vessels, to be placed on the *Bombay* station, but the real reason why more earnest steps had not been taken for this most useful purpose, was in regard to the dilapidated finances of the Company. The object was, however one of national importance, and should receive every attention. As to the route by the *Red Sea*, what might be the issue he could not pretend to say, but he had his opinion and the last advice were favourable. He had letters from *Alexandria* and *Suez*, both of the 19th of June stating that all difficulty had been removed as to the conveyance of stores, and that some of them had reached a place on the route and that they were on the road across the mountains to *Bir*. But, supposing this expedition to succeed it would still be the duty of the King's Government to take steps for the regular navigation of the *Red Sea*.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

The Right Hon Lord Auckland has been appointed Governor general of India. The *Jupiter* frigate 50, is ordered to be fitted out at *Sicrness* for the conveyance of his Lordship who it is expected will embark about the end of September so as to arrive in *Benjal* in the month of January next.

## PRESENTS FROM THE KING OF OUDH

The Duke of Argyll from Calcutta, has brought some costly presents from the King of Oude to our sovereign. They consist principally of articles of domestic use, amongst others, a bedstead said to be of solid gold, and a table of the same precious metal, two massive chains of solid silver, the whole got up in a workmanlike manner, being richly chased and ornamented with curiously wrought and carved figures. There are also two ele-

phants two Arabian horses, and two dwarf buffaloes. The elephants which are male and female, are of a peculiarly small breed, and not yet full grown, being only in their eleventh year. They are accompanied by native attendants clothed in Oriental dresses of scarlet and gold. The male elephant was moved to Mr Crox's establishment the *Surrey Zoological Gardens* and the female to the *Zoological Gardens* in the Regent's Park. The Arabian horses will be removed to Windsor and added to the King's stud. The whole of the presents among which are many valuable jewels are estimated to be worth £40,000 — *London Paper*.

## INDIA OVERSEA MAIL

The first Indian mail, by the way of *Alexandria* and the *Red Sea*, which was despatched from *Calcutta* on the 3d of March in the *Africa* steamer, arrived at *Bombay* on the 22d of April, fifty days from *Calcutta*. The passage by this route may now be generally accomplished in fifty days or seventeen days from *Calcutta* to *Malta* five days from *Malta* to *Alexandria* and twenty eight days from *Alexandria* to *Bombay* including stoppages — *Dienant Telegraph*.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA

Colonel Hindemush R N, has been appointed governor of the new colony of South Australia.

## NEWSPAPERS TO AND FROM THE COLONIES

By a recent act the postage on newspapers to and from the colonies and possessions beyond sea is thus altered.

By private ships, 1d each paper the postage on those from the United Kingdom is to be paid at the time of putting them into the post.

By packet newspapers are not liable to any postage.

There is no alteration in the postage upon newspapers to the Cape of Good Hope, the East Indies and New South Wales.

## PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST

Amongst the passengers who have arrived in Europe from India during the past month, are M Martin Hemminger, a native of *Frankfurt* who has been resident for some time past in the *Punjab*, in the employment of the British. Runket Singh this gentleman (who dresses in the oriental costume) has distinguished himself by making a variety of curious discoveries in *Indo Greek* antiquities, and brings a highly valuable collection of







N.B. The letters P.C. denote *prime cost*, or *manufacturers' prices*; A. denotes (*per cent.*) on the same; D. discount (*per cent.*) on the same; N.D. no discount.—The boxes marked \* equal to 82 lb. 9 oz. 8 drs., and 104 boxes upwards equal to 110 factory pounds. Goods sold by sea, Rupert R. mds., produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by C. Rupert R. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 745 lb. The Pencil is equal to 1 1/2 lb. The Congo is 50 pieces.

## CALCUTTA, April 2,

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchora .....	5a. Rs. cwt. 14	0 20	0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 10
Bottles .....	100	9 8	10 0	— flat .....	4 7
Coals .....	10 mds.	0 45	0 05	— English, sq. ....	3 4
Copper sheathing, 16 1/2 P. mds.	35 12	14 0	0	— flat .....	3 1
— Brassier, .....	32 4	34 0	0	— Bolt .....	3 6
— Thick sheets, .....	do.	do.	do.	— " do. ....	4 2
— Old forest .....	do.	33 8	38 8	— Nail, .....	10 0
— Bolt .....	do.	34 8	34 0	— Hoops, .....	3 10
— Tile .....	do.	32 4	32 10	— Knowledge, .....	1 6
— Nail, assort. ....	do.	35 0	42 0	— Lead, Pig .....	5 15
— Penu slab, .....	100	35 0	74 0	— unsampled, .....	5 15
Russia .....	do.	3 8	4 12	— Millinery .....	25 0
Coppers, .....	do.	do.	do.	— Bag .....	2 0
Cottons, chintz, .....	do.	1 5	12 0	— Spelter .....	7 0
— Muslin, assort. ....	do.	0 4	0 8	— Statuary .....	7 A.
— Yarn 16 to 12 1/2 .....	mar.	0 4	0 8	— Steel, English, .....	5 4
Cutlery, fine .....	do.	25 1	25 1	— Swedish .....	7 0
Glass, .....	do.	5 10	10 1/2 P.C.	— Tin Plates, .....	10 14
Hardware, .....	do.	30 D.	30 D.	— Woollens, broad cloth, fine, yd.	4 8
Hosiery, cotton, .....	do.	10 13 1/2 P.C.	30 D.	— coarse and middling, ..	1 8
Ditto, silk .....	do.	16 1/2	30 D.	— Flannel, fine .....	1 2

## MADRAS, March 4, 1855.

	Rs.	R.		R.	R.
Bottles .....	100	7	0	Iron Hoops .....	24
Copper sheathing .....	do.	250	240	— " do. ....	70
— Thick sheets .....	do.	240	240	— Lead, Pig .....	4 2
— Old .....	do.	150	370	— Sheet .....	35
— Nail, assort. ....	do.	10 1/2	17 A.	— Millinery .....	25 1
Cottons, Chintz, .....	do.	15 1/2	20 A.	— Shot, patent .....	15 1/2
— Muslin and Gingham, ..	do.	10 1/2	35 A.	— Spelter .....	45
— Longcloth, fine .....	do.	10 1/2	35 A.	— Statuary .....	31 1/2
Cutlery, fine .....	do.	25 1	10 1/2	— Steel, English, .....	45
Glass and Earthenware ..	do.	25 1/2	20 D.	— Swedish .....	70
Hardware .....	do.	25 1/2	30 A.	— Tin Plates, .....	20
Hosiery, cotton, .....	do.	24	25	— Woollens, broad cloth, fine, yd.	15 D.
— Swedish, .....	do.	24	25	— coarse .....	15 D.
— English, .....	do.	24	25	— Flannel, fine .....	1 1/2
— Flat and bolt, .....	do.	24	25		

## BOMBAY, April 4, 1855.

	Rs.	R.		R.	R.
Anchora .....	10	12	0	Iron, Swedish .....	24
Bottles .....	100	10	12	— English .....	24
Coals .....	10	12	0	— Hoops .....	4
Copper sheathing, 16 1/2 ..	52	52	0	— Nail .....	18
— Thick sheets .....	do.	54	0	— " do. ....	18
— Plate bottoms .....	do.	54	0	— Rod for bolts, .....	27
— Tile .....	do.	48	0	— dip. for nails, .....	20
Cottons, Chintz, &c., A. ....	do.	do.	do.	— Lead, Pig .....	11
— Longcloth, .....	do.	do.	do.	— Sheet .....	11 1/2
— Muslin .....	do.	do.	do.	— Millinery .....	20 1/2
— Other goods .....	do.	do.	do.	— Shot, patent .....	11
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 .....	do.	0 4	1 1/2	— Spelter .....	45
Cutlery, table .....	do.	30 A.	30 D.	— Statuary .....	31 1/2
Glass and Earthenware ..	do.	30 D.	30 D.	— Steel, Swedish .....	12
Hardware .....	do.	do.	do.	— Tin Plates, .....	19
Hosiery, half hose .....	do.	do.	do.	— Woollens, broad cloth, fine, yd.	4
				— coarse .....	1 1/2
				— Flannel, fine .....	1 1/2

## CANTON, March 24, 1855.

	Dr.	Dr.		Dr.	Dr.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ....	11	31	Swalts .....	30	30
— Longcloth .....	3	11	— Steel, Swedish .....	10 1/2	4
— Muslin, 20 yds. ....	do.	do.	— Woollens, broad cloth ..	yd. 0 90	1 50
— Cambric, 40 yds. ....	3	4	— do. ex super .....	yd. 2 75	3
— Bandannos, .....	1 75	1 1/2	— Cambric, .....	pre. 18	21
— Yarn, Nos. 10 to 20 .....	pecul 34	64	— Do. Dutch .....	do. 23	23
Iron, Bar .....	1 75	8	— Long cloth .....	do. 9	10
— Rod .....	3	22	— Tin, Straits .....	pecul 16 1/2	17
Lead, Pig .....	6	6 1/2	— Tin Plates .....	box 11	11 1/2







## DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

*East India House, July 15.*

A special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

## BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman* (W. S. Clarke, Esq.) acquainted the proprietors that the court was specially assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the committee of laws, which had been laid before the last General Court, which report recommended the alteration and repeal of sundry by-laws.

The clerk then read the report.

The *Chairman* proposed, "that the court approve (subject to the confirmation of another General Court) of the by-law sect 1, cap 5, viz

It is ordained, that the books containing the general accounts of this Company in England, shall be delivered to the 25th day of April, yearly, and the balance be drawn out within six calendar months after the receipt of the Indian books of account, corresponding in point with the books about to be delivered in England.

Mr C. Forbes moved, "that the following words be added: "and that the same shall be laid before the proprietors."

The *Chairman* observed, that fourteen days' notice must be given of any intended alteration of a by-law.

Mr C. Forbes — "Are we then met today, merely to confirm what has been done by the committee of by-laws? Have we nothing to do but to agree to what they propose?"

Mr. Twining — "Under correction, the course taken, on a former occasion when the by-laws were brought before the court, was to discuss them *seriatim*, and any amendment deemed advisable was then adopted and confirmed by a second course."

Mr. Wigram — "You cannot propose an amendment without giving fourteen days' notice of the alteration. We are met this day, to consider the report of the committee of by-laws, and an alteration cannot be made without fourteen days' notice. This is laid down in the by-law, sec 3, cap 11."

Mr P. Lewis moved, that the advertisement be read.

The advertisement, which set forth that the court was summoned to consider the report of the committee of by-laws, was then read.

An *Hon Proprietor*. — "We come here, it seems, to consider the report of the committee of by-laws, and yet you will not allow us to give an opinion upon it."

The *Chairman* said, they were met to  
*Asst John N.S. Vol 18. No 64.*

consider the proposed alterations in the report. If amendments were suggested, it would be necessary to give notice.

Mr C. Forbes said, they were competent now to consider any alteration that might be deemed necessary. The by-laws were now in that state which called for a great deal of alteration and improvement. The first and second by-laws, which related to the Company's accounts, at home and abroad, were most important. Those accounts ought to be regularly laid before the proprietors.

Mr. Twining said, he thought the hon. proprietors ought to know for what purpose they were assembled. They had received those by-laws at the last General Court, and they were then told that a full opportunity would be given for considering them, otherwise they would have then proposed alterations. Now, they were not summoned to consider the alterations proposed by the committee, if they were only allowed to approve of them. For what purpose were these by-laws placed before them, if they were not allowed to alter and amend them?

Mr. Wigram said, they were printed to show that the proposed alterations were not incongruous with the old by-laws. The hon. proprietors made no proceeding would sanction alterations *en masse*, without due consideration. The system pursued, on the other hand, prevented the court from being taken by surprise. By the adoption of that course, the hon. proprietor lost no right. Let him give notice of his intention on that day fortnight, to propose any alteration he pleased, which was the accustomed mode of proceeding.

Mr P. Lewis — "Let any man take the resolution which they agreed to at the last General Court into his hand, and then say, if he could that the present court was not assembled for the considering the report and the alterations. The resolution set forth, 'that the report from the committee of by-laws be printed for the information of the proprietors, with the proposed alterations in the by-laws; and that the same be taken into consideration on the 15th of July next.' What was the meaning of this? Why, that they should consider those by-laws for the purpose of more fully and correctly understanding them, which certainly could not be done without discussion. No human being could say that he was surprised, having the resolution which he had read in his hand. They had been told, that every alteration required a notice if that were the case, it would lead to eternal work. They were met to consider cer-  
(G)

tain by-laws, to the first of which an amendment was proposed, namely, "that we, the Proprietors of East India Stock, should see our own accounts." In the propriety of that amendment he agreed. He hoped it would be earned, and that the discussion would go on.

Mr. *Wooling* suggested, that the consideration of sections 1 and 2 be, for the present, suspended.

Mr. *Swet* said, it appeared to him that they had fallen into an error. The by-laws, as amended, formed part of the report, which they were called on to consider, and he felt that they had a right to say to the committee, "we do not approve of this report—it is erroneous in some respects—and, therefore, we send it back to you." Section 3 cap. 3, ordained, that "no by-law should be altered, repealed, or suspended, without the consent and approval of two General Courts, to be specially summoned for that purpose." Were these alterations, then, to be considered to day, and confirmed at the next court? That he conceived was not the way. The report before them only contained the opinion of certain gentlemen, that such and such things should be done, but the proprietors might say, "we will not take that course, but send the report back." They were now considering, not the by-laws, but the report of the committee, and he submitted, that they were perfectly competent to do it with it.

Mr. *Mariot* said, they were met to consider those proposed alterations, and to reject or adopt any part of them they might think necessary. But, if any hon. proprietor wished to propose an alteration, fourteen days' notice of his intention must be given.

Col. *J. Stanhope* said, the object they had in view was to make the by-laws as perfect as they could, and, therefore it was proper to discuss the subject. But the mode in which the hon. bait wished to proceed, was not, it appeared to him, the best way of framing laws. It should be done by a single draftsman, or, if not by a single draftsman, by a committee. It ought not to be done in open court, or in a hasty and hurried way. Therefore he continued with the hon. director on the other side of the law, that they were met here for the purpose of considering the report, and, having gone through the subject, the alterations might, if necessary, be referred back to the committee, to be farther investigated. They might then, fourteen days hence, be returned to the proprietors, for adoption, rejection, or farther improvement.

Mr. *Fielder* said, he would request the court to look to the terms of the charter. It was there set forth, "that they, (the proprietors) shall have full powers, and

are hereby authorized, to make and constitute such reasonable by-laws, regulations, and ordinances, as may, from time to time, appear to be necessary." After that, it never could be disputed that the court possessed an undoubted right to frame by-laws whenever it was found necessary.

Mr. *Sergeant Spankie* said, that, under the existing by-law, no alteration could be moved or adopted at the present court, though the whole subject ought to be taken into consideration. The proprietors might, in the way of suggestion, point out such and such alterations as proper to be made, and the report might be referred back, in order that these suggestions should be placed in a regular shape. The court possessed a general power to make laws and regulations. It possessed the power to do away with the existing laws and to adopt others, but it was provided in the by-law that due deliberation and caution should be exercised in making the change, as the best mode of attaining the object in view.

Mr. *Lukis* said, he understood that the court had the right, from time to time, to frame by-laws, orders, and regulations.

Mr. *Sergeant Spankie*— "Undoubtedly, but it must be done with proper deliberation."

Mr. *Fishes* said, if notice was to be given upon any and every proposed alteration of the by-laws they would have General Court after General Court, for God knows how long! He would submit to the court, and to their legal adviser, whether it would not be better for them to follow the dictates of common sense in this matter, instead of adhering so strictly to the letter of the by-laws, upon which, in this case, he conceived a forced construction had been put. The by-law declared, "that no by-law should be altered, repealed or suspended, without the consent and approbation of two General Courts of which fourteen days' notice shall be given." But did this preclude him from moving alterations, before the by-laws were agreed to? The misfortune was, that heretofore too little attention was paid to the by-laws, they were laid before the proprietors merely as a matter of course. But he would not submit to such a system. He never saw a proprietor rise to move any alteration or amendment with reference to what had been done by the committee of by-laws. The usual practice was, that the proprietors should pass all the by-laws as they were laid before them.

Mr. *Dodd* said, they were met to consider the report of the committee recommending certain proposed alterations in the by-laws. It was those alterations and amendments that they were called on to examine, but, if any hon. proprietor

wished ■ propose a farther alteration, it was necessary that fourteen days notice should be given. Now, if they begin with the proposed alterations and decided on them, and then went section by section through those laws that were not proposed to be altered, at the conclusion of the discussion regular notice might be given by any hon. proprietor of such amendments as he wished to be adopted, and thus there would be much saving of time.

Mr. Higram in order to shew the hon. bart what the correct course of proceeding was, begged leave to refer to the records of the court. It would be found that on the 15th of February 1815, when the report of the by laws committee was before the proprietors notice was given by two proprietors of their intention to move certain amendments at the next General Court. No doubt the hon. bart had a right to discuss the merits of this or of any other section. He might state his views of what he considered ought to be done, and afterwards before the court adjourned he could give notice of the course which he meant to pursue.

Mr. Stuart asked whether they were called on then to agree to the amendments proposed by the committee of by laws with liberty in another stage to make additional alterations and, if necessary to introduce a new matter.

Mr. Higram said all the chairman inquired was this, in conformity with the usual practice they should approve or disapprove of the proposed alterations. It would be then competent for the hon. bart or any other hon. proprietor, to give notice that he would, at the next General Court propose certain alterations.

Mr. Stuart understood from what the hon. director had said that, when the report was laid before the General Court, improvements and alterations were then and there made by the proprietors.

Mr. Wigham—By the committee only.

Mr. Stuart—Not by the court?

Mr. Higram—No! no! Notice was given for the next court.

The Chairman (in answer to a question from Mr. Weddell) said the proposed alterations were submitted to the court for their approval, subject to the confirmation of another General Court. The hon. bart had a right to discuss any of the by laws altered, as read, but, if he wished to move an amendment, he must give fourteen days' notice.

Mr. P. Laurie said, as the sense of the court seemed to be against him, he would withdraw his opposition. He thought the course proposed by the hon. bart was the proper one. By following it two courts would settle the business instead of perhaps twenty.

Colonel L. Stanhope said, he did not

quite agree with what had fallen from the hon. director. In his opinion, certain suggestions should be thrown out and left for the consideration of the committee of by laws. (No, no!) He thought that that ought to be done, otherwise the by laws would be left in a very imperfect state. The committee ought to meet and to adopt the spirit of that court so far as they conceived it to be wise and prudent. They then might draw up by laws for the attention of the committee of the court.

Sec 1 cap 1 was then approved of subject to the confirmation of another General Court.

Sec 2 cap 1 which relates to sending home annually the accounts balanced from India, was approved of with a verbal alteration 'stations' and 'station' being substituted for 'factories' and 'factory'.

On reading the proposition for repooling Sec 3 cap 1, which relates to lying unually before the proprietors, an account shewing the net proceeds of the Company's sales of goods during the year last past, &c.

Mr. C. F. Lee objected to the repeal of this law. They had not yet realized cash for their goods, and God only knew when they would realize it if subject to the decision of his Majesty's ministers. The Board of Control had restricted the Company from realizing the value of their assets, at a moment when that object could have been most beneficially effected. They had made the Company reduce their quarterly sales of tea from 8,000,000 lbs. to 1,000,000 lbs., and now he understood they meant to compel the Company to lower their sales to 2,000,000 lbs. If, then, the directors were bound to attend to the suggestions of ministers on this point, the sale of the remainder of their tea might be spread over a period of eight or ten years. For what purpose ministers had proceeded in this way he could not conceive except that it was intended to benefit the private trader. He, however, stood there as a proprietor of East India stock, and seeing that their sales were likely to last for a considerable time longer he was of opinion, that the by law calling for an annual account of the proceeds of those sales ought not to be repealed.

The Chairman said that the proceeding by law provided for the object which the hon. baronet had in view. That by-law ordained that all accounts and papers laid before either House of Parliament by the directors, should also be submitted to the proprietors, and the Act of Parliament rendered it imperative on them to produce such accounts as those which the hon. baronet alluded to.

Mr. C. F. Lee said, he would infinitely

prefer doing what they had a right to do, without any reference to Parliament.

Mr. Twining—"The view which the committee took was this, they did not think that the trade of the Company was now in such a state as to require that this by-law should remain, but that provision should be made for laying before the proprietors all and every transaction of the Company that was reported to the House of Commons. They considered that the time was now come when, without inconvenience to the Company, this by-law might be expunged.

Mr. Peckin, said the proprietors ought to require not what the Parliament wanted, but that which they deemed necessary for themselves. Now he conceived that it was very important to retain this by-law until the relaxation of their vessels was accomplished.

Mr. Hume apprehended that when the Committee of By-laws recommended the repeal of this law, they deemed it absolutely necessary. He confessed that if he saw the least shadow of reason for retaining it, he would at once concede the point. It was proper for them to look out for accounts connected with the relaxation of their vessels, but they must observe that under the new set of these goods were viewed as territorial property and the directors were required by act of Parliament to lay before the Legislature, from time to time, accounts of the proceeds of such property. When these accounts were laid before Parliament and printed, they would then be submitted to the General Court. He thought, therefore, that the object of the hon. baronet was by this motion attained as clear and distinct a manner as if they had a specific by-law on the subject.

Mr. C. Fortescue would again suggest to the hon. directors the propriety of allowing this by-law to stand. Goods would be sent home in security for bills drawn on them. If the Company could not procure their mercantile side, they must warehouse them, what was to be done with them? How were they to get their money? They were in a most extraordinary state at that moment. He saw, from the beginning, that every day would involve them more and more in difficulty. He contended that situated as they were, the by-law ought not to be repealed.

Mr. P. Lawrence said, if any gentlemen of experience thought that this by-law would be of use, it ought to be retained.

Mr. Nevill said, there was one gentleman on the committee, Mr. Carstairs, whose opinion he would take before the whole of them put to, either who, he believed, wished to retain the law.

Mr. Twining said nobody had a higher respect for the gentleman alluded to than he had, and there was no man whose

opinion he would sooner adopt because no one was capable of giving a better opinion. If it were the wish of the court to continue this by-law, he was not aware that any objection would be offered to that course.

Mr. Thellusson said, in framing by-laws, we ought not to encounter our books more than is absolutely necessary. This by-law it appeared to him, was not necessary, because the object contemplated by it was attained through the accounts regularly laid before the House of Commons.

Mr. Hume said, that technically speaking, the Company had no goods, the act of Parliament had transferred them all to the territorial department. In 1813 they were a commercial body. Things, however, were altered now and with them the necessity for this by-law, which the hon. baronet wished them to retain. Under that law, they could now only get in account of the amount of sales.

Mr. Fortescue—"It would shew what we are doing."

Mr. Hume—"Whereas they could by the course proposed receive the accounts in a more complete form under the authority of the House of Commons."

Mr. Fortescue said it was of little use to go on with this matter, since it appeared to be the determination of the gentlemen behind the bar to give way on no point whatever. There were he thought proprietors enough present, who understood the nature of this by-law, to support him in the motion which he intended to make namely that this by-law should stand. Notwithstanding the opinion of the Committee of By-laws that this law should be repealed he now gave fourteen days' notice, that if the next General Court he would move, "that this by-law shall be altered in such a way as may be applicable to the present state of the Company's affairs."

The Earl of Carmarthen said, he was sorry for what the hon. baronet had said with respect to the conduct of the gentlemen behind the bar. On better consideration, perhaps the hon. baronet would think differently. These gentlemen, while they paid due attention to every suggestion that was offered, could not compromise their own unbiased conviction. The hon. baronet had complained, that the by-laws were never canvassed in that court. Now, if any thing more than another could shew that they were well and wisely considered, in the first instance, it was the very fact mentioned by the hon. baronet, that they were very seldom noticed. This shewed that they answered the purposes for which they were framed.

The repeal of the by-law was then ap-

proved of, subject to the confirmation of another general court.

On its being proposed, that sec 5, cap. 1 which directs a general state, per computation, of the Company's affairs, drawn out to the 30th of April in each year, should be laid before the directors and submitted to the General Court in the month of December following, at the latest) he replied,

Mr Weeling said, it appeared, from all that had occurred that papers were first to be laid before Parliament, and then to be submitted to the proprietors at second hand. Now he thought, that they ought to be laid before the proprietors at once, and without delay. There were many points, of great importance, connected with the home establishment &c which ought to be submitted to the court before they were presented to Parliament. On public principle he called on the Court of Directors to establish that mode of proceeding.

Mr Paynter was of opinion, that this whole question should be referred back to the Committee of By-Laws, who would be so far instructed (by what had taken place) as to the opinions of those individuals who, on this occasion, addressed the court. His by-laws after a consideration of those opinions, might then be submitted to the court in an amended state. He conceived that no other way could be taken to the course pursued by the Committee of By-Laws. They desired to procure the fullest information and so act in perfect correspondence with the Court of Proprietors. He saw no way of getting out of the difficulty (except that which he had proposed, or something similar to it. If this were not done one notice would be given after another, and there would be no termination to the discussion.

The Chairman would submit to the hon proprietor, that the question lay in a very small compass. The accounts which had so often been referred to were laid before the House of Commons, and were submitted to the first General Court subsequent to their having been so presented. He hoped that that would be found sufficient.

Mr C. Forbes agreed entirely in the sentiment of Mr Weeling, with reference to this clause. It was, indeed, one of the most important sections of the whole, and ought unquestionably to be returned, because it enabled the proprietors to ascertain what their situation was, by inspecting the state, per computation, of the Company's affairs. If such a facility were necessary at any former period, it appeared to him to be more than ever necessary now.

Mr Filder said, because a guarantee-fund was secured to them, were they not

to have an heretofore, an annual account submitted to the proprietors? It was said, that they had no property. He asserted that they had property. It was a trusteeship and it was right that they should have a control of their efforts, in order that they might see that justice was done to India.

The Chairman—"It has been stated, that it is imperative on the Court of Directors to lay before Parliament those accounts, which will, immediately afterwards be submitted to this court. I do not see that the information can be more speedily supplied.

The court then divided on the proposition to retain this clause, when the numbers were,

For rejecting the clause	39
For retaining it	44
Majority . . .	25

(I have approved of, subject to confirmation is before.

It was next proposed that sections 6, 7 8 9 10 should be repealed.

Mr Weeling did not see why section 11, which directed that the Company's warehouse keepers should keep a regular account of the receiving in and sale of each species of goods, and that a statement of the quantities of each should be made up every year should be repealed. It was true, the Company had allowed to trustees and but did it not receive goods into its warehouses in the docks and why should the court not have an account of all such goods now as well as heretofore? He gave notice that, at the next court day, he would move to have the section altered.

The Chairman said, that the section referred to accounts kept of goods in which the Company traded and therefore could not be said to be applicable to a state of circumstances which no longer existed.

Mr C. Forbes thought that the repeal was wholly unnecessary, but he would not divide the court upon the section, he would take an opportunity of stating his objections to it at the next court.

Mr Holt Mackenzie said, that the whole of this discussion had arisen from gentlemen not knowing what accounts ought to be furnished. He believed he knew something of the Company's accounts, and he would state that the more simple the form in which they were kept the better, he therefore, concurred with the committee in the repeal of this by-law. At the same time, he would say, that though they did not continue to trade, they were bound to look with great care to their assets, and to see that the most perfect accounts were kept. The feeling with which the hon baronet Sir

C. Forbes) objected to the repeal of the section was highly creditable to him, as no doubt it arose from an anxiety to have the accounts kept in the most perfect form. At the same time, the hon. baronet ought to know, that simplicity in keeping accounts went the nearest to perfection. The hon. baronet had a laudable anxiety for the interest of the people of India, an anxiety in which he (Mr. Mackenzie) concurred, and he earnestly wished that the feeling in favour of Indian interests were more general in England, yet, while he admitted that the utmost care should be taken that the people of India were not called upon to pay one farthing more than was absolutely necessary, he must repeat that it would be an advantage to them, and a great convenience at home, that the accounts were kept in the most simple form.

Sir C. Forbes thanked the hon. gentleman for his observations, but he presumed that gentlemen need not be told that he (Sir C. Forbes) knew something of accounts before the hon. gentleman was born (laughter), and therefore he hoped the hon. proposer would be so good as to allow him to take his own course. He had read those by-laws with some attention, and in that respect he had one advantage over the hon. gentleman, for it was not two hours ago that that hon. gentleman told him that he had not read those by-laws (*A month*). Now, therefore, could he be a good judge of their fitness, if he had not read them? All he wished was, to have those laws placed upon a proper footing, and that none of them should be repealed, unless the necessity for that repeal was clearly made out.

Mr. Higram said, that no importance had ever been attached to this by-law, and that it had never been carried into effect. In a short time there would be no such person as a Company's warehouse keeper. But suppose, as had been said, that they should receive deposits of goods in their warehouses, would it be right that, according to the wording of this section, those goods should be valued to gratify public curiosity?

Mr. Tinning said, that if the Company would hypothecate goods, it would be productive of great advantages, as it will permit individuals to make remittances, but he agreed with the hon. director, that a public valuation could not be made of goods so placed in their warehouses.

The question that the sixth section be repealed, was then put, and carried.

On the question as to the repeal of the seventh section,—

Mr. Widdow considered that the repeal of it was unnecessary, and gave notice that he would object to it at the next court.

The Chairman said, that under their present circumstances, to continue such a law as this would be wholly absurd—this was the case with many of the by-laws, the circumstances which had once rendered them necessary, now no longer existed, and there were some of them which it would be impossible, and others that it would be exceedingly inconvenient, to comply with.

Mr. Widdow said, that his great object was, that their by-laws should be so framed, as to give the Court of Proprietors a complete control over the assets of the Company.

Sections 7, 8, 9, were then repealed, without any discussion.

The committee propose that section 11 be thus amended—

Item, it is ordained, that the assistant in the financial section, in the department of accounts, or such other officer as the Court of Directors may appoint, with the person keeping the journal in that department do, within fourteen days after the end of every month, examine all entries of receipts and payments of that month by the respective branches, and the additions and balances thereof, and certify under their hands upon the cash book that they have so done, and how they find the same.

Sir C. Forbes suggested, that instead of the words "assistant to the financial secretary," the words "the financial secretary or his deputy," should be inserted, his object was to secure greater responsibility.

The Chairman had no objection to the introduction of those words.

The section, as amended, was then agreed to.

All the sections of chapters II and III were retained, as were the sections I and 2 of chapter IV. On section 3d, it was proposed by the committee, that in consequence of an alteration in the constitution of the committees of the Court of Directors, and in the designation of the financial officers of the home establishment, it became necessary to substitute the words "finance and home committee" for "committee of treasury," and the words "first assistant" for "deputy." In this law it would then run thus—

I bid for every sum drawn out of the Bank of England, a writ or draft shall be signed by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman for the time being, and another director of the finance and home committee, and countersigned by the principal cashier or his first assistant, or by such other officer or officers as the Court of Directors shall appoint for that purpose, and that no other person than the principal cashier or his first assistant shall present the said writ or draft for payment, excepting, nevertheless, that all bills of exchange accepted by order of the Court of Directors, and the dividends on the Company's capital stock, and also orders for money paid payable to others than the cashier or his first assistant, may, if the Court of Directors think fit so to direct, be paid at the Bank of England in such manner as may be arranged between the Court of Directors and the Bank.

The section, thus amended, was agreed to.

Section 4 was ordered by the committee

to stand as follows, the Company having ceased to trade

Item It is ordained that no money relating to the affairs of the Company shall be disposed of without an order of the Court of Directors and that the interest and all other advantages arising and growing upon the cash of the Company, shall be brought to the account of the said Company

Mr *Heeding* wished to know whether lending money on bills was not trading?

The *Chairman* answered in the affirmative

Mr *Heeding* said, that if lending money on dealing in bills was trading then, he apprehended they could not go on with it without an order from the Court of Directors He objected to interference with our merchants abroad, by the Company dealing in bills If they wanted bills, they should go into the home market

Mr *Forbes* said he could not concur with his hon friend in thinking that there was any thing objectionable in the course pursued by the Company with respect to foreign bills neither could he concur in the petitions presented to the House of Commons, complaining that the Company was interfering with the business of the country, by purchasing bills in the foreign market

Section 4, as amended, was then agreed to Sections 5 and 6 were retained without alteration

The committee suggested that, as there was no longer a committee of directors, section 7 should stand thus 'that no unlimited vote of credit shall be given by the Court of Directors to the finance and home committee on the Company's account'

Section 7, thus altered, and section 8, were then agreed to

Sections 1 and 2 of chapter v were repealed Section 3 was retained unaltered

The committee recommended that section 4 should stand thus 'It is ordained that the quorum of the finance and home committee shall never consist of less than three directors'

Sections 1 to 8 of chapter v were ordered to stand unaltered

Section 9 The committee recommended, that as the marine service of the Company had ceased to exist the first part of the law in the section which related to it should be removed The law will then stand thus —

It is ordained that any Director who shall fill any office or place of emolument on his the Crown shall be liable to be removed from his office or director Provided always that this law shall not affect any person at present in the direction who may have held an office under the Crown when this liability was first imposed or permit him being re-elected to be a director or subject him to be liable to be removed from the said office

Mr *Sweet* said, he had intended to propose an amendment to this section—that any director taking an office or place

of emolument under the Crown, should be removed from the direction

The *Deputy Chairman* observed, that the hon gentleman might give notice of such a motion if he pleased, but, he apprehended, he could not move it, for, by the Law of the land, a person holding office under the Crown was not declared ineligible for the direction, and the by-laws of the Company could not alter the law of the land All that the by laws said was that the parties should be liable to be removed

Mr *C Forbes* wished that they had more than one or two public men in office in the direction It was sure it would be found of very great advantage to have the aid of such men, who would take an active part in their affairs the House of Commons One gentleman who had lately accepted office (Mr C Leguison), had taken a most active part in their affairs in the House, and he hoped that although no longer in the direction he would still continue to do so He admitted that the general rule of the Company was that the appointment to a place under the Crown, or having served in the maritime service of the Company within the space of two years would render a director liable to be removed from the direction There was, he believed only one exception made to that rule—that was in the case of Mr Lindsay but in his case, the exception was most properly made, as he was one to whom, above all others was owed most of the strength and efficiency of our Indian Marine

Mr *P Lumsden* said, it was perfectly clear, that no man could serve two masters, and as one of their directors, who was a member of Parliament, should have the management of the Company's affairs in the House of Commons, it would be giving him almost the great patronage of the Company In point of fact, his very election as a member of Parliament might be made to depend upon his patronage as a director, and the very best interests of the Company might be put in jeopardy by the means he might take to secure his seat as a member of Parliament, through his interest as a director He (Mr P Lumsden) was sorry to hear such language as that which had been used by the hon baronet No man could serve two masters, one could not be an efficient servant of the Crown and a director of that Company

Mr *Wigram* felt called upon to say a few words, lest it should go forth, that by his silence he had approved of what had been stated by hon proprietors It was his decided opinion, that the situation of a minister of the Crown was incompatible with the duties of a director of that Company, and certainly he would say, that



he would not belong to the direction, if several of its members held office under the Crown. The exception in the case of Mr. Lindsay, alluded to by the hon. baronet, took place in 1817, and it was not till the opinion of four eminent counsel had been taken, and who declared that he was only liable to be removed, that the exception was made. He (Mr. Wigram) certainly was of opinion, that it was inconsistent with the independence of the directors of that Company to hold office under the Crown and be a director of the Company. With respect to the services of his late colleague in the direction, Mr. C. Ferguson, no man had a higher opinion of them than he had, and he fully concurred in all that had been said respecting him.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, that he fully concurred in what had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Wigram), that the directors would lose their independence as directors by accepting office under the Crown. He most cordially joined in all that had been said as to the valuable assistance which the court had derived from the services of Mr. C. Ferguson, but that right hon. gentleman had made his election, and had chosen rather to be in the service of the Crown than in that of the Company, and though they might regret the loss of his services to the extent to which they would have been given, had he remained in the direction, he still hoped that they would not be altogether deprived of his valuable aid in another place.

Mr. *Thurston* said, that the Committee of By Laws, in the resolution to which they had come, referred to the principle, and not to the individual, every member of that committee concurred in opinion as to the invaluable services of the right hon. gentleman whose name had been mentioned, and he was sure he only spoke the feeling of every member of the Committee of By Laws, when he expressed a hope that that right hon. gentleman would still be enabled to serve them in another way with a zeal and diligence equal to that with which his duties as a director had been discharged.

The *Chairman* felt it his duty, and a pleasing duty it was to him to concur in all that had been said in regard to the valuable services of Mr. C. Ferguson.

Section 9 as altered, was then agreed to section 10. On this section, the committee reported, "That the Island of St. Helena is vested in the Crown, by the Act 3d and 4th Will IV, under which act the Secret Committee constituted by Parliament is now appointed, and in a preceding part of this Report, it has been recommended that this by-law, under which the committees of secrecy relative to signals, &c. were appointed, be repeal-

ed, your committee accordingly propose, that this by-law be altered as follows:—

It is ordained, that no order shall be sent by the directors to, or be obeyed by any persons employed in the service of this Company in India, or any other parts beyond the Cape of Good Hope, but such as shall be signed by thirteen or more of the directors for the time being, except such orders as are directed or allowed to be passed by the Secret Committee, pursuant to the Act of Parliament 3d and 4th Will IV cap 91.

Section 11 was ordered to remain without alteration.

Section 12 The committee recommended that this by-law be altered as follows:—

It is ordained, that every director shall have liberty to take copies of all accounts, letters, and papers relating to the Company's affairs, except such as are before the Secret Committee appointed by the Act 3d and 4th Will IV cap 91.

Sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 were ordered to remain without alteration.

Section 21 The committee recommended that the words "other than the commanders and officers, in the ships in the Company's service," be omitted in each place where they occur in this by-law, which will then stand thus:—

It is ordained that no director, officer, or servant of this Company shall trade either as principal or agent in any trade with the Company, or in either directly or indirectly, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, either to or from India otherwise than in the joint stock of the Company or through any kind of business for persons resident in India for any gain or advantage whatsoever, and that whatsoever director, officer, or servant of this Company in Europe shall offend against the ordinance shall forfeit to the use of this Company the value of such goods, merchandise, and income as he or they shall trade for or be concerned in carrying any merchandise to or from any port in the continent, and shall be no capable of serving the Company in any place or office whatever, the said provision for which is subject to regulation by the General Court, and if a director shall be further liable to be removed from that office.

Mr. *Steele* wished to know, whether an officer who had served the Company, and retired with a pension, could trade with China?

A *Proprietor* said, he could not see any impropriety in a Company's officer so trading, after he had retired from the Company's service.

Mr. *Wadding* said, that the Company now had no connection with China, and he wished to know whether a person engaged in the China trade could become a director?

Mr. *Burns* replied, that he did not think that he could, and certainly if any person so circumstanced should offer himself as a candidate for the direction, he would give him his most decided opposition.

Mr. *Wadding*.—This was the effect of the Company's trading in bills and money-matters between Bengal and China, but he was sorry to hear a merchant of London express so strong an opinion on this matter.

Mr Burney observed, that he had only said, that a person engaged in the trade between China and Bengal should not be a candidate for a seat in the direction.

The amendment was then agreed to.

All the sections of chapters vii and viii were ordered to stand without alteration.

Chapter ix Sections 1 and 2 were ordered to be expunged, as no longer applicable.

The whole of the sections of chapter x relating to private trade were also expunged.

Chapter xi was ordered to stand without alteration.

Chapter xii. The Committee reported, that some of the others mentioned in this by law having been abolished, it becomes necessary to appoint other officers to whom the custody of the Company's seal should be entrusted. With this view they recommended the following modification of this by law —

It is ordered, that the common seal of this corporation shall be kept under three locks. First the key of one of the said locks shall be kept by the chairman or deputy chairman for the time being, that a key of another of the said locks shall be kept by the secretary or his assistant, and that the key of the third lock shall be kept by the financial secretary or his assistant. But in the case of the impossibility absence of the chairman or deputy chairman, they be authorized to give the key in the custody of such other officer as they may select for that purpose, and that the said seal shall not be set to any writing, or instrument, but by an order of the Court of Directors, had for that purpose, and in the unavoidable absence of the chairman or deputy chairman, not so to be directed but in the presence of the secretary and the financial secretary, or the respective assistants, and of the officer who may be in charge of the chairman and deputy chairman's key.

The section thus amended was agreed to.

Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, of chapter xii, were agreed to. Section 5 to 11, inclusive, declaring that no director should be part owner of any vessel in the service of the Company, were recommended to be expunged, as no longer applicable.

Chapter xiii which ordained that, upon all transfers of any share or interest in the capital stock of the Company amounting to £10, four shillings shall be paid for each transfer, by the person transferring, for the use of the Company, exclusive of the stamp duties, was then read. Upon this the committee reported that, "adverting to the heavy duty chargeable upon the transfer of the Company's stock, your committee are of opinion that the additional charge imposed by this by law should be discontinued."

The section was expunged accordingly. The Chairman then announced, that the further consideration of those by laws would take place on the 29th inst., and he asked whether any proposer intended to move any notices of amendment for that day.

Mr C. Forbes said that it had been his

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intention to propose some alteration of them by-laws, but he saw that there was no hope that he could effect the change which he desired in them, he would, therefore, give the court no further trouble about them, but would venture to throw out as a suggestion, that that court should have such means of information at their disposal as would give them a sufficient control over the proceedings of the directors.

Mr Wadding gave notice of proposed alterations in sections 1, 4, 5 and 7 of chapter i, also of amendments in sections 18, 19 and 20, of chapter vi. By these sections it was ordained, first, that no new office, either at home or abroad, should be created by the directors, with a salary exceeding the sum of £200 a year, without the sanction of two general courts, to be summoned for that purpose, secondly, that no additional salary, exceeding £200 a year, should be annexed to any office, without the approbation of two general courts, and, thirdly, that every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting a new pension, or an increase of pension exceeding in the whole £200 a year to any one person, should be laid before, and approved by two general courts, specially summoned for that purpose before the same shall be submitted to the Board of Control in the form of a report, which must be signed by such directors as approve the same. The notice he gave was "that all increase of salaries and payments to officers in India should be submitted to this court."

#### APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF LORD HESTER AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

Mr Mills said, that in moving to bring under the consideration of the court the motion of which he had given notice, for copies of all proceedings and communications between the Board of Control and the directors respecting the resignation of Lord William Bentinck and the appointment of his successor in the government of India, he feared he should be compelled to occupy more of the time of the court than he had at first intended. He had hoped, at first, from the feeling generally entertained, that the acts of public men should be considered open to every inquiry, that no opposition would be offered to his motion, and that the papers for which he was about to move, would be produced without any opposition. He, now, however, feared that a different course was about to be pursued, and that the papers would be refused. This would render it necessary for him to go more into detail on the question than he had intended. He had therefore, to request the patient indulgence of the court. The principle on which he moved for these

documenta was not a new one in the court, it had been discussed on the renewal of the charters. It was the intimate connexion between the court and India that principle had been enforced in language so much better than any he could use, that he would at once retire to let her from the President of the Board of Control, Mr C. G. (now Lord Glenelg), in which that right hon gentleman said —

I must however add in reference to this subject, that it is the general and deeply felt wish and opinion of providing for every tax and impost that can be procured on behalf of the peninsula, to refrain either and lighter considerations that they are led to stretch peculiar to the initial period of the plan in which the population of India is scarcely able to place the property of the country under permanent powers and limits. Mr. Macaulay has indeed deemed it essential that they be limited and be led, at point of interest, to the equality which they are to meet in governing. The measures, therefore, of connecting them with the territory of India, is certainly not to be considered as a sacrifice, and the Government of India are very anxious, with reference to the condition is dispensed with, the interests of the arrangement is sacrificed. If the peninsula are to look to England rather than to India for the security of their internal their interest in the good government of India, and the security of the peninsula, the principal origin of British government, will in the same degree be improved.

There was an evident design, on the part of the Board of Control, more and more to connect that court with India. If the court would see the great importance attached by the Board of Control to that connection, and, after accepting a hint on these considerations, in (Mr) Mills could not see how they could discharge their duties properly without attaching the highest importance to the publication of the publicity of their proceedings, and of putting the great body of proprietors in possession of all important facts and documents connected with the good government of that country. In no way could they more effectually guard against any unconstitutional acts, or any proceedings, which militated against the good government of that country. That the Court of Directors were themselves fully impressed with the importance of publicity, there could be no doubt, from their letters to the president of the Board of Control, in the correspondence relating to the charter, and from which he would now be happy to read an extract. The directors say —

When furnished with specific information upon the points ■ which we have addressed, the proprietors will probably be in a position to decide whether or not they will accept the general principle of the proposed compromise. We may be the first time persuaded, that whatever may be their decision to that respect, the proprietors, looking as they have always done, with the most anxious regard to the welfare of our native subjects, will take a lively interest in that part of the plan which relates to the future administration of the government of India, in which the court now act an intermediate body, unconcerned with the King's numbers. If this intermediate body should remove, the chain of the system by which the affairs of India have been hitherto administered, would vanish, and the best system for the re-

party for its continuance when the new plan shall have come into operation, will be in affording the court the opportunity of giving publicity to their views in support of each of them from the Board. Under this impression, the court suggested an appeal upon such cases, and the recommendation of them to the Board was accordingly made. It is to be observed, however, that the Board are not to allow of an appeal to a single tribunal, upon questions in which the court may dispute the validity of the Board's act. The court uphold that such cases are not very likely to arise, nor does it really occur to them that any other tribunal can be required to consider the merits of the Board's decision in such cases. The appeal decided was upon the merits of a case not indeed generally, but those of a special nature. It never entered into the contemplation of the court that there would be a system of appeal referred to upon every different case of the kind, and it is not to be supposed that there was a contest, there would be little difficulty in limiting the right of appeal to cases in which long experience has proved it to be desirable, such as it may be necessary should take upon himself as well as which are used to the court to be upon conviction, to make the same the principle of a permanent appeal, and the court would be able to give effect to what will be of great importance in the security of the principle, there should be one appeal upon such a case of authority, or at the least some means of enforcing the permanent responsibility of the appeal. The court would be able to give effect to what will be of great importance in the security of the principle, there should be one appeal upon such a case of authority, or at the least some means of enforcing the permanent responsibility of the appeal. The court would be able to give effect to what will be of great importance in the security of the principle, there should be one appeal upon such a case of authority, or at the least some means of enforcing the permanent responsibility of the appeal.

The court much regret that ministers should decline to acquiesce in the latter proposal, and although, as you say, "it is not in dispute between the two authorities in many ways, be brought under the name of Parliament, yet you must allow us to remind you, that independently of the court's view, the court must very feel to push the case to be before the court in the character of disputants, there is great practical difficulty in bringing to the notice of Parliament important cases connected with the Government of India. Papers busy, indeed, be moved for, but unless the ministers concur in the motion, it must generally lay up, as it has happened (I did think) that the papers are returned."

first to have included in his motion papers relating to the appointment of Sir Robert Grant as governor of Bombay. That appointment had met with considerable opposition in the Court of Directors. They thought that it was not consistent with the principles of good government to appoint the brother of the President of the Board of Control to that situation. They feared that one brother would not exercise a sufficient control over the conduct of another and that the decision of the president, in case of complaint, would not give satisfaction to the Company's servants in India. That objection, however, was now removed as Lord Glenelg was no longer President of the Board of Control. He had felt it necessary to state this much, in order to shew the independent spirit of the Court of Directors and let him further observe that, this particular cause of objection being removed he believed he might state that Sir Robert Grant possessed the entire confidence of the Court of Directors, and that no member of that body, how ever much he may have been opposed to the appointment at first, would call for the removal of Sir Robert Grant, except on public grounds of mal administration, but certainly not on any political or party grounds. (*Hear, hear*.) The next point to which he should call the attention of the court was the resignation of Lord William Bentinck of his office of Governor general of India, which resignation was intended by the Chairman of the Company by the President of the Board of Control. This he considered a most objectionable proceeding, the communication from Lord William Bentinck as to the resignation of his appointment ought to have been made directly to that authority from which he had received it because, when the resignation was handed to the minister of the crown or to the Indian minister, it might have been kept back to suit political purposes. (*He is heard*.) It should be borne in mind that immediately afterwards, the President of the Board of Control became a candidate for the situation of Governor general of India, and continued in that position till the dissolution of the then ministry.

Sir C. Fortescue—“When is that to be found?”

Mr. Mills said, he stated that fact because, important as it was, there was no document to be found on the records with respect to it. Private communication was made on the subject to the Court of Directors, and it appeared that Mr. Charles Grant had availed himself of the information which he possessed in other ways and of the power conferred upon him for other purposes, than those for which that information was given and

the powers intended. He (Mr. Mills) had his information on this point of the application to the Court of Directors from the late Chairman (Mr. Jackson). Now he would contend that the President of the Board of Control was above all others the individual who ought to have been precluded from taking that course. He ought to have known what the duty of the Court of Directors was as well as his own but it appeared that he had guided both and in the pursuit of his own personal judgment he had interfered with one of the most important privileges of that Company. He (Mr. Mills) is cited for the correctness of his statement to his hon friend the late Chairman (Mr. Jackson) from whom he had the fact. However under any circumstances, he should have felt it his duty to have brought this matter under the consideration of the court because he had no idea that anything of so important a nature should be concealed from the proprietors and from the public by any minister whatsoever. The matter related to the conduct of the principal minister at the head of Indian affairs who had made a secret of that which ought to have been communicated publicly. Now, where secrecy really was necessary, the legislature had provided a strict committee, sworn for that purpose, but still it was necessary that the proceedings of the directors should appear either on the public or on the secret records of the court. Then the chairman with that independence of spirit which distinguished his conduct both in India and in this country, resisted this attempt of the President of the Board of Control, though backed by all the powers of government. (*Hear, hear*.) And in making this attempt he concerned the President of the Board of Control had done an act which militated against the principles of the good government of India. He stated this in the presence of those who were friendly to the interests of the noble lord to whom he alluded and more particularly in the presence of the hon. but opposite who had supported the claims of that noble lord (then Mr. Grant).

Sir C. Fortescue—“I wish I could have done so effectually.” (*Laughter*.)

Mr. Mills said he had no doubt of the hon. but's sincerity on the occasion, but still he could not help feeling some surprise when he gave notice of this motion at the last court that the hon. but should have conducted any discussion on the subject unnecessarily, and have expressed himself as if no good could accrue from the production of those papers. However he should be glad if the hon. but should be able to give any satisfactory explanation of the conduct to which he (Mr. Mills) referred, and which, with-

out some such information, he must condemn as highly improper. The late chairman, independently of other considerations, which induced him to object to Mr. Grant's proposition, felt that it would be highly improper to place almost the whole patronage of India in the hands of one family, particularly as that family had for so many years been connected with Indian patronage. When Mr. C. Grant was objected to, it was found extremely difficult to get any other person to fill the situation which Lord W. Bentinck had resigned. Another individual of the same ministry could not be appointed without offence to Mr. Grant, and to select one of his political opponents was out of the question. In this state of things, it was proposed, that Sir C. Metcalfe should fill the office. To this proposition the directors had received an answer from the President of the Board of Control, objecting to that appointment, and at the same time pressing on the court the necessity of immediately appointing a governor-general, allowing Sir C. Metcalfe to act temporarily in that office. It would appear, however, that any great haste had not been considered necessary in the appointment, for subsequently to this Lord Heytesbury was appointed, and his appointment recalled. Sir C. Metcalfe remained at the head of the government; and, although ten months had since elapsed, no successor had been named to Lord William Bentinck. With respect to the appointment of Lord Heytesbury, it was not his intention to detain the court at any length; if the papers for which he moved were produced, they would show abundantly that the Court of Directors had too much independence to allow the interests of India to be sacrificed to party considerations, while committed to their care. The subject, he was aware, had been discussed in another place and decided, but in a manner which certainly was not satisfactory to him, nor, he believed, to the country. In the course of the discussion, in the House of Commons, not one word was said, nor even an imputation made in disparagement, of the services and high qualifications of Lord Heytesbury. Of these services and qualifications, he (Mr. Mills) did not conceive it necessary to say any thing; that he would leave to his hon. friend the late chairman, by whom the appointment had been originally made. He might, however, be permitted to observe that, in vacating the appointment of the noble lord, the right hon. bart. (Sir J. C. Hobbhouse), after it had been so deliberately made, had done an act which decidedly militated against the good government of India. Beyond that, he would admit that the right hon. bart. had met the question most manfully in the House of Commons, and also in his com-

munications with the directors. He had stated, that he thought it better that the interests of India should suffer, than that the minister of the day, whoever he might be, should be defeated. (*Hear, hear!* and expressions of dissent from within and without the bar.) If the government of India were made subservient to political and party purposes, looking to the ministerial influence which found its way into every department, he would say that there was an end of good government in that country. He trusted, however, that the decision of the court on this occasion would be such as to maintain the independence of the Company. Let the proprietors recollect, however, that, aided by them, the Court of Directors must yield to the power and influence of the crown. Their independence as a body, and consequently their efficiency as the executive power of the Company, would be completely annihilated. If the directors were now placed at the beck of the ministers of the day, there was an end of their utility as the governing body of India. The great powers of the Board of Control, and the difficulty the directors might find themselves in, by the encroachments of that power, were well expressed by the Court of Directors in their minute of the 15th July 1841, on recommending the then charter to the acceptance of the proprietors. They said—

The general powers of superintendence and control, given to the board by former charters, are in reality so large, that if they had been exercised liberally or vexatiously, it might have been difficult for the Court of Directors to perform their functions, and, in respect to the present powers, much will depend on the spirit in which they are administered.

Upon this subject, he would beg to read to the court the opinion of the late chairman and deputy-chairman, in their communication with the Board of Control on the late bill, respecting the Company's charter. Adverting to what, in their opinion, would be the probable results of the bill, as it was then proposed, in destroying the influence of the Court of Directors, they observed, in a spirit of prediction which he feared the late proceedings of the Board of Control would verify,

We consider that the Court of Directors, instead of being placed by the present bill in the position in which alone they can independently, and, consequently, advantageously discharge their duty, will be converted into little else than a mere instrument for the purpose of giving effect to the acts of the controlling board, and it would consequently have been far better that His Majesty's government should have openly and avowedly assumed the direct administration of India, than have attempted to maintain an intermediate body, in deference to those constitutional principles which led to its original formation under Parliamentary regulation, but deprived of its authority and rendered inefficient by the present measure, and which will become, in our opinion, a mere useless change upon the revenues of India.

Sir C. Forbes.—“Did the hon. proprietor sign that dissent?”

Mr. Mills — "I did not I use it as expressing, in better language than my own, the point I wish to impress on the court. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I fully adopt the sentiments." The hon. proprietor went on to state that in executing the task which he had felt it his duty to undertake, he was actuated solely by his sense of that duty and not by any personal feelings, (*hear, hear*) and he trusted that in what he had said on this occasion, he had not gone beyond those bounds to which he might go in the discharge of a public duty. Nothing was farther from his intention than to wound the personal feelings of any individual, and he hoped that what he had said would be considered sufficient to evince his sincerity in that respect (*He a hear*) the hon. proprietor concluded by moving the production of the documents he had mentioned at the commencement of his speech.

Mr. St. George Taylor in seconding the motion said, that he concurred generally in what had fallen from his hon. friend who had submitted the motion. "I do not (continued the hon. member) feel it necessary to enter into the merits of this case, but, in point of fact, I do not think that we are at present called upon to decide in any case. All we wish is information to enable us to determine whether the executive government, in this instance, has done its duty. I look upon this as a question in which the Court of Directors, the rights of the Company generally, and the good government of India, are involved. Why should not the papers now called for be granted? Why should publicity be feared on this occasion? Honourable men, whose actions are correct, must court publicity rather than shun it. Only actions that cannot bear the light are sought to be screened from observation. It is not my intention to follow the example which has been set by H. M. government, of making the appointment of governor general of India a political question (*Hear, hear*) My anxious wish is to keep politics out of this court. We ought here to act as a body of independent men would for the good government of India, and standing as a barrier against all parties who would interfere with that government. This is the duty which I propose to myself, as a member of this court. With respect to the matter immediately under our consideration, my opinion is upon record, for I have made a communication to my colleagues on the subject. If the papers are granted, it will be seen whether my opinion is not founded on sound views. I have been called upon personally to vindicate my own measure, in proposing a most respectable nobleman, who was, in

the first instance, appointed, and then, in a most unceremonious manner, dismissed. (*Hear, hear*) I do not think it necessary, however, that I should now go into that question. I will reserve myself for the discussion of the case when the papers are laid before the court."

Sir C. Forbes said, he opposed the motion, and his ground of opposition would be seen by his asking a single question, namely, "What good could possibly arise from the production of these papers at the present moment? That was the only question with which hon. proprietors had to deal, and it ought not to be mixed up with political feelings either by ex-directors, ex-chairmen, or directors in expectation. Now, from what had been said by the hon. mover, and somewhat more cautiously by the hon. seconder, it did appear to him that a considerable degree of feeling he could not say whether it was political or personal) had been infected on this occasion. He could be conceived, discover great deal more in their conduct than a laudible desire to support the good government of India. He did not hear what possible good could result from the success of this motion, but, he thought that much mischief might be produced by it. Its effect would be to put an end to all that useful confidential communication which had always existed between the Board of Control and the Directors. With respect to the question out of which the motion arose, it remained undecided. They knew not who was to be Governor general of India. But he would ask who was at the head of the government at present? Why, Sir Charles Metcalfe, who was the choice of the directors. If gentlemen had been objected to by Mr. Grant not on personal grounds, but on grounds of a public nature. A change of government, however, took place, and Lord Ellenborough became president of the Board of Control. Why, when that event occurred, was not Sir C. Metcalfe proposed? Why did not his hon. friend, Mr. Luckier who was then chairman, name Sir C. Metcalfe?"

Mr. Lauder — "Does my hon. friend, who puts the question, wish me to answer it now? If he does not I would not interrupt him for the world."

Sir C. Forbes did not wish to trouble his hon. friend to answer him just then, but he wished to have the truth stated. The hon. bar then went on to contend, that, if they granted those papers, they would destroy all confidential communication between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. They had been refused by Parliament at the great council of the nation. He maintained that that body was the great council of the nation, and

they had declined laying those papers before the public, because it would be productive of much inconvenience to the public service. That being the case, he doubted very much whether, after such a decision, the Court of Directors could produce the papers, such a proceeding would go far, in his opinion, very far, towards a breach of privilege. (*Hear, hear!* and *Oh, oh!*) He begged the chairman not to allow gentlemen to interrupt him in this way. They were talking very unreasonably for papers when they did not know how the matter might end. There was another circumstance which appeared to him to constitute a strong argument against the production of the papers moved for, the proprietors did not, in fact, know who was to be the governor general of India. They did not know whether Lord Heytesbury might not yet be appointed, or Sir C. Metcalfe, the choice of the Directors themselves, and of whose capacity for that high situation, though he formerly entertained doubts, he had since seen reason to change his opinion. He had no hesitation now in declaring that he had lately heard of circumstances which did great credit to that individual, and the general character which he enjoyed for high mindedness led him (Sir Charles Forbes) to believe that he was a fit and proper person to fill the office of governor general. (*Hear, hear!*) But again, he asked, how did the proprietors know that the present ministers would not continue Sir C. Metcalfe in the governor-generalship of India, and would it be proper or wise on the part of that court, to do anything which might impede the authorities at the Board of Control in meeting their wishes? With respect to the refusal of Lord Heytesbury's appointment he could not help thinking that it was very natural for a new government, on acceding to power, to pause before they sent out to govern India an individual selected by their predecessors. It would be necessary for them to consult well, whether, in their opinion, the individual so selected would make a good and efficient governor general of India. Besides, it was a little too much to expect that any government, whether Whig or Tory, would sanction the appointment of a man in whom they had no political confidence. The step which had been taken by the present government was not a novel one. The same thing had occurred before. The impropriety of the President of the Board of Control presuming to wish to be governor general of India, had been strongly dwelt on by the hon. ex director (Mr. Mills). Now, let him ask what had been done in 1806. At that period, Lord Lauderdale was proposed as a proper person to be the governor-general of India;

but he was objected to by the Court of Directors. He (Sir C. Forbes) regretted that the appointment of Lord Lauderdale was objected to, for, in his opinion, a more able man was not, perhaps, to be found in Europe, or one better qualified to conduct the government of India. But who was in fact appointed? The President of the Board of Control, Lord Minto, was chosen by the government.

A Director — "His lordship was chosen by the Court of Directors."

Sir C. Forbes — Well then, he was chosen by the Court of Directors, who now objected to the appointment of a person holding the situation of President of the Board of Control as governor-general of India. Again, was not Mr. Canning appointed governor general? He was very well aware that Mr. Canning was not at the Board of Control precisely at the moment when he received the appointment to the Indian government, but he had left the ministry for a very short time previously. In relating to the appointment of Mr. Canning, it was not his wish or object to speak disparagingly of that great individual, all must admit that he was a most able man, and he (Sir C. Forbes), for one, wished that he still lived, for he would be of great use in opposing the system of radicalism which was being established in this country. He now came to what had been stated by Mr. Mills respecting Lord Glenelg. That noble lord was described by the worthy ex director as having been a candidate for the office of governor general of India. (*Hear, hear!* from Mr. Astell.) He believed it was usual for a man who was a candidate for any office, to announce that fact publicly. Did Lord Glenelg (than Mr. Grant) do so? Did he ever intimate to the Court of Directors that he was a candidate for that office? He (Sir C. Forbes) was authorized to say, that Lord Glenelg did not. The noble lord might have had a confidential communication with Mr. Tucker, the then chairman of the Court of Directors, on the subject, either in writing or verbally. He might have asked Mr. Tucker what he thought the feeling would be in reference to his proposing himself, or being proposed, as governor-general of India. He (Sir C. Forbes) was, however, authorized by that noble lord to say, that whatever had taken place on the subject, was private and confidential. Mr. Tucker had, that day, not gone the length of repeating that private and confidential communication, though he had been appealed to by Mr. Mills to confirm his statement. For the statement which he (Sir C. Forbes) had made, that the communication was entirely confidential, he had given his authority. But if communications, intended to

be confidential, were to be made public, what must be the consequences of such a course of proceeding? Was it not calculated to excite jealousies, and to create feelings of any other than a friendly nature between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, by the effects of which the interests of the Company might suffer severely? He, therefore, did hope that the proprietors, before they acceded to the motion which had that day been proposed, would ask of themselves, whether it would be right and proper, under existing circumstances that the papers should be laid before the court, and whether any and what good was likely to result from their production. He thought himself called upon to defend Lord Glenelg's conduct as Mr Mills when advising to it, had appealed particularly to him.

Mr Mills explained. What he said of Lord Glenelg was, that he canvassed for the appointment of governor general of India, availing himself of confidential intercourse with the directors intended for other objects.

Sir C. Forbes.—And of such confidential intercourse there must in turn be no end (No, no?). All he could say was, that if he were President of the Board of Control, he should if he found that what had occurred in a confidential conversation was made known to the public, take good care that such a circumstance should not again take place. The proprietors had been told that Lord Glenelg was backed in his application to the directors by all the influence of the government. Now he should be glad to know how that influence was exerted? Did the hon. director intend to inform the proprietors of the manner in which the influence of the government was employed?

Mr Mills.—I say, that Lord Glenelg had the sanction of Lord Melbourne.

Sir C. Forbes.—The hon. gentleman had not stated that circumstance to the court before. For his own part, he would say that all the influence which he could command, should have been exerted in favour of Mr. Grant's appointment as governor general of India. It might be thought by some, that such a declaration was inconsistent with the strictures he had passed on Mr. Grant's conduct, when he introduced into Parliament and carried a measure to which he (Sir C. Forbes) had been opposed. In his (Sir C. Forbes's) opinion, the two things were not inconsistent, for, however much he might disapprove of Mr. Grant's conduct as a minister, he still had the utmost reliance on that gentleman's honour, independence, and good feeling, and he would with all his heart give his vote and interest, if he had any, in favour of sending him out to

India, where he might have an opportunity of carrying into effect, with the greatest advantage to the people of India, the great measure, which he had brought forward with the conscientious view of benefiting the Indian community. Against his private character, even a whisper could not by possibility be uttered. If even there was a man less able than another to any imputation of an unworthy nature, less liable to the charge of jobbing,—that man was Lord Glenelg. Nothing which had been said against him, excepting this, that "he is an indolent man."

A Proprietor.—"Then he is not fit to be a governor general of India."

Sir C. Forbes.—Had that noble lord shown any symptoms of indolence? Let the proprietors look to that noble lord's correspondence during the negotiations for the renewal or rather for the overthrow, of the Company's charter. Did that contain any proofs of indolence? On the contrary, it proved that he was a man of consummate ability and he (Sir C. Forbes) thought that they all must acknowledge that that noble lord completely got the better of them. He carried his object, first of all with the Proprietors by the promise of the payment of their dividends, and then with the Directors, by continuing their number and paying all. Besides, Lord Glenelg was a man of easy access, and one who would patiently hear every representation that was made to him. He ap-

peared to the court, and to those who had lately quitted them, and he would ask them whether they ever found a man more ready to listen to their suggestions than Lord Glenelg? He did not know whether Sir J. Hallhouse was equally accessible and equally attentive. (Yes, yes!) He was very glad to hear it. With respect to Lord Glenelg being a candidate for the situation of governor general he (Sir C. Forbes) would maintain that there was nothing improper, nothing uncommon, but the contrary, in that noble lord's sounding the then chair, and any other friend he might have had in the discussion, as to the probable result of an announcement on his part, that he was a candidate for that high office. He did not know what answer was given to the inquiries of Lord Glenelg on this head, but he apprehended that it must have been unfavourable, because that noble lord never did, in fact, announce himself as a candidate. He thought himself called upon to say thus much in vindication of the conduct of the noble lord, who was not present to defend himself, and he would now proceed to state the manner in which, as he had heard, Lord Helyesbury was chosen for



the situation of governor general. That noble lord was selected by Lord Ellenborough, who was lately at the head of the Board of Control, and who, perhaps, might shortly be there again. He understood that the peerage book was taken up, and the list of names gone through. Several names were rejected, until, at length, that of Lord Heytesbury was lighted on. He believed that many persons in that court did not know who Lord Heytesbury was. He remembered Sir William A'Court, who was ambassador at Naples, Lisbon, and Mahad, but he did not recollect any thing very remarkable about him.

A Proprietor.—He was an able diplomatist.

Sir C. Forbes.—He might be so, but in that case, it would be much better to keep him in Europe, where his services might be required. A diplomatist was not wanted in India. What was wanted there was a well-disposed, quiet man, entertaining good feelings towards the natives of that empire, and anxious to study their interests,—a man who was ready to do all in his power to conciliate the civil, and above all the military service,—for this was the latter service which had hitherto proved their greatest security, and which would, unless care were taken, prove their greatest danger. Such a man as he had described was Lord Ganges, such a man he believed Sir C. Metcalfe to be. He was liked by the army, and that circumstance constituted, in his (Sir C. Forbes') judgment, a very strong recommendation. Then why, when Sir C. Metcalfe was, in fact, the governor general of India at the present moment, should they be in such haste to get him removed? It would be infinitely better for them to go on smoothly with the government as long as they could, unless, indeed, they had some very important and serious object in view, which they could not consent to give up. In the present instance, however the cause of contest did not appear to him to be so. He did not see what good would arise from the production of the papers which Mr. Mills had called for, and he should regard the motion, if carried, as a declaration of war on the part of that court against the government. The fact was, that the question, who was or who was not to be the governor-general of India, little troubled the proprietors, and what had the proprietors to do with the recall of Lord Heytesbury? Were they ever consulted about his appointment? No, but now that the appointment was revoked, it was thought necessary to call upon them to back the Directors. He hardly knew in what character the hon. gentleman from whom the motion proceeded had spoken. He was, it was true, an ex-director at

the present moment, but he, doubtless, expected to be a director again. If he appeared merely in his character as proprietor, how much better would it have been for him to have spoken from below the bar! And, with all respect for Mr. Tucker, he (Sir C. Forbes) must take the liberty of saying, that the advocacy of such a motion did not come with a good grace from a gentleman who was in the direction and in the chair at the time the circumstances which had been made the subject of discussion took place. He was very glad to understand that it was the intention of Mr. Mills that the division on this very important question should be taken by ballot. Had such not been the case, he (Sir C. Forbes) should have been prepared to have called for a ballot. In his opinion, all important questions ought to be so decided, and ought never to be disposed of in a thinly-attended court. It would be an exceedingly good regulation, not to allow the discussion of any question in that court unless a certain number of proprietors were present, as in the House of Commons. He apologized for having taken up so much time. He had been induced to do so, because he conceived that the present question affected the best interests of the proprietors, and he warned them, that if they went to war with the government, they might be ruining their hands against a wall.

Lord Colville said, he was little in the habit of attending in that court, and it certainly was not his intention to detain the proprietors by a long speech on the present occasion. When he first came there, nothing was further from his thoughts than the idea of troubling the court with a single observation, but having listened attentively to what had fallen from the hon. gentlemen who had preceded him, and particularly to the speech, of somewhat an excurive nature, just delivered by the hon. baronet, he felt anxious to express his opinion on the motion submitted to the court, which he hoped to see carried by an overwhelming majority. On entering the court, he had no reason to suppose that the motion, which had been introduced in a manner highly creditable to the proposer and second, would meet with any opposition, and he had since heard, with regret, that it was not approved of by some gentlemen within the bar. From the views of those gentlemen on this subject he entirely dissented, and in answer to the question put by the hon. baronet, as to what good would come from the court adopting the present motion, he would say, that the greatest possible good might arise from it, and he trusted that much good would arise from it. He hoped that it would give an opportunity to the

Court of Directors to prove to the Court of Proprietors, and the country at large, that they had done their duty in resisting one of the most violent and extraordinary stretches of power that he had ever heard of during a long period of public life. (*Hear, hear!*) It would, also, be trusted never to show the proprietors that their affairs were in the hands of honourable men who were not to be influenced by power or party and he would take this opportunity of stating, that he entirely agreed with the hon. baronet in thinking, that nothing like party feeling ought to interfere in the management of the business which devolved on the Court of Directors. At the same time, he must protest against the hon. baronet's assertion, that the present motion came with an ill grace from gentlemen who had held seats in the direction. In his opinion, they were the fittest persons to bring the subject forward, and he believed that they were solely animated by the *'miserere miserabile'*. (*Hear, hear!*) If they thought that the power of the government was unjustly exerted against them, they could not with honour remain quiet, and could he for one moment suppose that the sentiments of the directors on the subject were other than he fully believed them to be. Then indeed, would his confidence in the stability of the Company, which had lately been a little shaken, fall completely to the ground and he should be so to think that that result, which he always apprehended from the first introduction into Parliament of the said bill respecting the India Company, was about to be realized, namely, the conversion of the Court of Directors into a mere machine in the hands of the government. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Telford hoped that, as he had been particularly alluded to by his hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes) he might be permitted to say a few words in explanation. The hon. baronet had intimated that he and his friend (Mr. Mills) who had moved for these papers, might be actuated by some private feeling. He entertained no such feeling, he was influenced by nothing but a public feeling—a desire to discharge his public duty as a man of honour,—in a word, he was actuated by no motive which he should scruple openly to avow in that court. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. baronet had alluded to a breach of confidence. As a man of honour, he declared that he had been guilty of no breach of confidence. (*Hear, hear!*) He had done nothing, on the occasion alluded to, but with the express sanction of the individual, whose name he would not now mention, nor did he ever announce him in the Court of Directors as a public candidate. The hon. baronet, who had condemned him for a breach of confidence, had pro-

posed some questions which he could not answer without committing a breach of confidence, and he should on that account decline to reply to them. But the papers called for were public documents, and contained nothing which could be regarded as private communication. No such confidential communication as had been stated was made by the individual in question, and every thing he (Mr. Telford) had done was done with the express knowledge and sanction of the individual most concerned. He would not go into the general case with respect to Sir C. Metcalfe and Lord Heytesbury, the discussion of which would indeed lead to the disclosure of confidential communications. Put every matter of a public nature relating to the appointment of Lord Heytesbury would be found to be contained in the manner he held in his hand, and which he had addressed to his colleagues, whose good opinion he hoped to enjoy. (*Hear, hear!*)

Col. I. Sturges had understood that the hon. gentleman who had just spoke had been charged with breach of confidence, though of course the fault must lie somewhere. The hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) had said that he had heard that the communication, which had been made by Mr. Grant was made in entire confidence and the hon. gentleman (Mr. Telford), in explanation, stated that the communication he received did not come from Mr. Grant.

Mr. Telford said that he did not say so. I said that I took no communication which I was not authorized to make; but the party immediately concerned, whoever that party might be.

Col. I. Sturges continued. He alluded to the objections which had been taken to the mode in which the resignation of Lord W. Bentinck had been conveyed to the Court of Directors, and expressed his opinion, that the communication of that noble lord's resignation to the Board of Control instead of to the Court of Directors, was an improper course of proceeding. With respect to the merits of Sir C. Metcalfe, he had been enabled to form some judgment, as he had the honour of being acquainted with him. He knew the opinion entertained by the service of that gentleman, and believed that the general sentiment, with scarcely an exception, was, that a fitter man to be Governor general of India could not be chosen, nor one who had less of the prejudice of caste than he. (*Hear, hear!*) Nevertheless, his Majesty's Government entertained a different opinion, they had a perfect right to act upon it. He greatly admired the boldness of the hon. gentleman who had introduced the present motion, but he could not help thinking that, unless that

hon. gentleman had some very strong facts to go on, it would have been prudent in him to abstain from making the serious charge he had done against a minister of the Crown, Sir J. Hobhouse, whom he had the honour to call his (Col Stanhope's) friend. The hon. proprietor, in order to make his blow the more severely felt, had begun by smiling on the right hon. gentleman. He, in the first place, expressed his great admiration of Sir J. Hobhouse's manliness, and then he told the court that that minister was not actuated by public principles, but by principles of party and of faction. He desired the hon. ex-director to prove that statement, for he felt confident, from a long knowledge of Sir J. Hobhouse's character, that he was incapable of the conduct imputed to him.

Mr Mills.—“I never made any such statement as that just mentioned by the gallant colonel. As far as I can recollect, the words I used with reference to Sir J. Hobhouse were these—‘that he evaded, in spirit, that he thought it better that India should suffer, than that the ministry should run any risk of being defeated in Parliament,’—and I think he made that declaration most conscientiously.”

Col L. Stanhope.—“I will now mention the words which the hon. ex-director used, and he will see that they are not those which he has just stated. The hon. gentleman said, that Sir J. Hobhouse declared, that he would make the interests of India subservient to the party views and purposes of the ministry,—and I appeal for the correctness of my statement to the gentlemen who are now making a regular record of our proceedings.”

Mr Mills.—“I believe I never uttered any such words. But, if I did, I retract them. Surely, the gallant officer will not persist in imputing to me expressions which I never intended to use, and which I disclaim. I can assure the gallant officer, that I admire as much as he does, and with as much sincerity, the talents and character of Sir J. Hobhouse.”

Col L. Stanhope said, that, taking no further notice of that matter, he should proceed to correct the hon. ex-director's official view of the subject. He would tell the hon. gentleman, that Lord Heytesbury had not the confidence of the government, and it was a constitutional principle, both in India and in this country, that the servants of the Crown ought to enjoy the confidence of the Government. How could Sir J. Hobhouse, differing as he did from Lord Heytesbury in his views on political matters, how could Sir J. Hobhouse, as an honest minister of the Crown, think of sending that noble lord to India, to govern 100 millions of his Majesty's subjects? He was glad that he had made the hon. gen-

tleman (Mr Mills) eat his words respecting Sir J. Hobhouse, and he would now tell the hon. gentleman, that one of the first acts of the present government was to offer the appointment of governor-general of India to Mr. Elphinstone.

Mr. Dawson requested the secretary to read the motion. The motion having been read, the hon. proprietor said, he trusted that his brother proprietors would view the question divested of all party influence, and free from all the warmth of feeling which seemed to have attached to it. He most strongly deprecated the course, which the court had been called on to adopt. He objected to the proprietors being appealed to, for the purpose, as it appeared to him, of becoming the judges between the minister of the Crown and the Court of Directors. To a motion for the production of papers, merely for the purpose of obtaining information, nobody could object, and he believed that it would not be opposed by the minister of the Crown, were it not accompanied by certain comments and allusions. He felt convinced that the hon. ex-director (Mr Mills), by whom the present motion had been introduced, could have no object in bringing the matter forward, except the desire to discharge his public duty. Nevertheless, he had taken occasion to mention a circumstance, which had no connexion with the papers he had moved for, as an application stated to have been made by Mr. Grant to the directors, with the view of obtaining the appointment to a high office. If such an application had been made, he would not hesitate to express his disapprobation of it, but though the matter had been broached to the court, yet, as he could not understand what connexion it had with the subject under discussion, he should not further refer to it. It had also been stated by the hon. ex chairman, that he was the person who recommended Lord Heytesbury to the late government. He thought, then, that it must be perfectly plain to every proprietor present, that the gentlemen, by whom the present motion had been brought forward, laboured under a little soreness of feeling. They could not, perhaps, help thinking that the government of the country had not treated them with perfect courtesy; and they consequently came to that court, and called on the proprietors to decide by ballot, whether or not the government had acted rightly in the matter. As a proprietor, he positively declared that, for one, he would vote against their going into that question at all, directly or indirectly. In his opinion, the entertaining of such a question, on the part of the Court of Proprietors, was once compromised the directors with the Board of Control. He repeated, that the motion

was one, which, **his** opinion, ought not to be acceded to, because it called upon them, a small body of proprietors, to reverse the decision of the House of Commons, and to become umpires and arbitrators between the Court of Directors and the government. It seemed to him to be only prudent that every proprietor, before he put his ballot in the box, should recollect the grounds on which the motion was brought forward. It had been said, that all that was wanted was information, and that no one with a good cause would refuse information. But what was the information that was asked for? and why should they, the Court of Proprietors, call for it, when it was evident that wounded feelings, if not party motives, were at the bottom of the whole proceeding? He was quite confident that the warmth which had already been exhibited, must prove to every proprietor that there was felt a concern, which prevented the present question being discussed with due temper, and he really thought that, if the proprietors interested in the matter at all, they should only be induced to do so by a calm and dispassionate view of the matter, and by a conviction that there existed strong grounds for interference. Undoubtedly, circumstances had taken place which must have wounded the feelings of the ex chairman, and, were he in that hon-ourable situation, he no doubt should feel as that hon gent did, but, feeling so, he should not expect that the proprietors of the East-India Company would be ready to hurt their own interest by participating in his feelings. With respect to Mr Mills, he could easily believe that that gent brought the subject forward uninfluenced by any personal feelings. It was not surprising that notions of honour should induce him, when those facts, which he had stated respecting the recall of Lord Helyear and the canvass of Mr. Grant, came to his knowledge, to declare his indignation at the proceeding. But, after all, ought they, the proprietors, to enter into such a discussion? They were total strangers to the facts of the case; for the statement, which had been made by Mr Mills, was contradicted; and he did not see that they should allow themselves to be hurried into a quarrel with the government, merely because there had been some improper proceeding on the part of one officer.

Sir R Campbell said, that the course which he intended to take might, perhaps, be an unpopular one, but he thought he should discharge his duty, as a member of that Company, if he did not frankly state his sentiments with respect to the subject under consideration. He was ready to vindicate the hon ex-chairman and Mr. Mills for bringing the mat-

ter forward, for he had no doubt that they conceived it to be their imperative duty to do so. Having said thus much in reply to some observations which had fallen from Sir C Forbes, relative to the motion which had led to the present motion, he had no hesitation in adding, that he should not be deterred from laying before the Court of Proprietors the documents called for, because it happened that their production had been refused by the ministers and the House of Commons, if he thought that their publication would be productive of the slightest utility. But, as he entertained a totally contrary opinion, he should vote against the motion, whether it should be disposed of by a show of hands or by the ballot. It had been asked, in reference to the production of these papers, *in bono* and to that question no satisfactory answer had been given. He would ask was it meant to impugn the exercise of the royal prerogative? or, was it expected to get Lord Helyear appointed Governor general of India, if the severities of that appointment was to be regarded as an evil? With reference to Lord Helyear, he should say nothing more than that he believed him to be a highly respectable gentleman, and he could easily conceive the unpleasantness of the situation in which that noble lord was placed. But he could not question the exercise of the royal prerogative. He was not there to discuss whether it had been exercised discreetly or not. He again returned to the question—what benefit would result from the production of the papers moved for? Sir J. Hobhouse had declared that he regarded them as confidential papers, and if, in consequence of their being produced, that right hon gentleman should dispense with those meetings, which at present took place frequently between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, lest he should be afraid of committing himself by some hasty word or ill-considered expression, he was of opinion—and he appealed to the hon chairman for a confirmation of his statement,—that the interests of India would be seriously compromised. They all knew the advantages derived from the intercourse, which at present subsisted between the President of the Board of Control and the Directors. Erroneous views, taken by the Board of Control, were very frequently removed at these conferences, and the government were induced to re-consider questions, with respect to which they had before come to a decision. If that kind of intercourse was to cease for the future,—and he apprehended that it would be put a stop to by the course which the proprietors were now called on to take,—nothing more injurious to India could happen. Giving

full credit to the hon gentleman, who had submitted the present motion, he, nevertheless, could not avoid expressing his regret that hon gentlemen should have thought it necessary to state circumstances respecting Lord Glenelg, which had no connection with the motion before the court. At the time alluded to, Lord Glenelg was President of the Board of Control, and that noble lord had even been blamed for doing that which it was his duty to do for when Lord W Bentinck, the late and excellent Governor-general of India, who had done so much good to that country sent his resignation to the Board of Control instead of to the Court of Directors, might Lord Glenelg have put it into his pocket and not have communicated it to the Directors of the East India Company? The motion in which that resignation was communicated was an act for which Lord Glenelg was in no wise responsible. Mr Mills had stated that, anxious as he was for the production of these papers, still he had not wished that they should be produced pending the discussion of the subject. Now, it appeared to him that the only time when their publication could have been of any use, was during the discussion of the subject, because then the Court of Directors being informed that it was the intention of the Government to revoke the appointment of Lord Heytesbury, might have perceived that step from being taken by calling for an expression of opinion on the part of the proprietors. It was now too late to adopt that course, for the appointment of Lord Heytesbury was actually revoked. He believed that men as capable to discharge the duties of Governor-general as that noble lord, could be found, and in his opinion Lord Glenelg whatever might be said of his conduct during the discussions on the late charter, was above all others fitted for that situation. The hon bart (Sir C Forbes), while defending Lord Glenelg against the imputation of jobbing, had stated some circumstances, which, if correct would show very much of that vice. But he did not believe that a doubt could be entertained respecting that noble lord's purity of motives and high-mindedness. It was moreover, hereditarily connected with India attached to it by his habits, and well informed on all matters relating to its interests.

Mr. Astell said, he should not have troubled the court with any observations, if the discussions had been confined to individuals below the bar, but, as his hon colleague had thought proper to express his opinions, he (Mr Astell) would explain his view of the subject, and he was the more anxious to do so, because one hon gentleman who had spoken wished it to be inferred that the two hon ex-

rectors, Mr Tucker and Mr Mills, had taken up the matter in accordance with the desire of the Court of Directors. Now, he begged it to be distinctly understood that the Court of Directors had had no peculiar knowledge of the course which those hon ex-directors who had spoken contrary to their character of individual proprietors, had thought proper to adopt. In answer to the question that had been put as to the possible good which could be derived from the present motion he begged to refer to the speech which had been delivered by the hon gent below him. The object of the motion was to enable the proprietors to judge whether the interests of India were better understood by the Court of Directors than the government, and whether its rights were not better defended by the course which the directors had taken than by the late extraordinary and extraordinary act of the ministry (*Heat, hear?*) It was not his intention to say one word with respect to Lord Glenelg, but he could not avoid expressing his concurrence in the remark made by his hon colleague (Sir C Campbell) that the hon bart (Sir C Forbes) while endeavouring to defend Lord Glenelg had gone to connect him of jobbing, and now that the proprietors were called on to exercise independently the power vested in them the hon bart exclaimed "Do not grant these papers which have been refused by the House of Commons because I have authority to deny, on the authority of Lord Glenelg the correctness of the statement which has been made respecting that noble lord."

Sir C Forbes—"I wish to explain Mr Mills having alluded to a certain application made by Lord Glenelg to the directors, I stated that that noble lord acknowledged that he had had a private and confidential communication with the late chairman, with the view of ascertaining how far it might be advisable for him to offer himself as a candidate for the high office, which had been alluded to."

Mr Astell—"My object is to show the proprietors that the hon bart speaks with the authority of Lord Glenelg."

Sir C Forbes—"As to that particular point, certainly."

Mr Astell continued—The hon bart had taken great pains to impress on the court the inexpediency of calling for the production of documents which were wholly confidential. He believed that no gentleman present wished for the publication of private communications, and the motion before the court did not refer to papers of a private nature. It had been said, that if the motion should be carried, those meetings which took place between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, would be suspended, but he

could not bring himself to believe that such would be the case, because, he repeated the papers called for were entirely official documents. It was matter of notoriety that the directors had remonstrated against the recall of Lord Helyesbury's appointment, in a manner which redounded ■ then honour, and he, for one, was anxious that the proprietors should see that the directors ■ the East-India Company had done their duty (*Hear, hear!*) The proprietors, too, if they wished to maintain their own character and their just share in the government of India, should insist on the production of the papers. It had been said that party feeling was at the bottom of the present question, but he could undertake to state that the directors were influenced by no such feeling. Their sole object was ■ secure the good government of India (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. but had alluded to the circumstances which attended the appointments of Lord Minto and Lord W. Bentinck, and he (Mr Astell) admitted that those were cases exactly in point. Lord Minto was selected by the directors as Governor general of India, and he was about to sail for that country when a change of ministry took place. Had Mr. Perceval, the new minister, revoke Lord Minto's appointment? No! His appointment was confirmed and Lord Minto proceeded to India (*Hear him!*) Lord W. Bentinck was appointed Governor general when Mr. Canning was minister, but, before that noble lord sailed, a fresh ministry came into office. Lord W. Bentinck immediately proceeded to the new minister, and said "As I have not yet sailed, will you revoke?" "No," replied the Duke of Wellington, "it is my wish that the appointment should not be disturbed" (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. C. Forbes.—"But Lord Helyesbury act in the same way?"

Mr. Astell believed that that noble lord did take the same step, but whether he did or did not the fact was that the king's sign manual had been most unsparingly intercepted (*Hear, hear!*) If India really was to be governed by the East India Company, he thought that the proprietors ought not to rest contented until they obtained possession of the papers in question for, unless the directors were properly supported, it would be much better that India should be governed without the intervention of the Company. The directors had a great and important duty to perform, and, in justice to their character, the papers ought to be produced (*Hear, hear!*) The only plausible reason that had been urged for not acceding to the motion was, that the papers had already been refused by the House of Com-

mons. But that argument had been very properly answered by Sir R. Campbell, who stated that that court was an independent body, and that its decision on the present question ought not to be affected by a consideration of what had been done by the House of Commons. He would further say that the time at which the present motion was made, proved that no wish was entertained to treat the Parliament with disrespect, for it had not been brought forward until after an opportunity had been given to Parliament to express its opinion on the subject. He repeated, that the Court of Proprietors were not bound by the decision of the House of Commons, and that, in his opinion, it was proper that the whole body of proprietors should be made acquainted with the conduct of those, whom they had placed in the situation of directors (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Toller rose to address the court, and read several general cases of "Question." The hon. proprietor immediately resumed his seat.

Mr. Mills then handed in a requisition for a ballot, signed by the requisite number of proprietors.

It was accordingly ordered, that the question should be decided by ballot on Tuesday the 24th inst.

(The result of the ballot was given in the last number, p. 277.)

#### FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS

Mr. C. Forbes then rose to move for a full and complete account of the financial condition of the Company. He said, his object was to put the proprietors in possession of full information relative to the real state of the Company's affairs, and he did not anticipate that any opposition would be offered to his motion. It appeared to him from the thin attendance in the court that the question was not considered at very great importance by the proprietors generally. If they were confident that the Company's affairs were in a sound state and that their dividends would always be paid, he should not attempt to undecore them, it would then be for him, and those who thought with him, to take such steps as in their opinion prudence dictated. He should be satisfied with the production of an estimate which was laid before the House of Lords in 1833, and which went down to the year 1837, and he did not suppose that there would be any objection to laying it before the proprietors. He perceived that the amount of the revenue of India, for 1833 and 1834, was stated at only £1,380,000.

Mr. Weddell—"You must mean the land revenue."

Mr. Weyman—"That is an account of

the net revenue—all expenses being deducted."

Sir C. Forbes said, that, when he saw that there was an annual deficit, he felt alarm at the situation in which the Company would be placed if, by the effect of a change of government or other circumstances, they should be prevented from realizing their assets. He could see no good reason for refusing his motion, and he thought it was of very great importance that the proprietors should be perfectly acquainted with the state of their affairs. The hon. baronet concluded by moving, "That a statement be laid before the court, of the home debts and assets of the East-India Company on the 30th of April 1833; with an estimate of expected receipts into, and disbursements from, the home treasury for the next three years, or up to the 30th of April 1836; particularizing those appertaining to each year respectively, and inclusive of the six per cent. remittable loan."

Mr. Sturt advised the hon. baronet to withdraw his motion, as the greater part of it referred only to an estimate, which it would be extremely difficult to present in a correct form.

Sir C. Forbes declined withdrawing the motion.

Sir R. Campbell said, the motion embraced two points; first, it called for "a statement of the home debts and assets of the East-India Company on the 30th of April 1833;" and next, it required "an estimate of expected receipts into, and disbursements from, the home treasury for the next three years, or up to the 30th of April 1836, particularizing those appertaining to each year respectively, and inclusive of the six per cent. remittable loan." Now, with respect to the latter part of this motion, no account of the kind could be laid on their table that was not framed hypothetically, and, being so drawn up, it might, in the end, turn out to be very incorrect. It was impossible, looking at the situation in which the Company was now placed—the compensations which they were called on to make—and the new disbursement to which they were subject—to state with accuracy what their receipts and expenditure were likely to be in the next three years. He could not see the utility of producing any such estimate; on the contrary, it might lead to erroneous conclusions. The annual accounts were regularly laid before the court, and that he thought was sufficient. The production of such an estimate might be prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

The Chairman.—"I hope the hon. baronet will not press his motion. If he does, I must certainly oppose it."

Sir C. Forbes said, it was quite impos-

sible that ■ could withdraw his motion on the grounds stated. Did not the seventh clause of the Act of Parliament direct them to anticipate those compensations? When such a document as he had referred to had been laid before the House of Lords, in July 1833, and having on the debtor side an estimate of pensions and compensations to be granted, would the hon. baronet tell him that a similar estimate could not now be furnished? He would say, that they were bound to make those compensations, and to do justice to their maritime servants. And who, he would ask, were better judges of what that justice should be than the proprietors themselves? The hon. baronet had stated in his speech, that such an estimate might be productive of prejudicial consequences to the interests of the Company. He certainly could not see how; and he thought that the statement which he called for ought to be produced.

Col. L. Stanhope said, he supposed there would be no objection to the first part of the motion. As ■ the second, which was objected to, he thought it was hardly reasonable for his hon. friend to ask for an estimate of probable receipts and disbursements for the next three years. If an estimate were given for the ensuing year, it was as much as could be expected.

Mr. Wooding said, if the hon. baronet called for a statement of the present assets of the Company, and what charge they were liable to, he would support that motion. He could see no reason for withholding such an account. But the hon. baronet required an estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements for the next three years. That, he conceived, it was not possible ■ produce with any degree of accuracy. They could not tell before-hand whether they meant to pay off this loan, or that loan, or the whole of the debt, within the period referred to; and he was of opinion, that it would not be for the Company's interest to make any uncertain statement.

Mr. Wigram said, he should oppose the motion, because the regular accounts would be laid before the court, under the Act of Parliament, in a very short time. An account had been laid before Parliament last week, by the Court of Directors, and would, according to law, be submitted to the proprietors. They would then have the estimate for the current year. This was a much better course of proceeding, both for the proprietors and the public; and he felt quite certain that it would be extremely prejudicial to publish estimates extending over a period of three years. The hon. baronet seemed to think that there would be no difficulty in forming an estimate, but that was not the fact. It was probable that, under the

new system, additional burdens must be laid on India; but how could they anticipate the exact amount. If the hon. baronet would examine, he would find that fifty odd thousand pounds were required for different charges, exclusive of pensions; which latter head of expense had, he fancied, been carried to an extent that was not originally contemplated. Then there was the expense of the new government of Agra, the salaries of law-commissioners, and a great many other matters of disbursement that could not very easily be calculated with accuracy. Now, if they proceeded to form an estimate, it was not at all unlikely that it would be contradicted by the actual result. He therefore thought it would be very inexpedient to grant the motion.

The *Chairman* said, the subject had been dealt with in such a manner, that it was not necessary for him to occupy the time of the court. They would very shortly have laid before them the estimate for the current year (1835-6), which had already been presented to Parliament. As to the extended estimate which the hon. baronet required, its production would perhaps involve consequences which it was better to avoid. Under these circumstances, he wished the hon. baronet to withdraw his motion.

Sir C. Forbes consented to adopt the suggestion of the hon. chairman, and would withdraw his motion although he did not think that he had asked for any thing unfair or unreasonable.

Motion withdrawn.

#### REYNOLDS'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Mills gave notice, that, in the event of the correspondence relative to the revocation of Lord Haytesbury's appointment being decided to be produced, by the ballot, on the 28th inst., he would move, at the General Court, on the 29th inst., that the papers should be printed for the use of the proprietors.

Adjourned.

#### East India House, July 29.

A special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall street, for the purpose of confirming the proceedings of the General Court held on the 15th inst. for altering and repealing sundry by-laws of the Company.

The Minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W. S. Clarke, Esq.) said, he had the honour to acquaint the Court, that certain papers which had been presented to Parliament, since the last General Court, were now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by law, cap. 1, sec. 4.

The titles of the papers were read—namely, "General state and computation of the Company's affairs for the year ending 30th of April 1835, compensations proposed to be granted to certain retired servants of the Company in England; and compensations to certain maritime servants of the Company."

The *Chairman*.—"We shall now proceed to the further consideration of the by-laws for which purpose we are specially assembled."

Mr. Poynder.—"I wish to know whether the Directors have received any official information, regarding certain suttees that have recently occurred in India. They are mentioned in the Calcutta journals."

The *Chairman*.—"I believe the hon. proprietor is out of order. This is a special Court, assembled for special purpose."

Mr. Poynder.—"I know that it is a special Court, but my question will take up less time, if it be answered now."

Mr. Wigram.—"I hope the hon. proprietor will give way to the rules of the Court. (Hear, hear!) If he does not, every one may insist on the same privilege, and we shall never get through the business. The hon. proprietor must wait till the special business is finished. He may then ask his question."

Mr. Poynder.—"Public duty calls me to another place, and it may be six or seven o'clock before I shall be discharged."

The *Deputy Chairman* (J. R. Carnac, Esq.)—"On the question of adjournment, it will be in the power of the hon. proprietor to put his question, which I think a very proper one. The hon. proprietor cannot regularly ask it now, but he may do so at the termination of the business."

Mr. Poynder expressed his anxiety to have his question answered at once.

The *Chairman*.—"I object to this course of proceeding, not from any want of courtesy towards the hon. proprietor, but because it is contrary to the practice of this and of every other properly regulated institution."

Mr. S. Dixon.—"The answer yes or no might have been given long ago, which would have been a saving of time."

The *Chairman*.—"Let us proceed with the regular business. He then moved, that sect. 1, cap. 1, which ordains, "that the books of the general accounts of the Company in England shall be balanced to the 30th day of April yearly, be confirmed."

Mr. Wadding said, he should like to know why this by law was retained in its original state? The present Committee



of By-laws had nothing to do with framing it, but he thought that it might have been amended. The by-law, as it now stood, would not give satisfaction to those who wished to have a proper insight into the Company's accounts. It was of no use to order certain accounts to be made up, without they had an opportunity of knowing whether due effect was given to that order. He, therefore, conceived that there could be no objection to adding these words, "and that the balance-sheet be laid before the General Court."

Mr. Twining.—In allusion to the observations that had been made to the Committee of By-laws, he hoped he might be excused if he stated, that they generally received, and that they wished to attend to, the different suggestions thrown out by individuals on various points connected with the many subjects which the by-laws comprised. He repeated, that it had been the anxious wish of the Committee of By-laws to consider the whole subject fairly, as it applied to the good and beneficial government of the Company. The question which was now raised, as to having a balance-sheet drawn up, and laid before the Proprietors, was not one that had originally escaped the observation of the Committee; but, after due consideration, they did not see any necessity for departing from that system which, for many years, had given satisfaction. They thought that an alteration was the less necessary because when these accounts were drawn out, they were all laid before Parliament and printed. But if they were not printed, any proprietor had an opportunity of inspecting them at his house. The Committee were of opinion, that there was no occasion for going into more extensive details than Parliament itself called for. They believed, on examining the subject, that the production of a minute balance-sheet would be attended with considerable difficulty, and that it would be likely to lead, in some instances, to wrong inferences. They were, moreover, confirmed in the opinion that it was unnecessary to alter the existing system, after they had seen a list of the accounts which were annually provided for the use of Parliament, and which were also open to the inspection of the proprietors. If the hon. chairman would direct that a list of those accounts, so laid before Parliament, should be read, it would be seen that they placed before the proprietors all the information that they could possibly desire.

Mr. Weeding observed, that the 113th section of the new act of Parliament provided that certain accounts should be annually presented to Parliament, which accounts were also open to the proprietors. But it appeared to him, if that law were good for any thing, that there should

be appended to these accounts a balance-sheet regularly drawn out.

The clerk then, on the direction of the Chairman, read a list of the accounts (an extremely copious one), with reference both to the Company's Indian and Home affairs, that were annually laid before Parliament.

The Chairman.—"I hope that that list is satisfactory."

Mr. Weeding admitted, that there were many accounts laid before Parliament, giving the detail of receipt and expenditure, from which a great deal of information might be obtained. But still, he would ask, how was it possible that Government itself could be satisfied with the Company's accounts unless they produced a regular balance-sheet? How could any human being say that accounts were correct unless they appeared to be so on the exhibition of a balance-sheet? They could not say that every thing was straight and right in the absence of a balance-sheet. He thought it was necessary that this point should be conceded for the character of the Company itself. The by-law was evidently defective: it directed that the accounts should be balanced, but it did not direct that the balance-sheet should be laid before the proprietors, who were deeply interested in its production.

The Chairman said, the by-law required the balance-sheet to be drawn out, and it was the duty of the Committee of By-laws to see that the order was regularly complied with, and that the accounts referred to in the act were regularly laid before Parliament.

Mr. Weeding could see nothing in what had been advanced to convince him that it was not proper to lay a regular balance-sheet annually before the proprietors. He wished to judge for himself. He did not want others to be called in to aver the accuracy of the Company's accounts.

Mr. Wigram said, the present was the plan which had been always followed. He was a strictly practical man, and in his opinion, the present system, which had worked well, was a very good one. The balance-sheet was made up as a matter of course, though it was not laid before the proprietors. They, however, saw the general accounts. The financial officer of the court was obliged to make them out clearly and plainly. By proceeding thus, the proprietors lost nothing except items of insignificant amount, the production of which would lead to no useful result whatsoever. For his own part, he never paid much attention to what was called the balance-sheet, though he knew that it was drawn out. The committee looked to the subject in the same way, and had, he conceived, arrived at a just conclusion.

Mr. Weeding observed, they had been told by the hon. director that a balance-

sheet was drawn out, but that no practical good would be effected by laying it before the proprietors. If it were drawn out, and were not to be produced, what was the object in view when it was framed? How could they calculate their profit or their loss, unless they had a balance-sheet before them? If a balance-sheet were drawn out, what objection could be urged against submitting it to the proprietors? He could see no reason for withholding it, and he hoped that, in the end, the objection against his amendment would be withdrawn.

Sir C. Forbes said he had before expressed his opinion on this subject, and it certainly then appeared to him, as it now did, that there ought to be laid a balance-sheet, annually, before the Court of Proprietors. He would say, that the balance sheet was essentially necessary to the proper understanding of their situation.

Mr Wigram said after all, they would arrive only at the final balance. There might be fifty minor matters included under one general head. Therefore, by an inspection of the balance sheet, they were likely not to come to a correct conclusion, but to be led into a great deal of misrepresentation. It appeared to him that the accounts with which the proprietors were furnished, under the act of Parliament, were sufficient for every useful purpose, and were not likely to lead to mistake or misrepresentation.

Sir C. Forbes said it would appear, from the statement of the hon. director, that the balance sheet was a very condensed and unintelligible production, and that, in his view of the case, was an additional reason why the proprietors ought to see it. Surely it was necessary to look into the balance-sheet to understand the real state of the Company's accounts. Such would be the feeling of any mercantile house, or of any practical individual. He did not wish to go the length of looking into every minute account. What he wanted was a general, comprehensive balance sheet, without entering into all those minute points to which the hon. director had alluded, and to the specification of which the hon. director had objected as troublesome and useless. He (Sir C. Forbes) did not wish to give any unnecessary trouble to the financial officers of the Company in drawing up their accounts, but he thought it was proper that a balance-sheet should be laid before the proprietors for their inspection. He thought, therefore, that the words proposed, namely "that the balance-sheet be laid before the proprietors," ought to be added to the by-law.

Mr. Tucker opposed the amendment as unnecessary. What, he asked, was meant by a balance-sheet? It was an *Anal Journ N S.Vor* ■ No 65.

equal statement of debt and credit. That they had got already. The question seemed to be, whether the details, however minute, should be submitted to the proprietors? He could not see the necessity for taking such a course, since the substance, the abstract, was actually given. Their accounts, both with respect to India and to this country, were kept just as systematically and as regularly as the accounts of any private merchant in the city. The details, — all their ramifications, could not be set forth without very great inconvenience. There were, for instance, the accounts between the different presidencies. Here were credits in one place, and corresponding debits in another, which from circumstances might not be balanced at the proper period. Therefore, it was evident considering the distance, and considering the lapse of time, that accounts of this nature could not be exhibited without an immensity of explanation, to render them at all intelligible. The Court of Proprietors were, however, entitled (and his late colleagues had said nothing against the proposition), to see and to examine the general result. Now they all knew, that an abstract of the debts and credits of the Company were annually submitted to Parliament and to that court. The statement given in a summary manner, had always been correct, and had always afforded satisfaction, and he could see no reason for departing from the old course for the purpose of laying before the proprietors an infinity of minor details.

The Chairman said, the matter had been so well explained by his hon. friend, who had just spoken, that it was unnecessary for him to offer any observations. The hon. baronet would find, by looking at sec. 4, cap. 1, that ■ was there provided that all accounts and papers laid before Parliament must also be submitted to the General Court.

Sir C. Forbes said, it still struck him as a matter of great importance that such a balance sheet should be laid before the Court of Proprietors as they required. He thought that the Indian accounts should be clearly separated from the home accounts.

The Chairman — "So they are."

Sir Charles Forbes observed, that he had not discovered, in all the papers that had been presented to Parliament, anything that came up to his notion of a balance-sheet.

Sir R. Campbell said, if he had examined those papers, the hon. baronet would have seen that there was a balance-sheet.

Sir C. Forbes said he had done so, but could not find it. In looking at those papers, he had found, on the credit side, in 1831, that debts were discharged, to (K)

the amount of about six crores of rupees. That looked extremely well. But when he referred to the other side, he found debts contracted amounting to seven crores and nine lacs of rupees, which was not quite so encouraging.

Mr. *Tucker* demanded, what was an account? It was, as it ought to be, a faithful record of certain transactions. ■ set forth that there was such a sum paid off and discharged ■ that there was such a new liability incurred. Those who managed the affairs of the Company were bound to show all that they did. They were bound to register all the debts they paid off and all the loans they contracted. This was regularly done, and he conceived, that it was the most satisfactory course that could be taken for all concerned, whether as borrowers or lenders, or parties paying off a debt. Now that was precisely the course which had been regularly adopted.

Mr. *S. Dixon* was of opinion that every item should be laid before the proprietors. They should be furnished with the most extensive information.

Sir *P. Larnie* said, the explanation which had been given was so perfectly satisfactory to him that he would vote for the by-law as it stood.

An hon. *Proprietor* wished the amendment to be withdrawn.

Mr. *Wadding*.—“I cannot withdraw it.”

The question was then put, the amendment was negatived, and the by-law confirmed.

Section 2, cap 1, the words “station and stations” being substituted for “factory and factories,” was confirmed.

The repeal of sec 3, cap 1, which ordained, “that accounts of the net proceeds ■ sales duties on private trade, and the application of all net profits should be laid before the General Court annually,” was confirmed.

The *Chairman* then moved the confirmation of the by-law, sec 4, cap 1, which ordained “that such accounts and papers as may be laid before Parliament should also be laid before the General Court, and that proceedings of Parliament which affect the Company, should likewise be submitted to the General Court.”

Mr. *Wadding* said, he rose to move an amendment to this by-law, and, in doing so he hoped that his effort would be more successful than that which he had recently made. In 1833, a motion was submitted to that Court, by a lamented individual (Sir J. Malcolm) unfortunately now no more, and, on that occasion, the Court came to the following resolution, which formed part of the motion.

That during the period of the Company's administration of the territorial government, all measures involving direct or contingent expenditure shall originate with the Court of Directors, and be subject, as at present, to the control of the

Board of Commissioners, under the restrictions of the existing law; and further, that sufficient powers be reserved to the Company to check, by a system of publicity, to both Houses of Parliament, or by some other means, any acts of the Board which may appear to the Court of Directors to be unconstitutional, to militate against the principles of good government, to interfere with substantial justice to our allies, or to invalidate or impair the security for the dividend.

Now, it was on the latter part of that resolution that he founded the addition to the by-law which he would read to the Court. The by-law, as it stood, ran thus—

*Item, it is ordained, that such accounts and papers as may, from time to time, be laid before either House of Parliament by the Court of Directors, and copies of all bills or resolutions in either House in answer regarding the net India Company, shall be laid upon the table of the Council, except as provided to the Proprietors, and shall be laid before the next General Court; and that all proceedings of Parliament, which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a General Court to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law.*

So this he wished to add the following words—

And that all proceedings of His Majesty's Government, which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the India Company, or which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, are contrary to law, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a General Court to be specially summoned for that purpose.

In addition to the resolution of the Court of Proprietors to which he had referred, there was also a resolution, on the same subject, that of publicity, ■ which the Court of Directors had agreed on the 7th of June 1833. That resolution ran thus—

That that Court adhere to the opinion which they have repeatedly expressed, that the measure of publicity, to be exercised as a rule, but as a privilege, will be necessary to preserve in the Company, under the altered circumstances in which the plan of Government will place them that degree of independence which is required to enable them fully to perform their part in the government of India; and the Court enter into a confident expectation that Parliament, taking the same view of the subject, will make the suitable provision accordingly.

His object in moving this amendment was, that the Company should have all opportunity of availing themselves of the privilege which would secure some degree of publicity with reference to any disputed acts of the Government. It was on that ground that he asked the Court to add to the by-law the paragraph which he had read. He could see no reason whatever for opposing it after the Court of Directors had agreed to the resolution which he had referred to by a large majority. Having said this, he would not trouble the Court with any further observations because he did not think that any fair reason could be urged against the proposition.

Mr. *Wygram* said, he agreed in the principle contained in the resolutions to which the hon. proprietor had alluded. But

the proposition of the hon. proprietor, and the spirit of those resolutions, were two distinct things. If the amendment were agreed to the directors would be called on to lay before the Court matters that might possibly be in a very all digested state. Such a by-law would be dangerous in the extreme, because, if the Company's privileges were attacked, the directors would be obliged to make the circumstances known at the moment when the subject was under discussion and before any decision had been come to. If the hon. proprietor had proposed that, 'whenever the Court of Directors shall pass a resolution of protest against any orders or instructions given by the Board of Control, after discussion on the part of the Court, (and these very words the hon. proprietor would find in the letter addressed by himself and the then chairman to Mr. C. Grant, on the 29th of May 1833) that then the proceedings should be laid before the proprietors, he would not object to it. That course would be the most advisable, because if a communication were to be made while a dispute was undetermined it would only be the means of bringing forward a mass of all digested correspondence. But this objection would be removed if before a communication were made a resolution of protest had been agreed to by the directors. If the hon. proprietor would place his amendment in that form he should support it, otherwise he must oppose it for the reasons he had stated.

Mr. Fanning begged leave to state that the Committee of By-Laws had considered the proposed alteration and they had taken very much the same view of the subject that the hon. director had done. Their reason for not recommending the adoption of the alteration to the proprietors was that it was likely to have not only an inoperative, but an injurious effect. It became a part of the duty of the directors that they should submit to the proprietors questions in dispute between the Board of Control and themselves it would, in the opinion of the Committee of By-Laws be fought with great and serious inconvenience. He thought that every communication between those two bodies could be prosecuted better without the interference of the proprietors or making them parties to the transaction. He felt this the more strongly because he was sure that when it was necessary the directors would always select a fitting opportunity to call upon the proprietors for their aid and assistance. He therefore conceived that it was better to leave the matter in the hands of the directors, than to form a by-law, under which subjects not yet concluded, but still in course of discussion by the directors, would be brought

prematurely before the proprietors at large.

Mr. Charles Forbes said that the matters connected with the proposed resolution opened a very wide field for discussion. He had taken a strong view of the subject, but it was shown that he was wrong, he would be ready to acknowledge it. He was not surprised at the anxiety of his hon. friend to get this important amendment introduced into the by-law. He knew that the proprietors had power under the Act of Parliament to make by-laws which were binding on the directors as well as on themselves, but he asked would such by-laws have any influence on the Board of Control or on the Government? The answer to that must be believed to be—"none whatever—none at all." They might make as many by-laws as they pleased relating to Indian affairs but neither the Board of Control, nor the Government generally, need pay any attention to them. This was the fact, except with reference to their finances—except with reference to that which was indeed a most important thing and one which the proprietors conscientiously kept in view, namely, their dividend. Unless their proceedings touched upon a money question the proprietors really and truly could do little or nothing. They had been told by high authority that they might meet in that Court and discuss any question but that they could not alter or amend any measure proposed by the Court of Directors and sanctioned by the Board of Control. They therefore, if appeared strictly speaking, could do nothing of themselves. They might act efficiently when the Court of Directors called on them to assist in business but even in that case the Board of Control had power enough to do it both them and the directors to the wall. It was the opinion of the select committee of the House of Commons, in 1832 that the powers of the Court of Directors were much narrowed by the Acts of 1784, 1793, and 1813 and that they could not revoke, alter, or vary any acts of the Court of Directors sanctioned by the Board of Control. He never had heard that proposition contradicted and he should like to know what there was in the new bill—in the Indian reform bill—that gave the Court of Proprietors any additional power, on the contrary it had taken power away from them. He had all along opposed the new plan, and when it was in progress he had expressed his belief that in the course of a few months those who supported it would wish that they had taken a bolder stand in refusing to surrender their commercial character. It was too late now however, to remedy the evil. The day for advantageously fighting the Government had gone by. He wished with all

his heart that the new system might prove beneficial to India, but he feared that it would not. As they were at present situated, under this new state of things, it was of no use whatever for them to come to that Court to assist the Court of Directors or to oppose the views of the Board of Control, if the latter thought proper to set its face against their representations. He could see no objection to the proposition of his hon. friend. Even if it were mollified as the hon. director had recommended, still it would be a good thing. He therefore submitted to his hon. friend the propriety of taking what he could get. They ought to make the most they could of the by-laws, and it was well if they could introduce any thing to enable them to interfere, or to put in a word at all; but still he felt that whatever they might say or do, would have very little effect if opposed to the views of the Board of Control.

Mr. Weeding said, he was always willing to adopt any useful suggestion, and he was disposed in this, as in other cases, to take what he could get. He therefore would withdraw his amendment, and leave it to the Court of Directors to give publicity to any resolution of protest to which they might agree. As to the observations made by the hon. director, they did not, as it appeared to him, bear on the question. He could not divine in what way the giving publicity in the first instance to a matter in dispute could operate on its ultimate decision. Whenever any proceedings, affecting their interests or privileges, occurred in Parliament, they were laid before the proprietors; and he thought, that, in like manner, if his Majesty's Government were about doing any thing with reference to the Company that appeared to be contrary to law, that Court ought to be immediately apprised of it. Would it not be monstrous if a subject of that kind were brought in the first instance before the Court of King's Bench, and not be mentioned also in the Court of Proprietors? They ought to be speedily informed of what was going on when any attack was made on their rights and privileges. He did not blame the gentlemen who had omitted this point in the by-laws. It was one, doubtless, that they did not think of. He would adopt the suggestion of the hon. director, but the hon. director must not suppose that he had taken up this question without due consideration. He had before him the document to which the hon. director had referred, and he admitted that it would be very important on all occasions to obtain the resolution of protest. When, some time ago, a *mandamus* was moved for with reference to the sending out of certain despatches, that was the time when the Court should have been apprised of the fact, which however had not been done.

Mr. Wyram said, he opposed the original amendment because it was not in unison with the spirit of the two resolutions which the hon. proprietor had read; neither did he think that he had selected exactly the proper place for introducing the amendment. He thought that it would come in better at the end of the 13th sec., cap. vi. of the by-laws, where the following words might be added; "and that whenever the Court of Directors shall pass a resolution of protest against orders or instructions given by the Board of Commissioners, after remonstrance on the part of the Court, such resolution of protest shall be laid before the next General Court." That was the safe way of proceeding; because nothing should be done in a moment of heat or irritation. They ought not to discuss matters contained in a hasty correspondence, but rather allow their attention to be directed to resolutions agreed to after calm and mature consideration. He entirely agreed in the opinion, that publicity should be acted on as a rule, and not as an exception. He had heretofore, in the course of the correspondence with the Government, endeavoured to establish that principle; but as he could not succeed, it was proper that they should adopt that system of publicity which it was in their own power to command. In his opinion, the good government of India depended mainly on that system of publicity; because, though the power of preventing the adoption, by the Board of Control, of any measures which they might think fit, was not given to the Court of Directors, still the voice of the public might come in to their assistance, in cases where the remonstrance of the executive body had previously failed. If publicity were not granted as a rule instead of a matter of grace and favour, the Court of Directors would be placed in a very unpleasant situation. It was his intention to have given notice on this subject for another General Court, but he did not wish to do so as the hon. proprietor had taken up the question. If the hon. proprietor would move such an amendment as he had suggested to sect. 13, cap. vi. of the by-laws, he would be at his post and he would support it.

Mr. Weeding.—"After what the hon. director has said, I shall withdraw my proposition, because I think my object will be achieved by taking the course which he has pointed out."

Amendment withdrawn, and by-law confirmed.

The Chairman then moved the confirmation of the repeal of sec. 5, cap. 1, which ordained, "that a general state of the Company's affairs should be laid before the Court of Directors and General Court annually."

Mr. Weeding said, he should withdraw the amendment, which he had proposed with respect to this.

### Repeal of the by-law confirmed

The *Chairman* moved that the repeal of sec. 6, cap. 1, be confirmed. The by-law ordained "that the Company's warehouse keepers shall keep a regular account of the receiving in and sale of each species of goods, and that an account of the quantities, and an estimate of the value, of the goods remaining in each warehouse, shall be made up to every 30th April, in such a manner as to shew the same at one view."

Mr *Wadding* said he was anxious, so long as the Company's accounts were not finally wound up, that the General Court should have information with respect to goods on hand or goods sold. He was, therefore, desirous that an account should be kept, by a proper officer, of the money received, from time to time for goods and that the same should be laid before the next General Court. He conceived that such a law was necessary, and he did not think that it was likely to be abused.

The *Chairman* said the accounts relative to goods were regularly laid before Parliament.

Mr *Thomson*—"This proposition is, I apprehend, included in the principle of the by-laws. It is not indeed designated in the by-laws, nor, with humble submission, do I deem it advisable that it should."

Mr *Burns* should oppose the amendment, the effect of which would be to expose the private transactions of individuals. Such an exposure would be attended with very great difficulty and would be utterly inconsistent with that confidence which ought always to distinguish mercantile proceedings.

The *Chairman* repeated that all accounts of Company's goods were laid before Parliament, and also before the court. Therefore such an amendment was not called for.

Mr *Wadding* knew, that whatever was laid before Parliament, was also laid before that court, by the order of that court, but not by the order of Parliament, and in this case, he should like to have a specific law on the subject. It was on that point that he made his stand. He knew that he could procure a motion to be made in the House of Commons for any papers relating to the Company's affairs which he might wish for. He was acquainted with members who would not refuse him a request of that kind. But he did not like to proceed in such a way. He did not wish to go out of that court. He was anxious that the proprietors should have their own peculiar privileges, and that they ought to shew to the public that they took at least a common interest in the regulation of their own affairs. He was on that account that he called on the court to sanction his proposition. As to exposing a man who applied for money on the se-

curity of goods, there was nothing in the objection. He did not ask for names, he asked only for the amount of sums received, and therefore the objection fell to the ground.

Mr *Burns*—"Such a by-law would certainly lead to exposure."

Mr *Wadding*—"Every man on the esplanade at Canton knew who wanted money. The fact is not concealed there."

The *Chairman*—"The hon. proprietor must see that there is very great difficulty in the case. All accounts of goods were at present laid before Parliament."

Mr *Wadding*—"That may satisfy Parliament but it is a different thing to satisfy us. I wish the account to be submitted by you to us, without the interference of any interfering power. Parliament, it appears, has a right, under any circumstances to call for papers while we, the proprietors, have no direct power at all. I, however, wish the General Court to possess a substantive power on this point."

His proposition was, "That the Court of Directors should order a proper officer to keep an account of all goods received by the Company, and of all sums of money received thereon up to every 30th of April, and that the same be laid before the next General Court."

The amendment was negatived, and the repeal of the by-law confirmed.

The *Chairman* moved the confirmation of the repeal of sec. 7, cap. 1, which ordained "that the clerk to the committee of shipping should keep an account of the exports and payments made thereon, to the 30th of April in each year."

Mr *Wadding* said, that, looking to the circumstances in which the Company was now placed, it would be proper that a new account should be substituted in lieu of that formerly kept. He should therefore move "That a proper officer be appointed by the Court of Directors to keep an account of all goods purchased or contracted for with a view to exportation, and of all payments made thereon, to the 30th of April, in each year and that the same be laid before the next General Court." If a by-law of this nature were considered necessary when they were a commercial body, it was the more necessary now, when they were acting as trustees.

The *Chairman* said, the Company no longer possessed a commercial character, and therefore such a by-law was not necessary. They only contracted for military stores, and that branch of their affairs was, by act of Parliament, included in the annual accounts.

Amendment negatived, and repeal of by-law confirmed.

The repeal of sec. 8, cap. 1, which ordained, "That the clerk to the committee of buying should keep an account of goods contracted for in his department," and

sec 11 cap 1, which ordained, "That an account current of the freight and demurrage of each ship should be kept," was confirmed.

The *Chairman* moved the confirmation of sec 10 cap 1, ordaining "that all accounts shall be examined by the respective committees and pass the Court of Directors quarterly."

Agreed.

Sec 11, cap 1 which relates to the "examination, within fourteen days after the end of every month of all entries of receipts and payments in the course of that month" was confirmed as amended.

Chapter 2 relative to "buying and selling" (chap 3, relative to "by-laws" — chap 4 relative to "cashes" (with the exception of alterations in secs 3 4 and 7, of the last mentioned chap) were confirmed as they originally stood.

The repeal of sections 1 2, and 3 cap 5 relating to "committees" was confirmed.

Sec 3 cap 2 was confirmed as it originally stood. Section 5 cap 2, was confirmed as amended.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6 7, 8 11, 12 14, 15, 16, and 17 of cap 6 which relate to "directors' officers, and servants" were confirmed as they originally stood.

Sections 9, 10, and 12 were confirmed as amended.

Sections 18 19, and 20 cap 6 relating to the grant of salaries, pensions and annuities, having been read and the *Chairman* having moved that they be confirmed.

*Mr Weddell* said in relation to the clause which concerned the abolition of those by-laws, by the first of which no additional salary could be granted exceeding £200 per ann, without the approval of two General Courts—by the second of which, no pension or increase of pension exceeding £200 could be granted until a resolution of the Court of Directors relative thereto were submitted to two General Courts—and by the third of which no gratuity exceeding £600 could be granted unless the resolution of the Court of Directors relating thereto were laid before a two General Courts—expressed his opinion that every salary and gratuity whatever whether the latter were a sum £50 or upwards should be submitted to the Court of Proprietors before it was submitted to the Board of Control. It was of great importance that they should have the full power of regulating their financial affairs in the best manner as the trustee of the great empire which they governed. He wished them to reward their officers as they deserved and he was sure that the General Court would not make a fictitious use of the power granted by such an alter-

ation of the law but would exercise that power properly. He should therefore, propose, "That every resolution of the Court of Directors, for granting any salary or increase of salary, any pension or increase of pension, or any gratuity, shall be laid before the General Court, to be specially summoned for that purpose, before it is submitted to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. Such a by-law was calculated to effect much good. The Court of Directors had not ought to have, the power of granting all such grants, but how much more effectually would they appear before the Board of Commissioners, if they had previously received the sanction of the Court of Proprietors. They would undoubtedly possess more power, in the just exercise of their authority if, in the first instance, that which they recommended was sanctioned by the proprietors.

The *Chairman*—The hon proprietor will excuse me for saying, that there is a great discrepancy between the principle on which he set out, and the concluding part of his address. The hon proprietor began by expressing his regret that the directors should be deprived of the power of granting any pension or allowance of the value of £200 a year or upwards or of any gift or gratuity amounting to £600, unless with the sanction and approval of the Board of Control and yet he would further limit our authority by obliging us to lay any such grant before the Court of Proprietors as well and before we went to the Board of Control. These two powers of the hon member's speech are in my opinion, altogether inconsistent with each other. If the hon proprietor has that confidence in the directing body which makes him regret the limitation of their power in one case, why does he himself seek to limit it in the other?

*Mr Forbes* did not think that the proposition of his hon friend would limit the powers of the directors, though it would extend that of the Court of Proprietors, so as to enable them to do that justice to individuals which the Court of Directors might be led upon to refuse. For instance the Court of Directors might refuse a case which the Court of Proprietors considered well founded and just. He would give all parties who had claims on the Company, the opportunity of presenting those claims before the Court of Proprietors.

*Mr Weddell* said that the hon Chairman said though he was sure, quite unintentionally, of putting (Mr. Weddell) argument fully before the court. His (Mr. Weddell's) expression of regret at the necessity which obliged the directors to lay all grants of a certain amount before the Board of Control, was actuated by this feeling, that he did not wish the direc-

tors to be under the control of a body with which they had not the same community of feeling that they would have with the Court of Proprietors. In urging upon the court, therefore, the necessity of submitting, in the first instance, all grants ■ the amount he had stated to the Court of Proprietors, he considered he was placing them in a better situation than they otherwise would be, because, in every case of such grant or allowance, they would have the sanction and support of the General Court. He trusted therefore, the Court of Directors would consider, that his measure went rather to support their authority, than to limit it. Most certainly, he had no intention to make any limitation of the kind.

Mr. *Burns* said, that if they looked to section 47, they would see the application of the principle, and the power it gave to the directors, with respect to salaries and allowances, but not exceeding grants of £2000 or salaries of £200 a year.

Mr. *Twining* regretted to be called on to state the opinion of the Committee of By-laws as to the alterations which they had recommended. The general feeling of the court seemed to be in favour of those changes, and as the hon. chairman, and other proprietors, had gone thus far with the committee, he regretted they did not go with them altogether. It seemed that he continued in what appeared to be the feeling of many proprietors—that of regret, that the directors should be so limited in their powers, but he agreed in what had fallen from the hon. Chairman—that though the present resolution was well meant, it would have the effect of a further encroachment upon the powers of the directors. The committee had hoped that the directors would be left uncontrolled by that court, in this small amount of power which still remained in their hands, and which could only be applied in cases of individuals, of whose merits the Court of Directors would have the best means of judging. He hoped, therefore, that the hon. proprietor would withdraw his amendment, and leave the law as it now stood. He trusted it was hardly necessary for him to assure the court, that the committee felt disposed to place those laws on the fairest and most impartial footing.

The question, that the section as it now stood, should be repealed, and Mr. *Weeding's* amendment substituted for it, was then put, and negatived.

Mr. *Weeding* wished to give notice of an amendment, in a future Court of Proprietors. It was, that future meetings of the court should be advertised, at least three days before they were held, in the London Gazette, and in two of the principal newspapers. To the want of a sufficient announcement of the meetings of

that court, was to be attributed the thin attendance of members, even when most important subjects were under consideration. The debate on the sugar duties might be mentioned as an illustration of this, for he was sure that the thin attendance on that occasion, arose from the fact, that the meeting had not been sufficiently advertised.

The amendments in the By-laws, chap. 9 and 10 and those in chap. 12, relating to the Company's seal were put, and confirmed, as were also the sections 5 to 11 inclusive of chap. 13.

The alterations also, in chap. 14, relating to transfers, was also confirmed.

Mr. *Weeding* wished to be allowed ■ ask a question relating to that rule, by which situations becoming vacant in the Company and not filled up by the directors within two months after the vacancy became known, should be filled up by the Crown. He wished to ask the Chairman, what situations were now vacant, beyond the time allowed?

The Chairman said, that was a question which the hon. proprietor could not regularly ask at present.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that in opportunity would occur of addressing to the subject hereafter.

#### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

The Chairman. "I have now to acquaint the court, that, in consequence of the result of the ballot, which took place on the 24th inst. on the motion for the production of the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control relative to the resignation of Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, and the appointment of a successor to the situation of Governor General of India, those documents are now laid before the Court of Proprietors."

Mr. *Malk*. "I move that these papers be printed for the use of the proprietors."

Sir *Charles Trevelyan* said that before the question was put, he wished to recall the attention of the proprietors to what took place at the last court, when the motion was made for the production of these papers. He was anxious to take the earliest opportunity of setting himself right as to what he had said on that occasion, as he found that he had been misunderstood. He was supposed to have said, First, That Lord Glenelg had not authorized the late chairman (Mr. Tucker) to make any communication of his (Lord Glenelg's) views with reference to the governor-generalship of India to his colleagues—and, Secondly, That Lord Glenelg's communication was strictly private and was merely meant to ascertain Mr. Tucker's sentiments on that subject. Now, with respect to the first point, it was in the recollection of the court, that



what he said, was with reference to an allusion made by Mr. Mills, in his speech, to a private letter from Lord Glenelg to Mr. Tucker, which, it appeared to him, that Mr. Mills was desirous of having laid before the court; but when he (Sir C. Forbes) heard Mr. Tucker state that there was no such intention of laying any private letter before the court, and it was meant that none but public documents should be produced, he felt perfectly satisfied. As to the second point, it was not possible that he could have made such an observation, because he did not know what had occurred between Lord Glenelg and the late chairman. His hon. friend Mr. Tucker had evinced a little warmth at the time, and he (Sir C. Forbes) was not surprised at it. It could not be a matter of surprise to any one acquainted with the high, sensitive, and honourable feeling which his friend Mr. Tucker possessed, that he should have felt annoyed at the idea of being, for a moment, supposed capable of revealing a private communication. He was now, however, authorized by Lord Glenelg to state, that his lordship had authorized the late chairman to communicate his views to other individual directors, and that his lordship was perfectly satisfied with the candour with which that gentleman had expressed himself. For his (Sir C. Forbes's) own part, he would say, that of all the men he ever knew, Mr. Tucker was the last he could suppose likely to be guilty of betraying anything communicated to him in confidence, or divulging anything that had been entrusted to him under the seal of secrecy. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Sir C. Forbes), however, had never meant to say, and he was quite sure he never had said, any one thing that could have conveyed such an idea. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not know a more straight-forward, honourable man living, than Mr. Tucker (*applause*), and this he would say from every thing he had known of that gentleman in India, as well as in this country. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Mills assured the court, that any communications which he had received from his hon. friend, the late chairman, on this subject, were perfectly unreserved, and had no confidential character attached to them. With respect to the part which he (Mr. Mills) had taken on this subject, he was sure the court would give him credit for being actuated solely by his sense of duty as a member of that court. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Tucker.—“Sir, I am more than satisfied by the explanation given by my hon. friend, Sir C. Forbes. It was certainly nothing more than I should have expected from him and the noble lord whose name has been mentioned. It is exceedingly painful to me to speak publicly of matters

and I am unwilling

any way to obtrude myself on public notice; but it should be observed that the character of a public servant belongs to his employers, and it is quite clear that his usefulness must be impaired, if not altogether destroyed, when any thing occurs which tends to lessen the confidence that ought to be placed in him. I was therefore, I own, sensitive, and felt some warmth, when I heard certain observations made, which though not intended to convey might bear the inference, that I had gone beyond my commission, in betraying to others that which was intended to be confidential. It is, I trust, unnecessary for me to say, that I am utterly incapable of acting such a part. I acted on that occasion consistently with what I believed I was required to do in the conscientious discharge of a public duty; and I may add, that the course I pursued met the approbation of all my colleagues. Let me also say, that nothing was further from my wish than to say or do any thing that could wound the feelings of Lord Glenelg in the slightest degree; on the contrary, it was my wish to conciliate them. (*Hear, hear!*) Again, let me add, that I acted in the discharge of a public duty; and, were I again placed in similar circumstances, I would take a similar course.”

The Chairman.—“The question that I have now to put to the court is, that these papers be printed for the use of the proprietors.”

Col. Doyle said, that he objected strongly to the motion. He had felt strong objections to the papers being produced at all, but he thought it was wholly unnecessary to print them. If, however, the court chose to enter upon the question connected with those documents, there were other papers which he thought they ought also to have before them, and which were calculated to throw light on the general question. Those papers would show that precedents existed for the course which had been pursued with respect to the revocation of the late appointment to the governor-generalship of India. In order to bring those papers before the court, he would now move as an amendment, “That all the words after the word ‘that’ be omitted, for the purpose of introducing the following: All correspondence between the East-India Company and the Board of Control, in the years 1805 and 1806, relative to the recall of Sir George Hilario Barlow and the appointment of a successor, together with the papers respecting the resignation of Lord William Cavendish Bentinck and the appointment of a successor, as governor-general of India, be printed, and laid before the proprietors.”

Mr. Tucker said, that the hon. and gallant proprietor could attain his object

better by moving for the production of those other papers which he considered necessary, than by an amendment of this nature. The original motion was: "That the papers this day laid before the proprietors should be printed for their use." If the hon. proprietor thought any other papers necessary, as likely to throw light on the subject, and moved for their production, he (Mr. Tucker) would most willingly support him. But why embarrass and impede the printing of those papers, by mixing them up with other matters?

Sir Peter Laurie said, that the amendment of the hon. and gallant officer was, in fact, a substantive motion, and could not be introduced without notice. However, he did not rise to offer any remarks upon that subject, but to ask the hon. proprietor, Mr. Mills, what he was going to do with the papers when printed? Had he any ulterior object in view? He must here say that he was so delighted with the conduct of the directors in the production of those papers, that it had fully regained for them his confidence which, he declared, they had lost on a former occasion. The more freely they communicated to the proprietors matters relating to the general interests of the Company, the more fully would they deserve their confidence. He would now beg to ask what money had been received by Lord Haytesbury for his outfit?

Mr. Mills.—"£5,000. That is regulated by act of Parliament."

Sir P. Laurie.—"Then that is all lost."

Mr. Mills.—"We have nothing to do with that."

Sir P. Laurie.—"Oh! I am not going to discuss it. I have got the fact that the £5,000 has been paid."

A Proprietor.—"Does the hon. and gallant officer intend to press his motion?"

Col. Doyle said, it was his intention to do so.

Mr. Nassibi begged to call the hon. and gallant officer to order. The amendment was, in fact, a substantive motion, and could not be put without a notice. He would appeal to the decision of the Chair.

Col. Doyle insisted, that he was perfectly in order in the course he was taking, and added that he would not be put down by any hon. proprietor. If he were out of order, the Chairman would set him right, and he would bow to his decision; but, on the point of order, he would bow to no other created man. (*Hear, hear! and a laugh.*)

The original motion and amendment were then read from the Chair.

Mr. Astell said, that it was open to every assembly to receive an amendment to any given proposition brought under its notice; but then the amendment should have some relation to the subject before them, and not travel, as it appeared to

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him the present did, out of the record. The motion before the court was, that the papers already produced should be printed; they were at present before the court in manuscript, and in that state, any proprietor might have access to them. The motion was made that they should be printed for the use of the proprietors, as being the more convenient mode of getting at their contents; but the hon. and gallant officer moved for the production of other papers not before the court, and though he (Mr. Astell) would admit that the additional papers called for might be said to have some connection with the subject of those already produced, still they were not mentioned when the motion for the papers now before the court was originally made. If the hon. and gallant officer had read those papers, and thought that they would bear out and strengthen the view which he took of the question to which they referred, he (Mr. Astell) greatly suspected the gallant officer's judgment; on the contrary, he thought that their production would greatly strengthen that view which he and several of his hon. colleagues in the direction took of that question, and therefore he would have no objection whatever to their being produced. He stood, however, upon the matter of form, and would contend, that, as this was a substantive motion, it required a distinct notice. He therefore submitted to the gallant officer, that it would be much better for him to withdraw his amendment now, and let it stand as a notice of motion for the next court.

Sir C. Forbes contended, that in point of form the gallant officer had a right to move the amendment which was read, or any other amendment he pleased, to the motion before the court. They were in the habit of referring for precedents to what occurred in another place, of which he was once a member, though he had no longer that honour. He remembered, when the reform bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, that amendments were moved and put from the chair, which had no relation whatever to the subject under discussion. On one occasion, the house was kept sitting until eight o'clock in the morning, dividing on a variety of amendments which had no relation to the bill. One amendment was, that fresh lights be brought in, and another that the statutes at large be read. What was the object of these several amendments? It was to defeat the bill; and he presumed the object of the hon. and gallant officer's amendment was to defeat this motion.

Col. Doyle said, he had no such intention.

Sir C. Forbes.—Well, he would defeat it if he could; for he thought the printing wholly unnecessary. The papers would be placed in the proprietors' room,

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where every member of that court would have access to them, and might read them through if he pleased, though he believed that very few would be found to take that trouble. He (Sir C. Forbes) also objected to the printing, on the ground of the expense it would involve, and that he thought a fair ground of objection.

The *Chairman* intimated to the hon. proprietor that he was not speaking quite to the motion. The motion relates to the printing of both papers.

Sir C. Forbes said, that he objected to the printing of either, as he did not think they would tend to throw any light on the subject, but might, indeed, be employed in lighting fires or candles.

Col Doyle said, that his object in wishing for the production of those papers was, that he might see what was the practice that prevailed in cases of revocation of the appointment to the governor-generalship of India on a former occasion, but as it seemed to be the opinion of the court that he should give notice of this as a separate motion, he would bow to that opinion. However, so strongly was he impressed with the impropriety of printing one set of papers without the other, that he would take the sense of the court upon it.

Mr Tucker—If the hon. and gallant member would bring forward his motion in a substantive form at the next court, he would give it his support, but he put it to him, whether he should embarrass the present question with one which would be discussed hereafter.

Mr Tunning begged the hon. and gallant officer to consider the suggestion just made to him, and to fix his motion for a future day.

Col Doyle said: "Under all the circumstances, I consent to withdraw my amendment."

The original motion for printing the papers was then put and carried.

#### SUTTEES

Mr Poynder said, that a document of a very painful nature had lately been published in this country, with respect to which he was desirous to ask a question. From that document it appeared, that on the 8th or 9th of February last a suttee of a most atrocious character (and he used the word advisedly) had taken place at Ahmednuggur, when five unhappy females were burnt to death, to propitiate the manes of the deceased rajah, a drunken profligate, who had only a few days before married some of those unfortunate women. They had been forced to this sacrifice under circumstances of the most flagitious atrocity, circumstances not equalled, much less exceeded, by any of those cases which he had formerly seen the humble instrument of bringing before that court. The peculiar atrocity of this murder, or series of murders, for such

they were, was in no way equalled by the cases which he had hitherto narrated to the proprietors, and which happily ended in the abolition of those infamous sacrifices, the system having been condemned by that court, by the public at large, and by the government of India. He also understood that another suttee had taken place at Edur, when no less than seventeen females were sacrificed on the death of the rajah. He wished to ask whether the hon. Court of Directors possessed any information on the subject of the suttee which took place on the 8th or 9th of February last.

The *Chairman*.—"It is true, that the Court of Directors certainly have received information of that most unhallowed practice, to which the hon. proprietor has alluded, but they are not prepared to lay any information on the subject before the court. The matter is now under the consideration of the government of Bombay, and I have no doubt that measures will be taken to prevent the occurrence of such a circumstance in future."

Mr Poynder hoped that at some future time the directors would lay before the court all that information on this subject, which at present they were not at liberty to give.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"Little more information can be given of the atrocious murder that has been committed in the case named, than the hon. proprietor is himself in possession of. The local government have adopted measures for enquiring fully into all the circumstances of the case, as well as for the prevention of such occurrences in future. While the feelings of the hon. proprietor are highly excited (as they always have been) with reference to this subject, and while he carried, as he certainly did, the feelings of the court with him, in concurring in his view of the case, and in detesting those savage atrocities, the hon. proprietor must, I am convinced, be perfectly aware that no relaxation has taken place in the efforts of the Company to put a stop to this most lamentable practice wherever their power extended. They have always exerted their powers for the purpose of putting an end to the practice within those territories which are subject to the control of the Company. The court ought, however, to understand that the place at which this melancholy event occurred was not within the limits of the Company's territory. It occurred in an independent state, not even tributary to the East India Company, but they are certainly in alliance with that state. I have said thus much, not to let it go abroad that a case of this kind could possibly occur within the jurisdiction of the Company, where it has long since ceased. The local government, as well as the supreme government, are, I can assure

the court, very much alive to this subject, and are taking every measure in their power to put an end to this practice. I hope that this explanation will satisfy the hon. proprietor, and that he will do us the justice to believe that we are most anxious to put an end to these atrocities."

Col. Sykes said, that the court could not interfere directly within the jurisdiction of an independent state; though

they might exert their influence to check the practice, yet direct interference was out of the question.

The Deputy Chairman—"I have only to add, that every thing within the power of the Company to do by its influence, it will do, to check the horrid practice."

Here the conversation ended, and the court adjourned.

## LONDON PRICE CURRENT, August 25, 1835.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.			
	L. s. d.	@	L. s. d.
Coffee, Batavia . . . . .cwt.	3 10 0		2 12 0
—Samarang . . . . .cwt.	3 10 0		2 12 0
—Charibon . . . . .cwt.	2 16 0		3 4 0
—Sumatra . . . . .cwt.	2 5 0		2 9 0
—Ceylon . . . . .cwt.	3 2 0		3 5 0
—Mocha . . . . .cwt.	3 5 0		6 0 0
Cotton, Surat . . . . .lb	0 0 04		4 0 01
—Madras . . . . .cwt.	0 0 03		0 0 00
—Bengal . . . . .cwt.	0 0 03		0 0 00
—Sourbon . . . . .cwt.	0 0 03		0 0 00
Drugs, & for Dyeing.			
—Alone, Fatted . . . . .cwt.	9 10 0		15 0 0
—Anniseed, Star . . . . .cwt.	3 4 0		3 5 0
—Borax, Refined . . . . .cwt.	3 3 0		3 8 0
—Unrefined . . . . .cwt.	3 12 0		3 15 0
—Camphire, in tub . . . . .cwt.	10 0 0		10 10 0
—Cardamom, Malabar lb	0 2 10		0 3 3
—Ceylon . . . . .cwt.	0 1 5		0 1 3
—Cassia Buds . . . . .cwt.	3 15 0		4 0 0
—Lignum . . . . .cwt.	2 19 0		3 3 0
—Castor Oil . . . . .lb	0 0 3		0 1 0
China Root . . . . .cwt.	14 0 0		12 0 0
Cubebæ . . . . .cwt.	3 0 0		2 8 0
Dragon's Blood . . . . .cwt.	0 15 0		0 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, in p. . . . .cwt.	6 0 0		7 0 0
—Arabia . . . . .cwt.	0 2 3		0 2 2
—Avalordia . . . . .cwt.	1 10 0		4 0 0
—Benjamin, Oil bott.	5 10 0		10 0 0
—Anise . . . . .cwt.	3 0 0		2 10 0
—Cambozum . . . . .cwt.	4 7 0		11 0 0
—Myrrh . . . . .cwt.	2 0 0		9 0 0
—Ullibum . . . . .cwt.	0 6 0		2 10 0
Kain . . . . .cwt.	12 0 0		nominal
Lak Lakæ . . . . .lb			nominal
—Dye . . . . .cwt.	0 2 4		0 2 5
—Shell . . . . .cwt.	3 15 0		6 0 0
—Stick . . . . .cwt.	2 4 0		2 12 0
Musk, China . . . . .cwt.	0 10 0		1 5 0
Nux Vomica . . . . .cwt.	0 0 0		0 2 3
Oil, Cassia . . . . .cwt.	0 0 0		0 6 0
—Cinnamon . . . . .cwt.	0 1 0		0 6 0
—Cocoa nut . . . . .cwt.	0 7 0		1 1 0
—Cayupia . . . . .cwt.	0 0 0		0 0 0
—Mace . . . . .cwt.	0 0 0		0 0 3
—Nutmegs . . . . .cwt.	0 1 0		0 1 2
Opium . . . . .cwt.			nominal
Rhubarb . . . . .cwt.	0 1 0		0 2 3
Sal Ammoniac . . . . .cwt.	3 10 0		0 0 0
—Senna . . . . .cwt.	0 0 3		0 1 2
—Turmeric, Java . . . . .cwt.	0 0 0		0 19 0
—Bengal . . . . .cwt.	0 10 0		0 17 0
—China . . . . .cwt.	0 0 0		1 4 0
Galls, in Sorts . . . . .cwt.	5 0 0		5 10 0
—Blue . . . . .cwt.	5 10 0		5 15 0
Hides, Buffalo . . . . .lb			0 0 5
—Ox and Cow . . . . .lb			0 0 5
Indigo, Blue and Violet . . . . .cwt.	0 6 0		0 7 0
—Purple and Violet . . . . .cwt.	0 6 0		0 6 5
—Fine Violet . . . . .cwt.	0 6 0		0 6 5
—Mull, to good Violet . . . . .cwt.	0 5 3		0 5 11
—Violet and Copper . . . . .cwt.	0 5 3		0 5 9
—Copper . . . . .cwt.	0 5 0		0 5 4
Consuming, red to fine . . . . .cwt.	0 4 8		0 5 6
—Do. ord. and low . . . . .cwt.	0 4 4		0 4 7
—Do. very low . . . . .cwt.	0 3 9		0 4 3
—Java, low . . . . .cwt.	0 3 10		0 4 0
—Madras, tied, to fine . . . . .cwt.	0 4 6		0 5 0
—Cassia, tied, to fine . . . . .cwt.	0 4 6		0 5 0

MOTHERS-OF-PEARL.			
	L. s. d.	@	L. s. d.
Shells, China . . . . .cwt.	2 15 0		3 10 0
—Nankow . . . . .cwt.	0 3 4		0 4 0
—Nations . . . . .cwt.	0 3 4		0 12 0
—Rice, Bengal White . . . . .cwt.	0 12 0		0 15 0
—Patna . . . . .cwt.	0 7 0		0 8 0
—Java . . . . .cwt.	1 10 0		7 10 0
—Sago . . . . .cwt.	0 9 0		0 10 0
—Pearl . . . . .cwt.	0 13 0		0 16 0
—Salt-petre . . . . .cwt.	1 4 0		1 5 6
Milk, Company's Bengal lb			
—Novi . . . . .cwt.			
—Ditto White . . . . .cwt.			
—Hua Tancio . . . . .cwt.	1 1 0		1 3 6
—Bengal Privilege . . . . .cwt.			
—Tayam . . . . .cwt.	0 18 0		0 14 0
Spice, Cassia . . . . .cwt.	0 0 9		0 1 3
—Jawa . . . . .cwt.	0 4 0		0 7 0
—Mace . . . . .cwt.	0 4 0		0 7 0
—Nutmegs . . . . .cwt.	0 4 0		0 7 0
—Ginger . . . . .cwt.	1 8 0		1 15 0
—Pepper, Black . . . . .cwt.	0 0 43		0 0 24
—White . . . . .cwt.	0 10 0		0 1 6
Sugar, Bengal . . . . .cwt.	1 7 0		1 15 0
—Java and China . . . . .cwt.	1 10 0		1 15 0
—Mauritius (duty paid) . . . . .cwt.	2 10 0		3 0 0
—Manilla and Java . . . . .cwt.	1 10 0		1 15 0
Tea, Bohea . . . . .cwt.	0 0 11		0 1 0
—Congou . . . . .cwt.	0 1 38		0 2 8
—Souchong . . . . .cwt.	0 1 8		0 3 6
—Campt . . . . .cwt.	0 1 3		0 1 10
—Twankay . . . . .cwt.	0 1 8		0 2 0
—Pekoe . . . . .cwt.	0 1 0		0 4 0
—Hyson Skin . . . . .cwt.	0 2 0		0 2 4
—Hyson . . . . .cwt.	0 2 7		0 3 2
—Young Hyson . . . . .cwt.	0 2 6		0 2 11
—Gunpowder . . . . .cwt.	0 3 4		0 5 0
—Tin, Haoca . . . . .cwt.	3 4 0		3 10 0
—Yokochi . . . . .cwt.	1 4 0		2 0 0
—Veranda . . . . .cwt.	2 11		0 5 0
Wax . . . . .cwt.	3 10 0		0 0 0
Wood, Saunders Red . . . . .cwt.	6 10 0		0 0 0
—Bony . . . . .cwt.	10 0 0		13 0 0
—Sage . . . . .cwt.	3 0 0		16 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.			
	L. s. d.	@	L. s. d.
Cedar Wood . . . . .foot	0 0 6		0 0 7
Oil, Fish . . . . .ton	25 0 0		26 0 0
Wholesale . . . . .ton	108 0 0		112 0 0
Wool, N. S. Walnut, tub . . . . .cwt.	0 2 3		0 2 3
—Best . . . . .cwt.	0 1 0		0 2 0
—Inferior . . . . .cwt.	0 1 0		0 2 0
—V. D. Land, tub . . . . .cwt.	0 2 0		0 3 2
—Best . . . . .cwt.	0 1 0		0 1 9
—Inferior . . . . .cwt.	0 1 0		0 1 9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.			
	L. s. d.	@	L. s. d.
Alone . . . . .cwt.	1 2 0		1 14 0
Ostrich Feathers, and . . . . .cwt.	1 5 0		1 10 0
Gum Arabic . . . . .cwt.	0 0 43		0 0 24
—Hides, Dry . . . . .cwt.	0 0 31		0 0 48
—Salted . . . . .cwt.	1 8 0		0 0 0
—Rams . . . . .cwt.	6 15 0		7 2 0
Wax . . . . .cwt.	17 0 0		18 0 0
Wine, Cape, Med., best . . . . .cwt.	14 0 0		15 0 0
—Do. 2d & 3d quality . . . . .cwt.	7 0 0		8 0 0
Wood, Teak . . . . .cwt.	3 1 0		0 9 6

## THE LONDON MARKETS, August 27.

**Sugar.**—There has been a considerable activity in the Sugar market towards the close of the month, though it has not had much effect upon prices. The stocks of both West-India and Mauritius are much lower than last year. East-India Sugars are held firmly, in the expectation of high prices. The prices asked for foreign Sugars are advancing rapidly. Molasses and all maceh-rine articles are reported to be in considerable demand.

**Coffee.**—The market is steady, with an aspect of dullness. The transactions are inconsiderable.

**Spices.**—Pepper is in demand; the prices are improving.

**Cotton.**—This article is very dull of sale; the prices are slightly declining.

**Silk.**—The market is firm; the late advanced prices are supported. The Company's sale declared for October is 2,000 bales of Bengal.

**Indigo.**—There is some business doing in Indigo at sale prices, and some cheap lots have been resold at a small advance; some of the late arrivals have been disposed of by private contract. The next periodical sale is fixed for the 30th October; it is expected 5,000 to 6,000 chests will be declared.

**Tax.**—Previously to the sale on the 25th, a question was put to the chairman, Mr. Layton, whether the huge stocks of Balcas held by the Company, would be forced upon the market previously to the 1st of July next, when the duty will be raised from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1d. per lb.—Mr. Layton could not state it officially, but his communication was sent to official, that the Company would pay the duty previously to that day, and bring forward the stocks at such periods as may be found convenient, nor to oppress the market by immediate sales at one time.

The quantity cleared for consumption for the week ending the 25th, was 335,215 lb.

## DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from July 27 to August 25, 1835.

July	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consol.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Cash for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	215	90 90	90 90	98 98	98 98	16 16	—	90 90	8 10p	27 25p
28	214 1/2	90 90	90 90	98 98	98 98	16 16	—	90	—	26 25p
29	—	90 90	89 90	98 98	97 94	16 16	255	89	7 10p	24 25p
30	214 1/2	90 90	89 90	98 98	97 98	16 16	255	89 89	6 8p	24 25p
31	214 1/2	90 90	89 89	98 98	97 98	16 16	255 1/2	89 90	7p	24 25p
Aug.										
1		90 91	90 90	99 99	98 98	16 16	255	89 90	7p	17 25p
2	214 1/2	90 91	89 90	99 99	98 98	16 16	—	89 90	7p	18 20p
3	215	90 90	89 90	99 99	98 98	16 16	—	89 90	8p	18 24p
4	216	90 91	90 90	99 99	—	16 16	255	90 90	8p	25 25p
5	215 1/2	90 91	90 90	99 99	—	16 16	254 1/2	90 90	8p	23 25p
6	214 1/2	90 90	89 90	99 99	98 98	16 16	254 1/2	89 90	8p	21 24p
	215	90 90	89 90	99 99	98 98	16 16	254 1/2	90 90	8p	21 23p
	215	90 90	89 89	98 99	98 98	16 16	254	89 89	8p	21 23p
	214 1/2	90 90	—	98 99	97 98	16 16	254 1/2	89 89	8p	23 24p
	—	89 90	89 89	98 98	97 98	16 16	—	89 89	8p	21 24p
	215 1/2	89 90	89 89	98 98	97 98	16 16	—	89 89	6p	21 23p
	215	—	90 90	97 98	16 16	—	89 89	7p	20 22p	
	215	89 90	—	98 98	16 16	254 1/2	89 89	7p	20 22p	
	215 1/2	90	89 89	99 98	98 98	16 16	255	89 89	7p	20 22p
	215 1/2	90	89 89	98 98	98 98	16 16	254	89 89	4	7p 18 20p
	215	89 89	98 99	98 98	98 98	16 16	254	89 89	4	6p 18 20p
	214 1/2	90 90	99 99	98 98	98 98	16 16	253 1/2	89 89	6p	18
	214 1/2	89 90	89 89	98 99	98 98	16 16	—	89 89	5	7p 20 22
	214 1/2	89 89	89 89	98 99	98 98	16 16	253	89 89	5	7p 20 22

## ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

## Calcutta.

## MISCELLANEOUS

M. JACQUEMONT

Th *M. J. Ullat* is not without real can very severe upon M. Jacquemont. There can be no doubt that there are many passages in his letters, which it was very discreditable to a gentleman to have written, even if they had been true, because such disclosures are shameful violations of honour and hospitality. The best excuse that can be made for M. Jacquemont, however, is that his letters were addressed to his father and not apparently intended for publication. His vanity led him to fancy that every lady, who paid him the attentions due to a foreigner and a guest, was in love with him, and he conceives that impression in his letters. Those insinuations are, indeed, a shameful return for the kindness he received from those to whom they apply, and whose feelings they are calculated to wound—insinuations which no man of right principle and right feeling would ever have indulged in, in any communication, however confidential. For the publicity of such reflections, the friends of the deceased writer are, of course, responsible, and we are not quite sure that their conduct in giving them to the world is not worse than his own. It is but charitable, indeed, to suppose that, if M. Jacquemont had lived to publish an account of his travels in the East, he would have had the prudence to strike out the offensive allusions to persons to whom he was under the greatest obligations, but his friends appear to have cared for nothing but to make the book sell, by pandering to a vicious appetite for scandal. If it was wrong in them, however, to publish such passages in France, is it right in the *M. J. Ullat* to republish them in India, where some of those who are likely to be annoyed by them, are residing? Is it very delicate to republish the most offensive insinuations against members of our limited community—against ladies named in full, whose friends and relatives are still here if they are not?

To return to M. Jacquemont, it is to be regretted that his conduct in slandering or turning into ridicule persons or families here, by whom he was overwhelmed with kindness, has become so common of late, that travellers here, or in other parts of the world, cannot be surprised if they should hereafter be coldly received and regarded with suspicion, where hospitality has been grossly abused by those who have preceded them. Could any foreigner

coming here justly complain, after he had seen M. Jacquemont's book, if he found his introductions of little use to him? Would those who have experienced such ingratitude for their kindness to him, be acting with common prudence, with common sense, to expose themselves again to be made the victims of book selling rapacity, by admitting foreigners to their domestic circles on terms of familiar intimacy? The evil, if it is, entailed by such misconduct is very extended, and the parties who practice it should be shunned by all honourable men. It is to be lamented that its effects should fall on the innocent, but that is unavoidable. We have now in this country neither foreign traveller, who is probably a very fine moral and amiable man, but if, instead of being received with the cordiality he might have expected, he should find himself treated with distant civility, he may seek for the cause and for the justification of such behaviour in the letters of the late Victor Jacquemont—*Illustration*, April 19.

## JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT

Our readers may recollect an excitation made by Mr. Seag, a barrister of the Supreme Court, into these provinces, to secure a writ on a respectable native gentleman, by a Mr. Hussain Ullat, whom it was desired to take before the Supreme Court. The suit of some branch of his family, with whom a disagreement had long existed. Hussain Ullat is, we believe, a resident in the Moorshinuggur district, and at the time of the issuing of the writ held the office of tahsildar within the Bynore collectorate. Like most natives of the Upper Doab, his travels had never led him within the precincts of the Supreme Court, nor had he by any act ever rendered himself amenable to its jurisdiction, nor had he domiciled within the province of Bengal. The issuing of a writ to apprehend his person, and bring him before the Supreme Court, was a measure which occasioned a considerable sensation in his neighbourhood and throughout the adjacent districts, and was truly likely to engender feelings of distrust and dismay, happening as it did just as the separation of this presidency from the mother state is in progress. Hussain Ullat, guided by the advice of his friends, did not afford Mr. Seag an opportunity to carry into effect the object of his mission, and he returned whence he came, unaccompanied by his prey. The case, however, was of sufficient importance to claim the attention of government, as soon as it was brought to its notice, and we are happy to hear (M)

measures are in progress, which we hope will end in the indemnification of Hussain Ullee for the loss he has suffered consequent to this untoward migration of the wild elephant of old. It is scarce credible that the vagaries at Bombay should so soon have passed from the mind of the bench; indeed, this proceeding gives a colouring and point to the famous simile; for as soon as the wild elephant was deprived of his tame supporter, immediately he gave vent to his natural propensities, and fancied himself as free as in his native wildness.

The restitution of Hussain Ullee to his office, we presume, is certain, and we trust government will step forward to recover damages from the offending parties, for we question whether Hussain Ullee can himself come forward as prosecutor, without acknowledging the jurisdiction of the court, and rendering himself liable to the service of its writs. It is said the case has been placed in the hands of the advocate-general, and we shall watch with anxiety the proceedings in the supreme court.—*Mercur Obs.*, Mar. 26.

#### GENERAL CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

It is understood to be the intention of government shortly to abolish the sicca rupee altogether, and to issue one general coinage for all India, adopting the Furruckabad rupee as the standard. This grand improvement in our currency has been under consideration for some time past, and we believe the only point left undetermined by Lord William Bentinck was the device to be adopted. That point also, we hear, has at length been settled by a resolution that the King's head shall be stamped upon the rupee, in place of the absurd device it now bears, falsely describing it as the coinage of the Emperor Shah Alum.—*Cal. Cour.*, Apr. 9.

#### EDUCATION.

A meeting of the infant school committee was held at the episcopal palace yesterday. The minutes of the former proceedings were read, and the secretary (the Rev. Josiah Bateman) briefly described the present state of the institution, from which every one seemed disposed to argue the best possible results. Measures were resolved upon for realising and extending the subscriptions to the school; for supplying vacancies in the committee, and for seeking the alliance and patronage of those ladies of the community, who might feel an interest in the success of so very important an institution. Sir Edward Ryan, who was present, and who appears to take a lively interest in the prosperity of the system, offered several valuable suggestions to the committee, which were readily and thankfully adopted, and altoget-

her, we think, we may predict, that the Infant School Society, as it is one of the most valuable in its nature, will become one of the most popular and beneficial in its operations of all the public and charitable establishments now maintained in Calcutta.—*Englishman*, Mar. 24.

In the movement which is now being made in the cause of education, it is gratifying to learn that the Catholic clergy of Calcutta are taking an active part. The *Reformer* informs us, that a school is to be opened shortly, under the designation of the College of St. Francis Xavier, in which a liberal education will be imparted on extremely cheap rates.—*Englishman*.

The Committee of Public Instruction have advertised for teachers of the English language and of the rudiments of science. Persons applying are to send in with their applications a concise account of the education they received, and of the manner in which they have since been employed; and they must have a sufficient acquaintance with some vernacular language to communicate with native pupils.

A school society has been established at Meerut, which has undertaken to teach the Hindustani and English languages to a limited number of youth, "without distinction of caste or creed, with a view to those acquirements which may fit them for situations in the public service, and for the advancement of general education." For the present, the number is limited to twenty, between the ages of eight and twelve years.—*Cal. Cour.*, Apr. 11.

The Rev. A. Duff, in his address to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, on the subject of the Assembly's institution in India, makes the following important reflections upon the mode of instruction, and the effects of educating the Hindus:—

"Our institution was from the very first based on the solid foundation of Christian principle. Throughout it is permeated by Christian principle. While we do communicate the knowledge which can eventually destroy, we are enabled, by the introduction and zealous pursuit of the study of Christian evidence and doctrine, to supply a noble substitute in place of that which has been demolished. In this way, while we throw down, we also rebuild; while we dispossess, we replace a hundred-fold; while we remove weakness, disease, deformity, we confer health, strength, and beauty. Such is the general aspect and object of the course of study pursued in your institution. The particular mode of instruction adopted is what has been this country termed the interrogatory, the explanatory, or intellectual system; with

such modifications and variations as the different circumstances plainly demanded; and, considering the very low and imperfect state of education in the East, the introduction of this improved and truly rational system did, as much as any thing else, tend to raise the institution into popularity, both with the natives and Europeans in Calcutta. This mode of tuition, by whetting the mental faculties, inspired the boys with an enthusiasm which attracted the notice of the parents, and roused the attention of the European community, so that, day after day, we had constant visitors to witness our operations. Till at length we were compelled, by the frequency of interruption, to limit the time of visitation to one day in the week. And as the result of our determination to communicate Christian knowledge from the beginning, along with the elements of general literature and science, we now find that, after a period of upward of four years, almost all the youth, in the more advanced classes, have become as perfect universities in their own systems as the young men in the Hindoo College already referred to, and, at the same time, as perfect believers in Christianity so far as the understanding or the heart is concerned. And already, in some cases, is there the commencement of a working of a higher order. Already, in some cases, are there symptoms that indicate that the heart also is beginning to be vitally affected. Further still it is delightful to think, that lately one of the most talented young men in the institution, and a Brahmin of the best caste, has offered himself as a candidate for baptism, and what is more cheering still, spontaneously proffered his services for the work of a Christian missionary.

"With regard to the medium of teaching in our institution, it is *English*. There is appended to it a Bengali school, where the pupils daily attend, in successive classes, to perfect their acquaintance with the vernacular tongue; but the grand medium by which all our knowledge is conveyed, is the English language. This has led some to think, that our scheme is to eradicate the native languages altogether, and substitute English universally in their place. No such thing was ever dreamed of; no such conspiracy against the languages of India ever entered our imagination; it is the misconception—the delusion, of ignorant or thoughtless minds. What we declare, without fear of contradiction, is, that while it is confessed that the vernacular languages alone are available for imparting an elementary education to the mass of the people of Hindoostan, it is insisted on as a fact, that these languages do not at present afford an adequate medium for communicating a knowledge of the higher departments of literature, science, and theology for such a

purpose, these dialects do not contain a sufficient number and variety of terms, and even if they did, there are no original writings, and not enough translated, nor will be, for centuries to come. The English language, and it alone, is found to supply the necessary medium—it is accordingly employed as the only adequate instrument for the conveyance of every branch of useful knowledge, with the view of raising up a higher and more effective order of men, who shall spread a healthful influence over society on every side.

"Thus for the present, must the English language in India be viewed as the medium of acquisition to the thoroughly-educated few, and the vernacular dialects, to the ordinarily-educated many. The one forms the channel of contribution to the reservoir of those minds which are to be cultivated so as to disseminate all knowledge—the other will form the channels of distribution to those who must be satisfied with the mere elements of knowledge. The one unveils the inexhaustible fountain of all knowledge—the other serves as ducts to diffuse its reviving waters over the wastes of a dry and parched land. In these who have studied the history of the world, and traced the rise of civilisations, and marked the progress of society, I appeal whether the process now described be not a rational one—one based on the lessons to be gathered from the experience of ages. The English language, I repeat it, is the lever which, as an instrument, is destined to move all Hindoostan."

"This naturally leads me to refer to a crisis in the history of India, which seems now approaching. If, as has been shown, the communication of useful knowledge will destroy the ancient Hindoo systems—and if the English language cannot be thoroughly mastered without such knowledge being acquired—what follows? The universal spread of English would prove the universal death-knell of the Hindoo systems. And what next? One almost shrinks from the contemplation of it. Weigh the facts of the case. Already, in Calcutta, Allahabad, Delhi and other stations, there are government seminaries established, where English is taught without religion. And the demand for English is likely soon to increase ten fold, if not a hundred fold. The reason is obvious. Till very recently, the language universal in India, as the language of government business, political, financial, and judicial, has been the Persian, the statement of which will not enlighten, though it may greatly darken, the mind, and vitiate the heart. At present, there is a strong disposition to abolish it altogether, and substitute the English in its place. About two years ago, it was abolished in the political department of government. This change has already begun to work. In the great native



courts, instead of a Persian, must in future be supported an English secretary and the next step is to send for an English schoolmaster. In some instances, these two offices have been conjoined, so that, in several of the palaces of the rajahs, there is now an English school.

"Owing to this substitution of English for Persian, a considerable sensation has taken place. From the Burman empire to the banks of the Indus, there has been more or less a demand for English books and English teachers. Even in the court of Delhi, the favourite son of the late representative of the great Mogul is himself studying English. The young rajah of Bhurtpore, not long since the romantic of our enemies, does the same. At Kotli, the royal seat of one of the great military Rajpoot tribes, in the very pulse, there is a school in which several of the sons of the chief warriors are learning English. Beyond the borders of Hindoostan Proper, the same interest has, in many instances, been excited. More than one of the principal frontier khans have sent for English books and English teachers. Jubbir Khan, the brother of Dost Mohammed Khan, the present powerful ruler of Kabul, has sent his son, a promising youth of fourteen, to India, in northern India, to be instructed in English. Government agents at Simla, in the north western angle of the Himalaya, in Nepal, the country of the Goorkhas, &c. have sent for English books, for the sons of chieftains, who wish to learn English. Numerous other such cases might be specified, did time permit, but all this is enough to shew, that there is a growing and wide spreading desire for the acquisition of English, and if government will substitute it, as there is every reason to suppose it will, in the financial and judicial, as well as the political department, all the men of influence and ambition, all the aspirants after place and power, will flock to the study of English.

"Once let these leaders of the people become thorough English scholars, and what will they be? There opens upon us the glimpse of a glorious crisis. Give them *the words which are true*, according to the present government plan, and they will become a nation of *free spirits*. So that, instead of having to contend with the abominations of idolatry, you will have to contend with the wildest forms of *Liberty* in infidelity!

"If this be the nature of the approaching crisis, who can recall the lesson to be gained from the experience of ages, a deep-bought lesson, deeply imprinted in traces of desolation, and stamped in characters of blood?—Who can look at the convulsions which lately rent asunder the nations of Europe, and beholding, in varieties which not only outvie those of *symplicity*,

but would in the comparison prove the savage to be a sage, eternal monuments of the destruction power of knowledge unsanctified, and brilliant talents uncontrolled by the power of religious principle,—who, I ask, can seriously *renew* all this, and think of the crisis which is unending over India, without a thrill of horror? And if government will not come forward to teach the Hindoos pure and sanctifying religion, it rests with us, as the benefactors of our race, to dare the attempt. Now is the time, now is the favourable moment, but let us beware lest it be 'now, or never'.

#### MOONSHI MOHUN LAL

Moonshi Mohun Lal, the traveller and author, has lately been on a visit to this station. This individual, having received an education in the college at Delhi, accompanied Lieut. Burns in an extensive tour, from Delhi to Peshawar, Kailash, Balk, Bokhara, Meha, Hurit, and Candahar, the journal of which forms altogether an interesting volume, and is published evidently from the MS. of the moonshet. In appearance, Mohun Lal is agreeable with pleasing manners, his features are marked and countenance intelligent, and his converse in English with much fluency and readiness. He is now on his way to (and there holding an appointment under our government)—*Madrass*.

#### SUTTES AT BELLANCI

Among the memorials of Beekancer, ought to be mentioned the place called *Deelend*, two and a half kos on the east of the city, where the deceased rajas of Beekancer are buried, and their monuments built, as the rajas of Bhurtpore were wont to do at Govardhan. Some of the *chuties* are built entirely of the white marble of Multani, in Muan, and the rest are of red sandstone, elegantly chiselled, though partaking a little of the ponderous style generally observed in the quadrangular Jain temples, called *Chhars*. Many of the monuments have a slab of white marble standing upright beneath the central dome, with the figures of the deceased prince, wives and such female slaves as performed *nitta* with him. Some of these tablets are crowded with figures, but it is worthy of notice that the numbers of those devoted women who braved the fire for their departed master's name's sake are becoming fewer and fewer at every succeeding generation. One of the worthies, whose ashes repose at the Dacca Koond, was accompanied to the pyre by eighty-four suttes. Another had eighteen others less and less, until, at last, the late Maharaja Souraj Sing was gathered to his fathers without a single sutte sharing his funeral pile. The fact that oc-

curued was nine years ago, when the late rajah's second son, Xauur Motia Singh, an exceedingly fine young man, was burned with his widow, a princess of Odepoore, who was in the prime of life, in a woman's house, being but sixteen or seventeen years old at the time of this cruel sacrifice.

The gradual and spontaneous abandonment of this rite, formerly so strictly enforced, speaks well for the increased civilization of this branch at least of the Rihatores, and Mr Trivelpy's appeal to the present head of the family, regarding the suppression of infanticide, was promptly and most satisfactorily answered by an assurance that Maharaja Sorout Singh had already decreed the abolition of this unnatural system, so that the Raja Ratum Singh would himself discontinue the same.—*D. H. C.*

#### LADY WILLIAM BENTINCK

Although we have before us, for a long already given, to extract the contradictory opinions of the Calcutta press respecting the merits of Lord Wm Bentinck, the same reason will not apply to Lady William, concerning whose qualities there is no discordance of opinion. "As for his excellent lady," says the *Hindu* in speaking of the late Governor-general, "his death even by a deplorable voice was to his exalted worth." Her high moral examples, her beneficence to the distressed, her urbanity and kindness to all who approached her, and especially to the natives, are the theme of universal admiration. In the departure of Lord Wm Bentinck, we lost an enlightened ruler and worthy man, in that of Lady William, one of the most amiable of her sex, who will be regretted by all, but more especially by the poor and the distressed, whom her bounty has so often relieved.

#### JEYPORE

Extract of a letter, dated Jeypore, 31st March.—"The affairs of Jeypore are, I believe, finally settled to the satisfaction of Major Alves and the people, and it is confidently reported that the force now here will break up and return to cantonments before another week. Rooper, sometime slave-girl, and latterly mistress of the eunuch of Jotham, was removed by force on the 28th from her fortress in the remains of the palace, where she had considered herself safe, and obstinately refused to quit, or afford or allow any information with regard to the regulars. She was undeceived by her opinion of the security of her retreat only by the entrance of a Rajpoot chief and four of his myrmidons, all armed with naked cut-throats, who speedily made her prisoner. The day before her arrest, her followers and those of Barree

Sul, the Rawal of Samote, now regent, were on the point of coming into collision in the streets, and a serious affray and effusion of blood was only prevented by the strenuous personal exertions of the political agent. This amission is to be deplored over the tender mercies of one of the thakoor, who will beyond a doubt secure her for the rest of her life a sufficient quantity of grace and rice in one of the many strong forts of the Jeypore states. So great was her influence in the palace, that while she remained, it was known that either love or fear would altogether suppress any chance of eliciting a spark of evidence from the domestics, touching the murder, of which she and Jodharim are universally considered the *primæ facie*. She is said to be as wealthy as Cræsus, having at her command some twenty or thirty lacs of rupees, plundered from peasant and citizen, village and city; and some say that the police itself and its master did not escape her all seeing eye and all grasping hand. In this labour of love Jodharim was unwilling to assist, and when about to depart from Jeypore, whole boxes of contraband goods were seized by Major Alves, which proved to be crown-jewels, and valuables of all sorts belonging to the palace. Although escorted by a troop of horse and two companies of infantry Jodharim was reluctant to leave his sanctuary, and indeed did not do so till he had received the most pressing messages from the political agent, who, I fancy, would have had recourse to coercive measures had he delayed much longer, as it was the troops were kept waiting in the sun from nine till noon. The ex-minister travelled in style, but there were elephants, horses &c in attendance, besides about 100 of his own followers. He expressed great apprehension of being shot or pined by a body of men called *manahs*, a kind of armed police, much attached to the royal family, dressed in the best fashion, unto they are that of Adam and Eve in paradise. The ex-minister is now at a country residence of the rajah, called Dhowr, or Dawa, three marches towards Agra, where, though ostensibly free, he is in reality strictly watched and guarded by a regiment of British horse, and two companies of the 96th regiment. I venture to predict he will experience a consummation most devoutly to be wished, by being hanged, drawn, and quartered, in the course of a few months. Mugh Singh, the influential thakoor of Diggee, on the Neemuch road, has been directed to leave Jeypore. Byra Sul, in conjunction with a trio of thakoor, is to have dominion over the *manahs*, court, palace, and infant rajah, one, Kishan Lal, is appointed minister of finance, the commander in chief of the army is to be three gentlemen in one."

Extract of another letter, dated 25th March:—"Now matters regarding the crimes of Jotaram are daily becoming known. Of his murders, no less than *two hundred* are enumerated by the names of the victims. We cannot but suppose, therefore, that, in the commission of these at different periods of his power, others, whose names are not known, fell beneath his hand also. Regarding his murder of the late raja, the following is reported, and has obtained universal belief with the inhabitants of all classes:—"That poison was administered in the shape of medicine; and that the young raja, shortly after taking it, experiencing effects different from those anticipated, and from other circumstances, became alarmed, and suspecting the trick that had been played him, endeavoured to induce vomiting by putting his finger down his throat, and succeeded in ejecting from his stomach a considerable portion of the poison; and that Jotaram's son (named, I believe, Fatty Lal), seeing this, immediately stabbed him with a dagger in the neck and again in the groin. This, therefore, accounts for the refusal of Jotaram, at the funeral of the raja, to permit any one to inspect the body."

The future government of the state is to be carried on by a council of regency, at the head of which, it is believed, Barri Saul will be placed; this measure will avoid the necessity of delegating the power of misrule to the hands of any single individual, and Barri Saul being an ignorant, stupid man, attached to us, by whose influence alone he is retained in power, will render the council a necessity in the hands of the political agent, who will thus be enabled to do as he pleases. Mr. Blake is talked of as the agent to be; he is a inquisitive youngster, and although it might be more prudent to entrust the interesting charge of rearing an infant prince "in the way he should go" to a man of maturer years, yet he is an enthusiast in his trade, and some say highly qualified for the trust. Barri Saul has been visited *in form* by the agent and has returned the visit, so that his installation is over and his place secured; he is at present the only constituted authority in the city. Now that the government of Jeypore is virtually in our hands, for the present, at least, it is supposed that the retention of a military force in Shekawatie will be no longer necessary, as Jotaram without doubt was the fomentor of every disturbance in the district.—*Hurkaru*.

The following is a translation from a native Ukhar:—"From the 27th of March, the doors of Rajah Ram Seng's house have remained blocked through the villainy of Rawal Byri Sal; even food is not admitted. The agent and his followers, actuated by interested motives, are bent on tyranny, and the perpetration of

some dreadful deed, for the purpose of establishing Rawal Jew's power. The rajah's grandfather cannot bear this man, and is resolved on self-destruction. India has never witnessed such scenes of oppression as are now acted in the Jeypoor territories. The rani is in the fifth month of her pregnancy, and the rajah an infant at the breast. It is probable that both will be destroyed, and heaven knows on whom the guilt may rest. Two companies of sepoy (by way of protection to her and her child) guard the door of her apartment, by Rawal's desire. Rahmut Allu Khan, Rawal Byri's vakeel, has renewed his promises of reward, in jewels and cash, whenever he is secured in the post of minister. All correspondence is suspended between the rani and her people. The agent's orders are all verbal—never written; the hussars are shut; and apprehensions felt of similar outrages to those which formerly marked Rawal Jew's mutiny. There has been a stop put to all social intercourse."

#### REDUCTIONS.

Further reductions in the civil establishment of this presidency we hear rumoured: of the eight commissionerships three are to be abolished.—Benares, Futtyghur and Moradabad. In the event of this change taking place, Altyghur, it is said, is to be added to the Meerut division. An economy is the leading feature of these reductions, it were ridiculous to make any observations on their propriety. Government, indeed, have been fortunate in the falling in of higher paid officers; the promotion of Mr. F. C. Smith and the appointment of the Hon. J. Shoro in succession, reduce the salary of the Saugor agency and commissionership one-third, or rather more perhaps. The pay of the successor at Delhi will doubtless be cut down to the new standard. On a former occasion, we believe, government gave out that the salaries attached to certain situations were fixed at a higher scale as rewards to the service; they had better have said as rewards to incumbents, that the breach of word might not have occurred,—for, as they have lapsed, the pay has been reduced. The new secretary to government in the judicial department in Calcutta draws a salary of Rs. 36,000 per annum; and the new secretary to the board Rs. 24,000! and further reductions are in progress.—*Meerut Obs.*, Apr. 9.

#### ASSASSINATION OF MR. FRANK.

A letter from an officer of rank, at Delhi, says: "There is no doubt of Mr. Frank's murderer being in custody, and as little that he has been employed by the Feerozpoor Nawab, Shamsheodeen, though it may be very difficult to convict him."—*Englishman*, April 16.

Notwithstanding the untoward appearance of the case, at first, there is every reason to hope for a successful termination of the inquiry into the assassination of the late commissioner. We are not in the secrets of the magistrate's office, and, as the proceedings are for the most part private, we do not pretend to know more than other people; but enough has transpired to leave no doubt that suspicion continues to attach to the jagirdar of Ferozepore and the individual, his companion, whom the magistrate apprehended last week.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Apr. 8.

A private letter from Delhi, dated March 27, states that there is no doubt that the track of the murderer has been discovered. Mr. Metcalfe has offered a reward of Rs. 5,000 for the discovery of the actual murderer.

Letters from Delhi speak in very indignant terms of the apparent apathy of the Agra government in the matter of Mr. Fraser's murder. Not a single public functionary, it is said, now considers his life secure against the vindictive assassin (some disappointed suitor in a court of justice, or a person affected by his official acts in some other way,) while the local authorities hesitate to follow up suspected guilt, and allow a native of high rank to remain at large, whom general opinion points out as the real murderer of Mr. Fraser. We cannot be surprised at these warm expressions of feeling by those who are on the spot, even though somewhat unjust to the authorities whom they condemn. We have already noticed a similar complaint in the *Delhi Gazette*, and stated our conviction that the writer was quite wrong in supposing the matter would not be taken up in a proper manner. But whatever deliberations may have occurred within the conclave of the council board, and whatever orders may have been issued upon this subject, it cannot be desirable that premature publicity should be given to them.

According to all accounts, strong suspicion attaches to Shumsodeen, the nawab of Ferozepore, against whom a decree was given by Mr. Fraser relative to the division of the family property. The suspicion against the nawab is understood to rest on his having received a letter from Kureem Khan, the supposed assassin, on the evening of the murder, and having immediately replied thereto. This is known by the fact of the letter itself having been intercepted. Whether or not the contents of the two letters allude to the subject of the murder, the correspondence between the assassin and the nawab, at such a moment, must necessarily be looked upon as a very suspicious circumstance. Shumsodeen was still at large on the 16th

of the present month; but Kurreem Khan, and a supposed accomplice, Wasil Khan, and Mirza Mogul Beg, the father-in-law of Shumsodeen, were to be lodged in the cells of the Octagon, at the Cashmere gate in Delhi on the evening of the 16th or the next morning, according to a letter before us, and Shumsodeen had been "politely invited to visit Delhi," which he promised to do on the 19th; but he was not expected to perform his promise, except under compulsion.—*Cul. Cour.*, Apr. 27.

#### ZALIM SING.

The notorious Zalim Sing has again been committing depredations. He is fortifying a gharrie near Seraya, a short distance from his old fort of Baideree, now in the hands of the Aumil. He has burned several villages and lately plundered the house of Jarick Loll Canongo, Behar, and carried off four of his children, who are supposed to have been sent to Goruckpore. Zalim Sing is wandering about the borders of Oude, sometimes near the Jaunpore and at others near the Allahabad district.—*Central Free Press*, March 24.

#### TEA PLANT.

We understand that further discoveries of the tea-plant have been made on our eastern frontier among the Munceepoor hills, and that some specimens of the leaves have been sent down to the agricultural and horticultural society, and are now in possession of Dr. Wallich. Major Grant has the merit of this new discovery. The plant was pointed out to him in the hills by Shana, who knew it well, having visited the tea-garden cultivated by the Chinese. But we are told, the specimens of the leaf (which we have not seen), from want of proper curing, are not in a state to render it possible, at present, to judge of the quality of the tea that might be obtained in that district. In the meantime, it is very satisfactory to know that the plant is common among those hills in a large extent of country, and that we have thus a double resource in our own neighbourhood, which may hereafter render us independent of China for a commodity becomes so necessary to the comfort of Europeans and so very important as an object of trade. The hills in Munceepoor, on which the tea-plant is indigenous, must be of considerable elevation; for in a letter we have seen, describing the successful result of a late harassing expedition against some freebooters, it is mentioned that, in two days' march from Sungonoo, the party found themselves among pine and oak forests, and that the nights, even in the middle of March, were extremely cold.—*Cul. Cour.*, Apr. 16.

## THE JEEND TERRITORY

The government, notwithstanding their general vigour and decision, have allowed a lapse of many months to take place without coming to any decision regarding the Jeend territory, of which the station of Loodimahi forms a part. The late Jeend rya, Sungut Singh died in November last, leaving no male heir to the gauddee, if it deserves such a name. A grand uncle is, however, living, whose mother he assumed the management of the ry. Jeend is one of the protected 5 kb states, yielding a revenue of Rs 1,00,000, and according to custom or treaty, now lapses to the British government. Some of the territory is beyond the Sutledge. The portion will probably be taken possession of by Ranjait Singh, who would be likewise not much disinclined to all on this side, a claim to which he would rely until in living he towed a part of it on the grandfather of the late rya, and came on the rya himself. *Ujassit Lohani, Apr 1*

CURE OF INDIA'S AILMENTS FOR  
LATER IN THE YEAR

Let us see whether the numerous improvements that have been made in our industry, not only in India, where but few improvements are made, but also in Europe, which every day something is invented to lighten labour have any way tended to increase the poverty of the Indian ryots. The use of improved machinery in the manufacture of cloth and thread on the one hand, and the use of more extensive machinery on the other, are the first sight picture. It is well known that since the improvement of cloth manufacture the export trade of India in this staple article has been wholly abandoned and thus no inconsiderable number of weavers have been thrown out of employ. But it is not only the abandonment of the export cloth trade, but the introduction of European cloths, which being of a finer texture, have thrown a greater number of weavers out of employ. Some, indeed, continue to follow the trade, and make shift to compete with the machineries and steam engines of England (a hard and unequal combat for the poor Bengally) by changing the fashion of the borders and flowers of their cloths much more quickly, and more suited to the predominant taste of the times than the distance of the European manufacturers from the place of consumption will allow them to do, but by far the greater portion of these people has been forced to abandon that trade and follow some other—chiefly agriculture. Thus, an influx of tillers of the soil has tended to reduce the rate of their wages, or to increase the quantum of labour. Hence, rice and other produce have become cheap, and do not make such good returns as they used to do before. This calamity, which cannot always con-

sume, would not be so generally felt if the weavers were the only people who had to compete with the machinery of England. It is well known that cloth would formerly be manufactured not only for home consumption but also for export, from thread spun by native women of every class. From the Brahmin to the hary—from the wealthy remainder and merchant's wife to the wife of the poorest ryot, had a charkha for herself and every female in the family. Return of profit to each woman was more than sufficient for her subsistence, and thus one half of the population used to live by spinning. Since the introduction of European cloth, so superior in quality and cheap in price, scarcely a charkha is to be seen in the country. Not only that, the returns of this rude spinning machine are not now enough to maintain the spinner, but cannot cover even the cost of cotton. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder, that a poor family that used to maintain the industry of two hands, having two rendered altogether unproductive, must suffer poverty. Hence the increase of poverty among the ryots and other poorer classes—*h f m m, April 13*

## DR GERARD

We are extremely concerned to hear of the death of Surgeon James Gerard, at Sebatow, on the 9th of March. This gentleman it will be remembered, accompanied the enterprising Burnes on his travels, and was of no less an enterprising turn himself. It is supposed that he never recovered the effects of his last rough journey. Science will suffer by Dr Gerard's untimely demise, for the results of his later travels have not yet been made known, though at the time of the casualty he was laying down his maps, and putting his notes and memoranda together. It is to be hoped that Dr Gerard's brother, Capt Gerard, who was visiting him in the place we have mentioned, will take steps to publish all that had been completed. — *L. L. L. L. L.*

## THE CHURUK REZA

A warm discussion is going on, in the papers of the presidency (European and native) respecting the justice and expediency of permitting the cruel exhibitions of the Churuk Reza, recently celebrated. Some defend the toleration of these barbarities, on the ground that they are connected with the Hindu religion, which the government are pledged not to interfere with; others (who, it is gratifying to see, appear to speak the sense of the majority of both classes) condemn and stigmatize the sanguinary rites of the Churuk, as crimes against society, inferior only to the suttee, and as, like that, unavowed by the best Hindu authorities. The *Gyan-namohani* says "We must confess we

do not see how far government would be right in putting down a practice which has been held sacred by a great portion of our countrymen from time immemorial. The evils which result to society from the interference of the state with the religion of its subjects, are too glaring to be denied; and we cannot admit that the grounds upon which our contemporaries have rested their arguments, are sufficient to justify government to deviate from the principle of strict neutrality, which they have solemnly pledged to observe. To say that, because such a practice is not enjoined by the shasters, that therefore it should be abolished, is a position which seems to us to be beset with insurmountable difficulties. For, if the people believe in the sacredness of the observance, it is sophism to maintain that it forms no part of their religion. But is it true, that the burning of bodies in the Churruck Poojah is not at all sanctioned by the scriptures of the Hindoos? Is there no passage to be found in their sacred writings, authorizing the performance of this rite, barbarous as it may seem to our eyes? Cannot a single sloke be quoted from the shasters, which renders it incumbent on the votaries of Hindooism to observe this annual poojah? Let these questions be settled before any attempt is made to put down by force a practice, which, however horrid and cruel, is considered by a large mass of our countrymen, as a means to propitiate the deity. These observations afford, also, a sufficient reply to the argument founded upon the inhumanity of the exhibition. For, if that can serve as a justification to our rulers to shatter this custom, we cannot conceive where will be the limit to the encroachments of government on the religion of the country."

The *Friend of India* observes:—"Life is endangered by these brutal rites, although perhaps it cannot be said that it is directly attacked in them. Will the danger thus incurred justify government in putting a stop to the *poojah* altogether? We most earnestly desire it might, and incline to think it may. Perhaps, however, it would be well to get public feeling more generally and strongly excited against it, before so serious a measure was actually adopted. It could not but have the appearance of invasion of conscience, unless the people were themselves numerously to demand it."

#### GOVERNMENT LIFE-ASSURANCE.

The Government Life Assurance was to commence operations on the 1st May. The following by-law is intended to protect the interests of the assured in existing societies, which will be put down by the government society:—

"I am also directed to append for your information an extract of a by-law of *Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 18. No. 70.*

the government life-assurance institution, which the committee have submitted, with the rules of the institution, for the sanction of government:—

"The directors of the government institution, under the authority of government, will receive propositions from the existing life-assurance offices of Calcutta, until the 1st May 1836, for the entire transfer of their respective risks, at a fair and reasonable valuation; the government institution protecting and undertaking all engagements of the said offices, agreeably to the tenor of the third clause of the government notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 10th March 1835."

A correspondent of the *Englishman* thinks this unsatisfactory. "Such a communication as this," he says, "is a mere mockery; the very extension of the period for receiving propositions from the existing offices until the 1st May 1836, when it is understood that the new office is to open on the 1st May 1835, shews clearly that there is no intention at all on the part of the committee that any suggestions or objections of the old societies shall have any consideration whatever, in the arrangements for establishing the new one. But, I ask, on what are we to make suggestions? where can we raise objections? There is literally nothing to go upon,—the whole proceeding evinces a determination on the part of the committee to force on the new society, without allowing those intended on the old to have one word to say on their behalf. As the matter now stands, it is wholly impossible for the old societies to do any thing,—even the *Laudable* cannot. What is meant by the 'entire transfer of their respective risks?' does it mean as they now stand, good and bad? if it does, then I contend, that the committee are acting unfairly, and, however unintentionally, covertly; and in any case their conduct is calculated to alarm most seriously all the old lives, for as the committee will not wait until such proposition is made and settled, but are forcing the new society into existence prematurely, the young lives of the existing societies will have left the old, and when the transfer comes to be made, there will remain nothing but old lives; and then will come the consideration of 'the fair and reasonable valuation,' and this fair and reasonable valuation having then to be made by the directors, bound by certain rules,—strictly tied down to look to the interests of the society,—we may pretty well guess what will become of the unfortunate old lives."

The *Madras Herald* has the following remarks:—"It will be seen by our Calcutta extracts, that the supreme government have at length decided on the institution."  
(N)

tution of a government plan of life insurances—a committee in appointed to frame rules and regulations—and the scheme is to embrace risks on the lives of all classes, European and Native! We have already given our opinion on the interference of government in this matter, viewed as a branch of commercial speculation: the weight of the government's security must give it serious influence as an intruder on the present establishments. We are, however, somewhat curious to see the scale upon which the insurance of native lives will be conducted. Founded, as it ought to be, upon calculations derived from the statistics of mortality amongst the native population, we may well inquire whence these data are to be gained: and, in their absence, whether, upon a plan that must thus necessarily be so ill-digested, the government is authorized to erect their huge structure to overshadow its more humble but better and more legitimately-constructed neighbours."

The *Englishman* has corrected an impression, by which many persons were misled with respect to the government life insurance plan. Among the rules drafted for this institution, there is one which provides that four-fifths of the expected profits of the first five years shall be thrown into a reserved fund, and that in the subsequent annual appropriations of profit there shall also be a similar reservation of four-fifths. Hence it has been inferred, that the policy-holders would never get more than one-fifth of these profits; whereas they are every year to have one-fifth of the current profit and one-fifth of the accumulated fund in addition thereto. The guarantee fund will consequently be limited by this means to a maximum, which after a long period of time may bear a very small proportion to the amount of the premiums intermediately paid, and the ultimate effect will be very nearly the same as if the institution were framed altogether upon the principles of mutual insurance.—*Cal. Cour., Apr. 25.*

MR. J. P. GRANT.

Sir J. P. Grant, who presides during the present sessions, appeared, we are sorry to say, rather unwell on taking his seat this day, and he continued to look worse until about twelve o'clock, when he found himself unable to sit any longer. Having intimated the same to the counsel on both sides, his lordship adjourned the case which was going on since yesterday till Monday; and so weak was he, that he required the assistance of his clerk to get down from the bench. Before his lordship could proceed two or three pages, he was from weakness about to fall, when Mr. Leith came and supported him, and instantly the advocate-general, Mr. Tur-

ton, and others, rendered their assistance, and banded Sir John to the registrar's chambers, where the chief justice came to see him. Having for a while rested on a sofa, he left the court.—*Ibid.*

#### ARMY RETIRING FUND.

Mr. Curnin's plan of an army retiring fund has been highly approved by a committee of officers of the 70th and 55th regts., with one dissenting voice, at Banda, and they have recorded their approbation, in terms very flattering to Mr. Curnin, in a circular which has been submitted to the rest of the officers at the station. There seems to be little doubt that the scheme will be very generally viewed in the same light throughout the army.—*Cal. Cour., Apr. 16.*

Great as are the advantages held forth to the army by the adoption of Mr. Curnin's retiring fund, we cannot, however, refrain from expressing our doubts as to its ultimate establishment. The objection which, we should imagine, will principally stand in the way of success, is the immense sum required to be paid by present incumbents, to enable them to participate in its advantages, and which the majority of those called upon would find it utterly impossible to command.—*Meerut Obs., Mar. 26.*

#### ADVERTISEMENT FOR A WIFE.

The following appears amongst the advertisements in the *Meerut Observer*: "A gentleman, holding a lucrative appointment in one of the finest of the upper provinces, young, healthy, and active, of a colorably respectable family, stands five feet eight in his stockings, and riding fast in the civil service, to complete his sublimity felicity, wishes to unite himself to a young lady, between the age of 17 and 25. She must be accomplished, and perfectly lady-like, musical, and fond of poetry; a well-turned figure, rather *en-bon-point*, a small foot and ankle, a good complexion, and only such connexions as the gentleman in question could introduce to his acquaintance in England. The young lady must be pretty and elegant, if not beautiful. Red hair would prove an insuperable objection. The young lady's expenses to the upper provinces would willingly be paid, as also those of her outfit. The young lady must be a fresh importation. Apply by letter, post-paid, to A. D., care of the printer. Meerut, 28th March 1835."

#### ROAD-TAX.

We learn that a circular has been issued by the board of revenue of this presidency, through the commissioners, to all collectors, on the subject of introducing a per-centage of one per cent. on all es-

tates, the annual jumma of which has been duly settled for a term of years; the produce of which to form a fund, to be appropriated to the construction and repairs of roads in the several districts—*Masrut Obs.*, Mar. 26.

#### THE MUDIRAS.

Petition of the Mosoolman Inhabitants of Calcutta, against the Abolition of the Mudirasa.

"The sovereigns of former times, in all ages and of all religions, have made it a principle to encourage literature and the sciences, and to promote the cultivation of the languages of different tribes and nations, deeming their own credit and the character of their rule to be dependent thereon, but more particularly have the rulers of the British nation of past times adopted this principle. Further, it has been an object of the especial care of all kings, past and present, and of all rulers of cities and countries, to study the improvement of every class of their subjects, and to keep them contented and happy, deeming this course essential to the security and strengthening of their rule. They have never wilfully vexed the spirit of their people, nor have they thought it right to follow courses tending to break the hearts and hurt the feelings of those under their sway. Every one of them, in proportion as he has been actuated by those principles, has obtained the reward of fame and popularity, and the designs of their enemies have been confounded and utterly consumed like straw and stubble in the fire of their good institutions and good government. But more especially the rulers of England, from the very first commencement of their rule in Hindoostan and Bengal, studious of their good name amongst the people, have sought the affections of all classes of their subjects by showing kindness and consideration to all, and that the foundations of their dominion might settle deeply, it has been their principle especially to consult the feelings of the Mosoolmans, and to avoid by all means giving them just cause of offence and vexation. In all ways they have endeavoured to gladden the hearts of this class of their subjects, because it was from them and through them that they derived their dominion. On this account, in particular, the reputation of the English rulers has become resplendent as the sun at noonday, and the fame of their justice and equitable administration is on the tongue of the natives of all countries as a proverb and a by-word. In illustration of this, it will be sufficient to refer to the measures adopted for establishing the situation of *kasees*, and the practice of taking *fitnahs* in trials, but a stronger example was in the establishment of the Mudirasa for convey-

ing instruction in the languages and literature of Islam. Accordingly, when heretofore the mournful report of the dissolution of the Mudirasa was bruited abroad, we, looking on the past line of conduct and principles of our rulers, treated this report at once as a fantasy, deeming it opposed to the uniform policy of all preceding governments, but as this matter is now confirmed to us from various quarters, and though contrary to all expectation, is yet what we have to apprehend and fear (for the intention to abolish the Mudirasa has been told over and over again, and by many) we are confounded and bend ourselves at the intelligence. It is the duty of subjects and dependants to represent humbly what may occur to them calculated to promote the welfare and reputation of their sovereign, we therefore presume to submit the following few reasons why this Mudirasa should be allowed to continue.

"1st. On the grounds of general benevolence and charity, the promotion of which, in the time of all past sovereigns and rulers, has been an established motive of action, and the discarding which has been repugnant to all received principles of good policy.

"2dly. Through the foundation of the Mudirasa, the English India Company, in all towns, cities, and countries, from the east to the west, has obtained reputation and credit for well-directed charity and the support of worthy objects, as well as for the cultivation of literature. The contrary course at this present moment would lead to loss of this character in all climates and all lands.

"3dly. Warren Hastings, (who was well acquainted with the excellencies of Arabic literature, and with the extent of its success, and who appreciated intelligent and well informed persons, and was himself pre-eminent for intelligence and a highly cultivated mind,) founded this Mudirasa of high repute out of his love for the people under his rule, (for in truth he was a father of the people, and regarded them as his own children,) and more especially out of his regard and high consideration for men of learning and elegant literature, who stood to him in the relation of respected dependants before a well-loved superior.

"His object was, that we poor men or in straitened circumstances, then wanting the adornments of learning and cultivated intellect, might through it attain the great blessing of these accomplishments; and that we helpless wanderers in the darkness and bewilderment of ignorance, might be led to the bright garments of knowledge and enlightenment. From this cause especially has the reputation of this gentleman for philanthropy and tender consideration towards the poor spread far and wide in all countries and cities, and



his name ■ high as a promoter of science and encourager of learned men, no less than as a liberal protector of all under his rule. Every one is open-mouthed in singing praises and in offering prayers for this unparalleled statesman and small and great, from the date of the founding of the Mudriasa to this day, are united in admiration of his high qualities. But now some men, utterly ignorant of the literature and science of Arabia, and blind to its beauties and advantages, have conceived the project of destroying the Mudriasa, and causing the sciences of Arabia to cease, at which all men and all subjects of the state are in a ferment of agitation and despair at what may not come next.

"4th. The British authorities who established and have supported the Mudriasa, had in view only the welfare of the people, the gratification of the poor, and the teaching of the children of those in narrow circumstances. The establishment of schools and hospitals has no other more beneficial end than this to destroy this institution and restrain people from the acquisition of the knowledge ■ imparted, and the moral and religious principles it instilled, can only produce distress, vexation, and heart-rending to all classes.

"5th. Through the continuance of the Mudriasa, and the cultivation of the literature and science taught therein, the territory of the Company has derived lustre, and the credit of its government stands high amongst nations, if it be destroyed, and this knowledge market be closed (that is, if the sources of instruction be dried up), and there be a dearth in consequence of men of learning and education, this bright reputation will be clouded, and the credit of the country ruined and destroyed.

"6th. Through the establishment of the Mudriasa, many students are annually instructed ■ useful knowledge, and thence proceeding into the minor obtain high appointments in the cities and villages of Hindoostan. There are at this time near two hundred persons holding high offices, who have received there their education, and from their intelligence and good conduct the administration of the country derives its character. By the demolition of the establishment which is the source of these benefits, nothing but evil and mal-administration will be engendered in each and every town and village.

"7th. From the time when the report of the abolition of the Mudriasa first gained ground, all classes, small and great, of the people have taken up the idea that the object and end of this measure is to eradicate the literature and religious system of Islam, in order that the measure may tend to the dissemination of the religion of the proposers and originators of the measure itself, and so the subjects of the state may be caused to become Chris-

tians. ■ has never been the custom of past sovereigns of esteemed reputation, to endeavour to lead their subjects to their own religion by inflictions and injuries; therefore, all persons are distressed and heart broken, and bewildered and alarmed at the idea of the Government yielding to such a proposition. We trust and hope that, in consideration of all that has been urged above, the Government will, from motives of justice, philanthropy, and general benevolence, and to secure its own stability give orders for the continuance of the Mudriasa, and of the teaching and learning of the literature and science of Islam (the benefits of which are so evident and widely disseminated) on the footing on which it has so long existed, and thus relieve us from the anxiety, and distress, and alarm, the bewilderment, and state of agitation, into which we have been thrown by the report above referred to."

(Signed and sealed by 8,112 persons.)

#### REPLY.

"To the Mosoolmen Inhabitants of Calcutta whose names are subscribed to the Petition against the Abolition of the Mudriasa

"His Lordship in Council assures the numerous subscribers to this petition, that the Government has no intention to abolish the institution, ■ the propriety of which they profess so warm an interest. So long as the desire to acquire instruction in the language and literature of Arabia, and in the laws, morality, and science of the Mahommedan faith, shall continue to be felt, and students shall offer for the classes which have been established, the professorships through which these branches of knowledge are imparted to the Mosoolim youth, will be maintained on the same footing as heretofore, and no one, while he conducts himself with propriety, will at any time be deprived of any stipend or other benefit he may be deriving from the institution.

"The reform contemplated by the government extends only to a discontinuance for the future of the practice of granting stipends to scholars in whatsoever branches of learning, as an inducement to them to continue the course of their studies, this will not be confined to the Mudriasa and to the learning of Arabia, but is intended to be applied generally to students of all government institutions, and of all classes and branches of knowledge. It includes also an arrangement for the future adaptation of the instruction to the demand for it, as exhibited by the condition of the classes. In all other respects, the Mudriasa will continue ■ a seminary for the education of the Mosoolim youth of India, on the same footing precisely as it was established by its illustrious founder, and has existed to the present day.

"The Governor-general in Council is much concerned to observe, that the report of an intention to abolish this ancient institution should have obtained credit on so slight a foundation as that above referred to, and it gives him additional pain to witness the distrust of the beneficent intentions of the Government towards its Moslim subjects, and of the tolerant principles by which ■ has ever been guided, which some of the topics touched upon in this petition would seem to show to prevail.

"His Lordship in Council cannot however for a moment believe that the subscribers to the petition, a large proportion of whom are men versed in public affairs, and well acquainted with the principles and practice of the British system of government, have seriously entertained the idea that the reforms contemplated in the Mudriana are 'systematically directed towards the destruction of the literature and religious system of Islam,' or have been dictated by the desire to forward the views of those who wish the conversion of all to their own particular faith.

"It is needless for the Governor-general in Council to declare that such motives never have influenced and never can influence the councils of the government; and his Lordship in Council would feel unnecessary if he thought that the government authorities had in any part of their conduct or proceedings afforded ground or occasion of any kind for such an apprehension to be entertained by any classes of the subjects of the state.

"Council Chamber, 9th March 1835."

#### MUNEEPOOR.

The expedition of Shah Shooja has been imitated in a small way on our eastern frontier; but though the design was as spirited, the catastrophe has not been quite so heroic as in that case. To explain the motives, we must go back to the invasion of Muneepoor by the Burmese in 1823. At that time, there were three principal chiefs of Muneepoor,—two brothers, Choorjeet and Marjeet, and their cousin Gumber Singh. The two first were driven out of the country by the Burmese; but Gumber Singh, being a man of more courage, took to the hills, keeping up the contest, and afterwards joined our army in Cachur, a detachment of which, under the enterprising Lieut. Pemberton, penetrated into the mountains with Gumber Singh, and expelled the invaders from Muneepoor. Gumber Singh was therefore recognised by the British Government as the Rajah of Muneepoor, without reference to the more legitimate, though perhaps forfeited, claims of his cousins. On the death of this chief, which occurred last year, his son was acknowledged by this government as his successor; whereupon Jogendra Raj (we are not sure of the name), son of one of the

two dispossessed rajahs, came to Calcutta to solicit that he might be recognised as *Job Raj*, or *hair*-apparent, in succession to the newly-elevated rajah. This is the young man, of rather an interesting appearance, whom our readers will remember to have seen in a black velvet dress at the government house parties. His personal solicitation failed in its object; but no way dismayed by the disappointment, ■ appears that he purchased a hundred muskets from a gunsmith in Calcutta, and providing himself also with a couple of very small cannon and a quantity of gunpowder, he set out for his own country, accompanied by a few followers, not so numerous as to attract attention. When already far upon his journey, an unlucky mischance blew up the powder, by which accident some of his people were severely hurt, if not killed, and he himself was much scorched. The natural consequence of this explosion was a discovery of his design, the seizure of the arms for which no pass had been obtained, and the detention of the young hero at Sylhet by the magistrats of the district.—*Cul. Cour., Apr. 11.*

#### SHAH SOOJAN.

Shah Soojan suddenly returned to Loodianah on the 18th March, accompanied by about 150 followers. He ■ now looked upon by the people with contempt. They say that, at the time when his majesty quitted Loodianah, he boasted that ■ would either sit on the throne of Cabul, or return on a lion. The Baruckles and Sikhs intend coming to blows next month; time will shew the result.—*Delhi Gaz., Apr. 1.*

#### THE MYSORE PRINCES.

A case occurred lately in the Supreme Court, in which the plaintiff was one of the Mysore princes, and the defendant Rogaram Gossain, the well-known banian to the late firm of Palmer and Co., and who, since the failure of that firm, has been residing at Serampore, as it ■ said, avowedly to keep beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The particulars of the case, as stated for the plaintiff, are as follow. In January 1829, Palmer and Co. drew two bills amounted to Rs. 27,000, in favour of Rogaram Gossain, payable eighteen months after date, and bearing interest at the rate of twelve per-cent. Whether these were accommodation bills, or otherwise, does not appear, nor, indeed, ■ material to the case; but it seems Rogaram Gossain, who was on intimate terms with the Mysore princes, induced one of them to discount the bills, and endorsed them over, payable in the name of a fictitious person or order, his highness having an objection, common to men of rank in this country, to have his name connected with a com-

mercial transaction. Upwards of a dozen witnesses were examined as to the jurisdiction, but the proof entirely failed, and plaintiff was nonsuited.—*Englishman*.

#### MORVANS NEWS.

**Gwalior.**—The weight of this principality is now borne by the Mama Sahib, whose recall was recommended in the parting advice of the late resident, who still continues to guide, by his unpaid-for counsel, the steps of the rajah. The Mama Sahib exhibits a most conciliatory demeanour to all his old enemies, who seem inclined to turn to the rising sun, and to attach themselves to his cause with alacrity, if not sincerity. The new resident has as yet had no occasion to display those sound and extended views, which one, who has been a secretary of the present Governor-general, must possess. The rajah defers to his every suggestion; and with unvarying compliance on one side, it is evident that nothing but the most exemplary harmony can exist.

His highness has solicited the return of Money Ram, with whom fear and avarice maintain a strong struggle; avarice will probably predominate and the Seth comply with the rajah's request. Should he do so, his life and dearer property, will be at the disposal of the rajah, for under the present system, his being a British subject will avail him nothing.—*Msg. Utter, Apr. 4.*

**Aligarh.**—A report, circulated and credited by the natives, states that, during the Hoolse, an affray occurred at Khry, a small village in this district, in which three men were killed. The villagers, among other liberties which they indulge in during their Indian Saturnalia, paraded goodly effigies of the acting magistrate of the Zillah, Doulut Ram, the Kharas Vishnuwee, and Man Sing, a banker at Coel, a suraf and a man of influence, all which, to render the spectacle more imposing, they mounted on asses. This plebeian insolence was observed by Man Sing, who sent a number of his followers to chastise the actors; resistance was offered and an affray ensued, in which this loss of life took place. Robbery is stated to be increasing rapidly throughout this district, and to exceed the exertions made to suppress it, as the geometric does the arithmetic ratio. At Coel, last week, the house of the civil surgeon was entered through a hole, which the robbers, in the full conviction of being uninterrupted, had laboriously perforated in the brick and mortar wall, and some property carried off. In consequence of this state of things, it is probable, that the night system will be abandoned, and that depredations will now be carried on amid the blaze of noon.—*Ibid.*

**Lucknow.**—The report is still credited that this country is to be absorbed, and a visit from some members of the 'Board' is

daily expected, to adjust the absorbing process. Notwithstanding this intelligence creating dire dismay, the heart of the king is still hardened against his mother, towards whom he continues to indulge his royal and unalial anger, which is returned by that venerable matron, with the utmost rancour. An event lately occurred here ranking in the class of singular events. At a village, called Burach, on the banks of the Goggra, resided two brothers, who by constant practice had attained to an extraordinary degree of perfection in the arts of swimming and diving, their feats in which generally attracted a crowd of spectators. They possessed the skill of a Leader in swimming, and the power of a Nicholas in remaining under the waters; and while lately displaying these properties, they were observed to stop, struggle, and finally submerge themselves in the middle of the rapid stream, where, under the glassy, clear, translucent wave, they were behold, to the infinite wonder and delight of the beholders, contending with an immense alligator, in his scaly panoply and triple row of teeth. The combat was prolonged, until a want of oxygen forced the reasoning and instinctive combatants to emerge from the waters, and return, one to his oozy shallows, and the two others to the land, which they reached, covered with wounds. These being dressed by the village leech, they quickly recovered. The alligator, however, not being able to procure surgical aid, died of his wounds; his body was discovered next day, and on being measured, proved fifteen feet long. The victors are now regarded as something superhuman, and will probably have a status, or bust at least, erected to them.—*Ibid.*

**Bhawulpoor.**—Bhawul Khan, ever since his commercial treaty with his friend and ally, the British Government, has considered his dominions as too small, and he has consequently attempted to extend them at the expense of the Jussulmeer rajah. A person on the part of the English Government is, however, employed in adjusting the boundaries of these potentates; by which means the grasping ambition of Bhawul Khan will be checked. The assistant to the Ajmere resident is expected to proceed to Jussulmeer, to confirm the adjustment.—*Ibid.*, Mar. 28.

**Loddeesack.**—The Rev. Mr. Lourie returned to this station from Lahore, on the 14th inst. The rev. gentleman had, at the invitation of Itunjeet Sing, proceeded to Lahore, for the purpose of furthering the rajah's views regarding education, which, with most unoriental liberality, he intends to bestow on his subjects. Mr. L. was received with great kindness, flattered, caressed, and urged to establish himself at Lahore, which, however, his infirm health forbade. The rajah seems zealous in the cause of knowledge, and parted with much

regret from Mr. L., who proceeds to Simla, where he remains during the approaching hot season. On the 18th, slunk in Sooja Gool Mookh, dispirited, discontented, and friendless. His retainers had dwindled to 100 followers, with whom he entered Looddeeanah, after an absence of three years, spent in a feeble effort to regain the crown of Cabool. The old debauchee will now remain under the protection of the government, whose policy was victimized him.

An epidemic broke out here on the 16th inst., the day after the Hoolee. The symptoms are in all respects similar to those of the influenza. The Hindoos, who had attended the Hoolee, were the first attacked, but afterwards both Mussulman and Europeans caught the disease. Fever and cough are its constant attendants—the latter remaining some time after the former has disappeared. All the cases have hitherto been mild, and the number of those daily received at the hospital is beginning to diminish.—*Ibid.*

*Cashmer.*—The raja's governor, Mohun Singh, has detected a secret correspondence between Dost Mooliumud and the Mussulman simeendars of the country, in which the former endeavoured to detach the latter from their allegiance in subjection to Ranjeet. This vigilance of the nazim has rendered him an object of great aversion to the other employes of the government, who either encouraged or connived at the conspiracy of the simeendars, and they will probably have recourse to some of the usual expedients for removing the obnoxious detector. The nazim, however, endears himself to the inhabitants by the humanity and attention he shews them. He has considerably improved the saffron trade throughout the country, and is endeavouring to revive the manufacture of shawls, which has for some time languished.—*Ibid.*, Apr. 18.

*Bhurutpoor.*—The simeendars of Mawat have stopped payment, and have resisted all efforts towards forcing a compromise, with as much pertinacity as the trustees to the great houses of Calcutta. In this opposition they are supported by the neighbouring simeendars of Ulwar, who have a fellow feeling with their Bhurutpoor brethren, with whom they may be induced to form a side-tai-vority. To overcome the opposition, more hateful to the raja, as it is probably countenanced by his irreconcilable enemy and royal brother of Ulwar, the enmity between the two arising out of a claim to the celebrated Bund, he has sent a large number of his soldiers and a couple of guns, which will offer terms of weight with full force urged home, and will probably insure a dividend.

Money Ram Seth announced the approaching marriage of his brother's son, and solicited a loan of the marriage pa-

raphernalia" of the house of Bhurutpoor. With this request, his highness was graciously pleased to comply, and in addition gave a *namu*, or largesse, to be given to the officiating *fuqueer*.—*Ibid.*, Apr. 4.

*Cabool.*—The intelligence from this quarter seems to lose much of its distinctness and to become rather distorted by the refractive medium of imagination through which it passes. According to the latest accounts, Dost Moohumud had, having left a reserve body of 2,000 to protect his capital, proceeded with all the force he could muster towards Jullalabad, and that he and the *Mikhs* are now within ten kos of each other, neither however willing to precipitate the contest, which is inevitable. A night engagement had occurred, the most remarkable event in which was the blowing up of a tumbrel, which maimed several and caused a postponement of the affair. A night attack subsequent to this, put the Sikhs in possession of the fort of Kohat, which they now hold.—*Ibid.*

It appears from the *ukhbars* received from this quarter, that Ameer Dost Mahomud Khan (the champion) had left his son Mahomud Akbur Khan, with 2,000 regular troops, in charge of Cabul, and proceeded to Jullalabad with 6,000 sowars. It is said that troops will flock to his standard from all quarters, should there be a battle, and his son, Mahomud Akbur Khan, is encamped in Maidan Dunka (the valley of Dunka) with 2,000 sowars. The forces of the Maharaja Runjeet Singh, in the vicinity of Peshawur, and which are ready to co-operate with the troops under the personal command of Koonwur Nownehal Singh, are encamped at the distance of ten kos from the capital, and Raja Goolab Singh, *alias* Dogura, is encamped on the banks of the Utuck river with 4,000 valiant horsemen and six guns. The sirdars of the maharaja's troops have leagued with Ghowas Khan, *alias* Bungush, the chief of the Kohat province, and have erected a strong wall all round the old gurbes, which stands on the top of the hill, and introduced troops into it. Another mud fort has been erected at the distance of three kos from Kohat, to the south, near the village Boghe, which Sirdar Lehna Singh Sundan Walla occupies with a large force. It is said that Hajee Khan Kakur, having collected a large body of the hill people, warmly attacked the troops in the fort of Kohat, and the gun which was playing on them (from the maharaja's troops) having burst during the heat of the engagement, the Afghans had the better of them, and worsted them; but, fortunately for them, just at this crisis, Sirdar Lehna Singh Sundan Walla arrived with a large force from Peshawur (which is distant nineteen kos) and joined in the engagement: many were wounded and killed on both sides, but Hajee Khan Kakur, with

his hill people, were defeated, and Sirdar Hurree Singh Nulwa, who is the chief manager of affairs ■ that quarter, has made suitable arrangements for the security of the place, continuing to all persons who held hereditary grants or lands, their estates, and conciliating all the inhabitants.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Apr. 8.

**Peshawar.**—Several skirmishes, we learn, have taken place between Hoosein Alee, assisted by three other chiefs of Peshawar, and Hurree Singh, assisted by Rajah Soojait Singh, the two latter on the side of Runjeet Singh. A spot near the margin of the hill of Naderjulle was selected for the scene of action. The force of the former party is said to have consisted of 1,000 infantry, 300 sappers, and a few guns, and that of the latter of 14,000 in sappers and infantry. Notwithstanding this superiority of number on the side of Hurree Singh and Rajah Soojait Singh, they were defeated, leaving 200 killed and 300 wounded. Hoosein Alee and his followers are thought to be brave and better disciplined in fighting; and the attainment of this conquest has gained for them a confirmation of such an opinion from the community of Peshawar.—*Central Free Press*, Apr. 23.

Three chieftains, who descended from the hills to share in the pillage which will ■ the inevitable lot of the worsted party in the approaching contest, between the Sikhs and Afghans, have been driven back by the Sikhs, with great loss. The Sikhs are still in strong force in this province.—*Mof. Akbar*, Apr. 18.

**Lahore.**—Accounts have been received from Lahore up to the 10th April, at which date Runjeet Singh was at Rotes, not having yet crossed the Indus; but he had a large force assembled on the other side of that river under his grandson, Nownehal Singh, waiting for the threatened attack of the Afghans. The Barukzie prince, although determined upon the enterprise, is said to have very little confidence in the success of the campaign against an army so much better disciplined than his own. The Sikh General Hurree Sing, however, had been repulsed with the loss of 150 men killed and wounded, in a skirmish with a partisan force. This officer is a man of a savage disposition, and has rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the Mosoolman population. He was once before worsted ■ an insurrection excited by his severities, when employed in the hills some time ago.—*Cal. Cour.*, May 1.

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

At the meeting of the Bank of Bengal to-day, the correspondence with government, on the subject of certain modifications of the charter, was read. This correspondence was induced by the receipt of the final orders of the Court of Directors

relative to the alterations adopted when the local government granted the present charter in 1822. The following is the substance of the resolutions upon the several points alluded to in the correspondence:—

That the limitation of one lakh, ■ the maximum to be advanced on the credit of any firm or individual, should be rescinded, and the amount of credit to be given left to the discretion of the directors.

That the existing shares should be subdivided, making every share represent a subscription of 5,000 rupees, instead of 10,000, as at present.

That there be no longer any restriction as to the number of shares which a proprietor may hold; but the right of voting be limited, as suggested by the directors, namely, that a holder of one share of 5,000 rupees should have one vote; five shares, two votes; ten shares, three votes; fifteen shares, four votes; twenty shares, five votes; twenty-five shares, six votes; and thirty shares, seven votes, the maximum number allowed.

That the bank directors, at their discretion, should have the power of establishing branch banks. (It is understood that no intention of the kind exists at present.)

That it is not expedient to adopt a suggestion offered by Government, to exclude directors of other ranks from the direction of the bank of Bengal (on this subject there was considerable difference of opinion). That to meet any possible objection of undue influence, from the bias of directors towards another institution, three proprietary directors be added to the present number of six, and three of them go out annually by rotation, instead of two.

That it is not necessary or expedient to establish a reserved fund to meet contingent losses.

That the bank should have the power of selling shares belonging to their debtors, instead of merely retaining the dividends on them to meet their claims.

That the rule requiring one-fourth of the amount of the bank obligations to be represented by specie in hand, be altered, reducing the minimum to one-eighth.

That, instead of publishing a cash statement every month, as proposed by the Court of Directors, the publication be made every three months, giving the average of the preceding period of three months, not the balance at the end of the term.

It was further resolved, that, if government should concur in all the above modifications, instructions should be given forthwith to draft a new charter, and that a general meeting of the proprietors should be held at an early period to approve the draft.—*Cal. Cour.*, April 6.

The meeting was numerous; it is sup-

posed that, including the shares in charge of the government agents, more than half the proprietary interest was represented at this meeting; but some doubt was nevertheless entertained whether it could be considered more than a preliminary meeting, and whether the resolutions must not be confirmed by the proprietors at large.

#### DEPRECIATION OF LANDED PROPERTY

The extraordinary depreciation in the value of landed property may be ascertained from the following facts—

The estate of Bulloah, in the Noecolly district, was exposed for sale, about twenty years ago, in Calcutta, and upwards of twenty-two lacs bid for it, when proceesings were stayed, and two months' grace allowed the zamindars to pay the balance of revenue. In February 1834, the same property, and equal in magnitude was sold for Rs 4,90,000, and yet a sale by the Sudder Board of Revenue. A resale has again taken place, within the last few weeks, for Rs 3,80,000, and confirmed by the commissioner and Sudder Board. This property that, during the administration of Marquis Hastings, would have realized upwards of twenty-two lacs, is now sold for Rs 3,90,000, in the heyday of Lord William Bentinck's reign, when European capital and skill, it was expected, would have been brought to operate, even to the very extinction of the aboriginal landholders. An estate as large, if not much larger than Devonshire,—a principality in extent and capabilities,—paying a revenue to government of Rs 9½,000, and with a yearly rent-roll of nearly two lacs, is sold for actually little short of what it is capable of realising in one year, and why? because, very probably, the withholding of government revenue by one of the partners, desirous of ruining a fellow sufferer, or with the base and fraudulent, yet too often practised intention of purchasing *bi nama*. As the law now stands, a partner in an undivided estate cannot be a purchaser; the reason for, and equity of this, in a general point of view, must be obvious; but if this is the law, and if it is transgressed, why does not punishment follow, to put a stop to a repetition of such practices, and to prevent intending purchasers being harassed, and exposed to loss, by sending from a distance the necessary funds to purchase at sales, which is rendered unavailing by the shareholder, or intended *bi nama* purchaser, withholding until he finds the favourable moment has not arrived, when he could have his wishes completed by a *bi nama* purchase at one-tenth, or an, of the real value of the estate? The four-anna proprietor of the estate in question purchased *bi nama* in February 1834; the sale was set aside for that reason, and because the price was deemed inadequate, but no

punishment followed this breach of the law! The belief obtains, that the same party is a shareholder on the present occasion, and it is a well-known fact, that the nominal purchaser has influence sufficient to remove difficulties that would be found insurmountable to any less-favoured individual.—*Corresp. Englishman*.

#### TRANSLATION INTO NATIVE TONGUE.

The *Central Free Press*, of March 28, contains a prospectus of a Translation Society at Calcutta, to aid in rendering into the languages of the East the most approved English works. "It carried into full effect," it observes, "the establishment of such translation societies promise the greatest blessings to India. It is the complaint of all engaged on the great work of the moral renovation of this vast people, that just when the thirst for instruction has been created, the supply ceases, and the intelligent native students are forced to ask in vain, 'give us more books.' It is surprising that the philanthropy of our countrymen has not long since been directed to this all-important object, a Translation Society, none of the education societies invite the public aid in the work of translations. Individual efforts to supply instructions everywhere prevent themselves, but, in the great work of translation, there is no union; it only requires a public body, such as this proposed society, to set the standard, and crowds may be expected to join. How easy would it be for the Translation Society to employ a number of regularly-paid competent translators, and to pay a competent examiner, if volunteers cannot be found! Their labours would, in a very short time, supply India with the means of renovating the native mind."

#### NATIVE PAI.

In the beginning of last year, the payment of the whole of the pensions paid from the Meerut treasury was suspended until the individuals themselves appeared or proved their existence. By the natives this order was considered quite unprecedented, but it was issued on very sufficient grounds, for the enquiries instituted established death, non-existence, or fraud, in a majority of the cases in the pension list. Amongst others who had lived by the profits derived from fictitious pensions, was one Harnid Ullee, who had the honour of representing some half-dozen females, and on whose account he actually drew from the government treasury more than a thousand rupees. In the operation of the order, this individual was required to prove the existence of the females, who he said, resided at Delhi or Lucknow. In his examination, he stated that they all came to Meerut, put up in (O)

his house, remained three months, and having received their several allowances, departed ■ their respective houses; since which he had not heard of them. By enquiries at Delhi, one of the females was proved to have been dead many years, and on a reference to Lucknow, no such persons were to be found or heard of. The case being one of considerable importance, was transferred by the revenue authorities to the criminal court for investigation, at the prosecution ■ government. Hadi Ullee failed to establish the existence of the females, and, on the clearest proof of their death and his fraud, he was sentenced by the magistrate to six months' imprisonment. On appeal to the commissioner, the order of the magistrate was confirmed. Harid Ullee, however, had the good fortune to have a friend at Allahabad, and through his means preferred a special appeal to the Nizamut Adawlut; and here begins the peculiarity, or perhaps we ought ■ say the law, of the case. The court, or at least a sufficiency of judges ■ form a court, declared the whole proceedings illegal, because, the collector and magistrate being one and the same individual, it was incompatible with justice that the offices of prosecutor and judge could be combined in one person. The court, in consonance with their opinion, directed the magistrate to commit the case for trial before the session judge. ■ obedience to this order, Hamid Ullee was duly committed to the sessions, where his trial was commenced and in progress, when a second order arrives from the court of Nizamut Adawlut, saying that, as the punishment awarded by the magistrate appeared sufficient, the court directed his discharge, and revoked their former order of committal to the sessions.—*Mercur Obs.*, Apr. 16.

#### ALLAHABAD.

Allahabad has been deservedly called *Fuherabad*; for, on the arrival of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut and Sudder Board of Revenue for the western provinces, in 1832, the appearance of Allahabad indicated ■ wretchedness to the new comers, who were destined to become residents. Bungalows ■■■■■, and few in number, were seen scattered about at long distances from each other. Of merchants, there were only three, a Christian and two natives, whose shops exhibited common articles exorbitantly priced. Not only inconvenience, but absolute hardship, was experienced by the new comers, owing to the great scarcity of bungalows, and to the absence of such articles ■ in the Allahabad markets as would have contributed to render life comfortable. The buildings, which most of these individuals were compelled to occupy, were somewhat better than the

common huts, and for bungalows, as they were termed by the proprietors, rent was charged at the rate of Rs. ■ to 20 per month, although the expense of building them, we believe, could not have been more than Rs. 100 or 200. What a vast change in the appearance and society of the station has been since effected! and great is the promise that we have of further improvement. Three years have scarcely passed over, when, during that period, upwards of thirty bungalows have been built; and many more are now being erected. There are, at present in the station, we understand, no less than two schools; one a free school for the education of natives, under the management of a committee of gentlemen; and the other recently opened by Mr. Clark, two Christian and three native merchants; one carver, gilder, &c.; one milliner and tailor; one native watch-maker; two coach-builders, and numerous petty shopkeepers, most of whom have opened their shops since the commencement of the year 1832. Allahabad has become a place of great activity, and no doubt it will soon experience a perfect renovation from the almost desolate state in which it had laid for many years. The quantity of merchandize now imported into Allahabad is very great in comparison to what it was four or five years ago, and in this respect much advantage ■ has been gained from the monthly ■■■■■ of the iron steamer, through which means it occasionally receives a supply of various kinds of light goods, from the Bengal presidency. Allahabad has not only become a place of note, but society seems to put on a fresher existence. It is seldom that we do not hear of parties of pleasure and amusement, and in the event of the orders of Lord William, fixing upon it as the seat of the Agra government, being confirmed by the home authorities, we may hope that Allahabad will acquire a character over most others for all that renders a station attractive.—*Central Free Press*, Apr. 11.

#### MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

We hear doubts whether the newly formed Medical Retiring Fund will not be broken up, in consequence of the Court's restriction to three pensions, and the suppression of so many superintending surgeons, and that this branch of the service will probably after all find it for their interest to join the general army fund instead of having a fund of their own.—*Cal. Cour.*, Apr. 21.

We understand that the managers of the Medical Retiring Fund have applied to government for leave to communicate with Mr. Curmin, with a view to the admission of the medical service in the general fund under contemplation for the

army, and that the proposition has met the approbation of the Governor general. *Ibid.*, Apr. 22.

#### GIFT TO BRAHMINS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Baboo Debnarayan Deb, residing in Italy, at the last equinox, bestowed upon the Brahmuns and Pundits a *trika*-gift; that is, a gift of various valuable utensils, made of eight different metals, and equal in weight to the weight of his own body—gold and silver coins being added to make them exactly alike. With this act of generosity, the learned Brahmuns are greatly delighted, because it is a *maha* gift. But, though this be a *maha* gift, let no one say that it is improper to receive it, or that no satisfaction can be derived from it. This gift was shared by a multitude of people; and when a *maha* gift is dispensed in this way, there is not the slightest impropriety in partaking of its benefits. In short, it is called a *maha* gift merely because it is so uncommon. The chief persons received twenty rupees and a *kubek*; others sixteen; others twelve, ten, eight, seven, six, and so on; and each of them a *kubek*. Invitations were sent to upwards of two hundred persons, but only to the respectable pundits belonging to the various communities in this city, and to many chief persons to the south, where the baboo formerly resided. Besides these, upwards of a hundred were present with letters of recommendation; and a host of impostors and beggars, who were all treated well, each of them receiving four annas. From this act the baboo has resplendent greatest merit and fame.

We praise the baboo for this munificence, because he is not reckoned among the most wealthy of our citizens. His wealth he has amassed by honourable industry, and always spends it in a reputable manner. This is the third time in three years that he has acted in this noble way.—*Chundrika*.

#### EXPULSION OF THE QUEEN-MOTHER FROM LUCKNOW.

His Majesty has at length effected the expulsion of his mother from the city, and so conscious was this "Lord's anointed" of the degrading and disgraceful line he was pursuing, that previous to proceeding to the last extremity, he employed some emissaries to extract from the resident what part he would take, or continue to preserve his strict neutrality. When he learnt that that highly paid and most useless functionary determined not to interfere, he proceeded with most ferocious exultation to eject the queen-mother, which he at length effected, and his ill-used mother is now encamped at the

Hoonnagh, in the suburbs of the city. The principal agent employed in this disgraceful proceeding was the barber, Darsun Singh, to whose increasing and abused power the attention of his Majesty has been repeatedly called by the Queen-mother.—*Mofussil Ukhbar*, May 9.

#### TAKING OFF SHOES.

A controversy is still going on respecting the "shoe question," that is, whether the natives admitted to court ought to be required to take off their shoes. A *Mofussil* correspondent of one of the papers observes:

"From what is stated in the public prints about natives wearing shoes (slippers) in the presence, the editors seem under some mistake; or are misled by the *Reformer*, who ought to have known, that, whenever a native enters a house of respectability, he dare not, according to native custom, enter with his shoes or slippers on. particularly an audience-chamber, no more than an European would presume to enter a gentleman's house with his hat on. From time immemorial, it has been customary for natives, who wear slippers, to slip them off on entering any durbar or dwelling house of respectability. Europeans show respect by uncovering their heads; the natives by slipping off their slippers; and it is a mark of very great disrespect to wear their slippers. The custom has been observed amongst the natives of India from early time, long before the English had any power or authority in this country, and continues to this day; and it is universally considered great rudeness, and quite a breach of good manners, to enter any house with slippers on, and this is a very ancient etiquette observed amongst the natives generally, but more particularly, of course, among their chiefs and persons of distinction. I have sojourned in India nearly half a century, and I never saw in my travels any durbar, or respectable assembly, attended by natives with slippers on."

#### NATIVE MAGISTRATES.

We learn that Government have appointed twelve honorary native magistrates. Among the names are those of Dwarkanauth Tagore, Prunomnauth Comar Tagore, Ram Comal Sein, Rajchunder Dhoo, Rajchunder Mullik, Rajchunder Seth, Rajah Kalee Kbrinna, Russomoy Dut, Radamandab Bannerjee, Radakaunt Deb, Rustomjee Cowasjee.—*Hurkara*, May 1.

#### CIVIL FUND.

At a general meeting of subscribers to the Civil Fund, on Monday last, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of filling up



I took the palankeen to Goongaum, leaving my master to come his own way.

Auroodum examined.—I am a dog-boy in the service of Major Lethbridge. I do not know about my master coming from the mem. I know Mrs Lethbridge, but do not know about her leaving the house, nor about my master complaining that she left the house. She does not live with him now, she left about seven months ago. I do not know about my mistress's bringing any light out, nor about my master's crying. I have a wife, called Chourae Ummaul. I do not recollect that my wife brought any other child. I left Major Lethbridge twenty five days ago, and came down. I do not know whether my master's wife was living with him, she was not there when I left. I do not know when she left. I saw my mistress seven months ago. I never stated any thing in the presence of this gentleman (Mr Viveash). I never in my life said any thing in the presence of this gentleman, nor in the presence of that gentleman (Lieut G Rowlandson). I never said any thing in the presence of any body about my mistress leaving the house. I do not know any body by name of John Mobray. I have never gone by that name.

Chourae Ummaul examined.—I am a married woman, the last witness is my husband. I was sent to take a child from a lady, and went upon the directions of Major Lethbridge. My husband did not know I was sent for by my master, and I was immediately sent in a palankeen. I came down here seven months ago. I was sent to Goongaum. The child was then about five days old. I went to fetch the child about two months before I came down, the lady was Mrs Lethbridge. I knew her before, and was serving in her house. I was sent as amah, and nursed the child. I went to the tent, and saw a gentleman, but do not know his name. I took the child's linen there. After I went to the tent, he left it, and went to a house. I had no conversation with the lady, but the ayah had. I left the ayah in the tent; she was there till about twelve o'clock. I saw no difference in Mrs. Lethbridge's countenance when she was talking to the ayah.

Caumatchee examined.—I was an ayah in the service of Mrs Lethbridge. About six o'clock in the evening, my master dressed himself, and went to a supper. I remember going to fetch a child. My master went to the dinner about five days before I went to fetch the child, my mistress was then in the large hall drinking tea. I remember she went to her bed-room at about seven o'clock in the evening. She took a light from the hall into the bed-room, from thence she brought the light into the verandah,

there was no light in the room. I do not know what became of the light. My master came home about nine o'clock. I did not see my mistress any more that night; Auroodum was not there. There was another boy, named Tolesinga, and an East Indian or Portuguese boy, named John Mobray. I was laying down near the child. Upon my master's coming home, he went and saw in the bed-room, and asked me, "where is mistress?" I said "she is inside," my master said "no, she is not." I repeated that she was. My master said, "come and see, she is not there." Myself and a dancing boy then went and saw, and my mistress was not there. I never saw my mistress again in that house. The fifth day after my mistress left the house, I went to Goongaum, from Kamptee, my mistress was at Toulkigast. I found her at Toulkigast in a tent, and spoke to her in the English language. She said to me, "How is master, ayah?" I said, "Master very sorry, cannot eat any thing." Mistress cried, and told me to go out, and I came away. She said, "I was very foolish that I came off." I saw a child immediately upon my going there, mistress said, "there is the child, ayah, look." Then I was desired to leave the tent. This was about half-past nine. I did not tell her that I came to take the child. I brought a letter from my master to a gentleman named Lador, and that gentleman gave me a letter to Mr Best. Mistress told me, "take this little baby, ayah, take care both children, I cannot come any more." I saw a gentleman, Mr Best, in the tent, when I went into it he went out. Mr. Best was in the habit of coming to my master's to eat his meals.

By the Court.—Capt. Best used to come once in two or three days.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr C. Todd addressed the court for the defendant. He submitted, that there was no evidence of any great breach of friendship, or that the defendant and plaintiff had ever been on peculiarly intimate terms. The defendant, it had been proved, was in the receipt of no more than Rs 400 a-month, and one of the witnesses had said that he was involved. He was not, therefore, in a situation to pay excessive damages; and the learned counsel submitted that it did not appear from the evidence to be a case which called for heavy damages.

Sir R. Palmer remarked, that though there was no evidence of any intimacy between the plaintiff and defendant, there was yet no palliative circumstance whatever in favour of the defendant. The court would not give damages so excessive as would incarcerate the defendant for life, but the court ought to give such

damages as would mark its sense of the great wrong committed by the defendant. Damages Rs. 10,000.

Sir R. Comyns agreed with the Lord Chief Justice: poverty was no excuse; and it were monstrous to hold that, because a man is poor, he may therefore commit adultery with impunity.

April 15.

*The King v. Ferguson.*—This was an indictment for an assault committed by Capt Henry Ferguson, master of the *Henry Tanner*, upon John Williams, one of the crew.

The prosecutor swore that, whilst he was passing water aft, to wash the poop, a little after five in the morning, he observed that it was time enough to wash decks down before eight o'clock. The captain was on the poop at the time, and asked him what he was jawing about; witness replied he wished to speak to him. The captain refused, when he remarked, he would not reason with any man who chose to speak to him. Witness continued: "He came off the deck, with a piece of cedar, and struck me on the back part of the neck, and then struck me with his fist. He told me to go forward, or he would give me something cold. He went directly into the cabin, and came out again. He came close up to me, with his hand in the bosom of his shirt, and asked me if I wished to insult him on his own quarter-deck. I told him I would not. He asked the same question again, and then drew his hand from his bosom, as if he was going to make a blow at me. I tried to parry it off with my left arm, and, just at that time, I found myself wounded in the left breast. I opened my shirt and saw blood running down. I said, 'I hope you all see this.' The captain said, 'I do; and I am sorry I did not shove it further in.' I went forward to wash off the blood, and then went below."

On cross-examination, the witness said, there were eight passengers on board, including three ladies; and twenty-one seamen. He shewed the oar.

Edward Elliott and George Stephens, passengers, John Tilly, in charge of some horses, Owen Meigan, a soldier, the boatswain and the carpenter, confirmed the fact of the prosecutor's being struck and stabbed by the captain with a dagger, and several of them spoke to the latter's expression of sorrow that he had not put it further in; the boatswain and carpenter stated that Williams was growling and grumbling when the altercation began. The prosecutor also called Lieut. T. Wingate, of the 2d or Queen's Royals, who was a passenger on board the *Henry Tanner*, on the 24th of February. "I recollect," this witness said, "seeing something

pass between the captain and Williams. I was lying half asleep in the cuddy, and hearing an altercation, I raised myself up and observed the captain and Williams—this was about seven o'clock. The captain was finding fault with one of the men, but I do not exactly remember the words he used. I heard the captain say 'go forward'—the man did not go forward—he would not leave the quarter-deck. Presently, I saw the captain strike Williams a blow on his breast, with his fist, which staggered him. The man made no attempt to return it, but still stood there. The captain went into his cabin, on the starboard side, and remained there a few seconds—time enough to get anything that was at hand. He came out, and took a short dagger, about six or eight inches long, from his shirt, and said some words to Williams. I did not see him make a blow, but I saw him lift up his hand several times, as if he had been unwilling to strike, but to shew that he had the means of doing so. I thought he wished to let him taste it; as if he meant to touch him with it. Williams went forward—I did not see the captain strike a blow with the dagger."

This was the case for the prosecution. The *Advocate General*, for the defendant, termed this an exaggerated charge. He contended that there had been a kind of combination amongst the men to disobey the captain, and insisted upon the necessity of prompt measures, where any thing like insubordination appeared in a ship. If the jury should give a verdict against Capt. Ferguson, great injury might be inflicted by the example. These were facts which must satisfy them, that, although Capt. Ferguson might have been a little more hasty than was desirable, he was resolved to enforce his authority, and to act for the protection of all. Every thing went on quietly afterwards, and the captain brings his ship to safety to port.

William John Holland, chief-mate of the *Henry Tanner*, deposed that, as he lay in his cot on the evening of the 23d, he heard some of the men say they would not stand it any longer; that they understood the captain was a fighting man, and if he ever offered to strike any of them, one of them said "I would strike him down, or any other officer. He informed the captain what he had heard. At five o'clock next morning, he heard the boatswain call the men. Witness here corroborated the evidence given by the former witnesses respecting the altercation between the captain and Williams. Williams put himself in a fighting attitude, and said to the captain "you are not the man to stand before me." The remainder of this witness's evidence was to the effect that he took off the piece of plaster that had been put on the wound, about the size of

the top of one's finger, and that there was a small scratch about the size of a pin.

Mr. East, a passenger on board the *Henry Tanner*, on the day following, examined Williams, and saw a slight mark on his breast; it was like the prick of a pin.

The Chief Justice charged the jury at considerable length, who after having retired a few minutes, gave a verdict of guilty.

The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE ARMY

We continue to receive communications on the subject of the recent abolition of corporal punishment in the army and generally deprecatory of the measure. The following is from an intelligent correspondent on the subject—

"There are one or two points which seem to have escaped you. For instance, suppose a mutiny or kick up like that created by the 27th when we were at Madras. In such a case, flog a few, and all are instantaneously overawed. But this power being taken away, of what avail is the authority to discharge, when reference must first be had to a division general for confirmation of the sentence, and then—after a discharge certificate must go and be received back from army head-quarters ere the penalty awarded can be inflicted? In the mean time, the men's passions are kept excited and probably they proceed to further acts of violence which may in the end render needful sentence of death. Another point. What punishment is discharge, to a deserter? It is the very thing he wants, and going through the form of a trial, is only legalizing his act. Besides, a soldier is not made in a day, and who, knowing as we all know the labour which it takes to transform a holt of a riot into a proper militia, can see with patience a regulation promulgated, which positively puts it out of officers' power to maintain discipline? Unquestionably, if the cat be abolished, solitary confinement should have been substituted for minor offences, and flogging should still have been continued for mutiny, drunkenness on duty, or desertion.—*Mad. Herald, 4p 4*

#### MADRAS CLUB.

At an extraordinary general meeting of subscribers to the Madras club, on the 21st April, the following resolution, proposed by Capt. Douglas and seconded by Mr. A. D. Campbell, was read from the chair—

"Resolved.—That it is expedient to

provide accommodation for the married subscribers to the club, and their families."

After discussion, it was found that twenty-four were in favour of the resolution and twenty-one against it.

A difference of opinion appearing to exist as to whether the above resolution does or does not come under para 3d of Rule IX of the club, the question was put, it was decided by majority, that, in the opinion of the meeting, it does not come within the 3d para of the rule above mentioned.

Proposed by Mr. A. D. Campbell and seconded by Capt Douglas.

"That it be referred to the general committee to consider and report on the best means of carrying into effect the foregoing resolution as to the expediency of providing accommodation for the married subscribers to the club, and their families."

The proposition was carried.

#### THE CARNATIC CHRONICLE.

The *Madras Freeman's Journal*, of March 12, announces that "The Carnatic Chronicle" no more, the press, types, cases, & cetera, have been seized and removed by a warrant from the Court of Commissioners."

#### ARAB RACES.

It has been the custom to say that no Arab could successfully compete with an English horse in a long race, whatever the difference of weight. Salonica (whose victories at Allypore we have already noticed) has proved the reverse. We have just received the accounts of the running for the Lancers' gold cup at Cawnpore, which has been a fair trial—a three-mile heat,—and it was won in beautiful style by Salonica, who took the lead and was never headed throughout the race, in 6 m 10 s, beating the English horse Flash and a famous Arab Hurry Scurry, and this extraordinary performance has been under all the circumstances and disadvantages he laboured under, after his long march to Delhi via Nagpoor, in the height of the monsoon, in October last.—*Mad. Cour, Mar 17.*

#### NATIVE EDUCATION.

A rich native, lately deceased, has, we understand, bequeathed a sum of money—we hear a lakh—for the furtherance of the cause of education among his countrymen. The Court of Directors have instructed government to consult the Advocate-general as to the legality of appropriating it for the purpose of placing the present college establishment on a more efficient footing. The opinion of the Advocate-general has not been received, but, should it accord with the views of the Court of Directors, government propose to make the following arrangements.

a superintendent to be entertained on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem—a head master on Rs. 400, and an assistant on Rs. 300—*Ibid.*, April 1.

#### DACQUTY.

A letter from Hyderabad of the 11th inst. informs us that, in the villages about forty or fifty miles from the city, there has lately been a system of extended plunder carried on by bands of robbers. At Naurkurhputtee they are reported to have assembled ■ the number of 700 men; and a squadron of cavalry with the two flank companies of the 26th Native Infantry, the whole under the command of Captain Conyngham of the cavalry, have been in consequence despatched to that place. The detachment had been out three or four days, but authentic accounts of their movements had not reached Hyderabad at the date of our advice.—*Herald*, April 18.

### Bombay.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

##### SOCOTRA

We have received several letters on the subject of the late expedition to Socotra, and the predicament in which the small handful of men sent there by the Bombay Government, for the purpose of taking possession of the island, is placed. The matter seems to have assumed a more serious aspect than we, on the perusal of the correspondence submitted to us last week, thought it possessed. The men are, it would appear, in imminent danger of their lives, and cannot calculate on the security of a single hour. The government, in dispatching so small a body, must have been in ignorance of the task to be accomplished, else they never would have dreamt of sending so few to carry it into effect. Instead of a passive, indolent race of savages whom ■ was expected gold would corrupt, or power overawe, we find a patriotic and resolute people, who spurn the proffered price of their country, and are determined to expel the invader by the sword. This is a result so little anticipated, that our speculations on the character and conduct of the inhabitants of the island are absorbed in the more important question of the fate of those on whom has devolved the duty of establishing a footing there. Their situation is one of no common danger, and ■ the daring they may possess, and all the skill they may put into practice, can be of little avail where they are in number to their opponents, as only twenty to one thousand. Even their means of defence are in no way suited for the siege they may have to undergo. Battered by day, and beleaguered by night, they

*Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 18 No 70.*

know not the hour when destruction may hurl its mandate on their devoted heads, and thus are they encircled,—without a hope of a happy issue to their mission, and in fear of being either shot or having their throats cut. We have little doubt, therefore, the government will see the necessity of promptly sending a sufficient force to their relief and assistance, and thus at once, by a demonstration of superior power, induce the natives of Socotra, if they are not disposed to sell their birthrights for a mere of pottage, to enter into such a treaty, on terms of mutual advantage, as will secure to the British the speedy and undisturbed occupation of a portion of the island sufficient for the purposes intended.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Mar 11.

#### GOA

By letters from Goa up to the end of March, we learn that anarchy and confusion still prevail in that unhappy country. Those ■ the principal inhabitants and public functionaries who declined taking an active part in the rebellion, or lending their countenance to the subsequent proceedings of the self constituted government, were ordered to leave the territory within a given time, under pain of the highest penalties, the military governor intimating that such was the unanimous wish of the troops; he had the honour to command. We hear of the arrival here of the counsellors of the pretecture, Rayadior de Mello (who was ordered to leave Goa within three days from the date of his sentence of banishment), Senhor D. Joze M. de Castro, as also the president, and one of the puisne judges of the Supreme Court of Goa, and of many of the principal inhabitants including many military officers. The new government ■ has annulled, in the name of the queen of Portugal, all the decrees and orders passed by the regent in the name of the queen, and rescues its supporters that not only shall they suffer no punishment for these acts, but that they shall receive the thanks of the queen, and of the Portuguese ministry and be rewarded. Senhor Perea has forwarded to the authorities and inhabitants of Goa, a circular, declaring all the acts of the new and self elected government to be null and void, and denouncing the leaders of the rebellion, and their followers, as traitors against the state and majesty of Portugal, and warning them of the punishment awarded to that offence.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, April 4.

#### THE BREKLS

A correspondent has kindly favoured us with the following extract of a letter from Edlar, under date the 23th ult.

(P)

■ We are now halting, and can have little else to do, but on the 17th inst. we made a tremendous march (to burn Pinora the village of Saray Mull), which brought us within thirty-five miles of the Bengalees. The natives of this part of the world wonder how we were not annihilated in the expedition, and truly, had the enemy been good men and true, we should have had a heavy loss, for our road lay through a valley flanked on each side by high hills on which were posted strong parties of Bheels interpersed with Macranies. We came into the pass about noon on the 18th, after having marched hard all night. A brisk but ineffectual fire was kept up on us for about eight miles; all the balls, very few excepted, going over us. We bivouacked at Pinora, after consuming it and all its stores with fire, and next morning (19th) we returned to camp. Now was the time when we really had some hard fighting. Our detachment brought up the rear, and had (strange to say) only sixteen wounded, although we must have killed at least 350 of the enemy. Accounts have come in which quite warrant us in reckoning their loss at this. I can only give you a faint idea of the scene. Our retrograde movement inspired the Bheels with courage, which it was every moment necessary to cool by attacking them with the rear guard, which indeed was performing light infantry duty for at least ten miles of the way homeward. The Sepoys behaved with the most soldierlike steadiness, especially the Baroda detachment, which must have appeared conspicuous to every one in the force. I never in my life saw so strong a country, and such is said to be the impression which our march into it has created, that the Macranies have left the raja, and he is now said to be almost without a follower. He may however elude all our attempts to catch him in such hills as this region presents, provided the Bheels do but remain true to him, which ■ very likely, seeing their interests are the same. The raja has, however, lately expressed his desire to Mr. Erskine to be allowed to come in, so that the affair seems to promise a speedy close.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, April 4.

#### LORD WM. BENTINCK.

What the exact calibre of his lordship's mind may be, we shall not pretend to determine—we feel quite unequal to the task, and leave it to other and abler hands. We must say, however, that gross injustice is done his lordship in censuring him for having turned his attention to details which others in his situation have deemed beneath them, and have left to subordinates; for it by no means appears that in doing so he neglected any of the more important subjects which required his attention, or showed himself inca-

nable of taking an enlarged view of them. On the contrary, do not his decisions with regard to the suttee question, the finances of the country, and the subject of internal improvement and native education, display quite as "enlarged views" as any thing which ever emanated from any of his predecessors? Then again, with respect to the policy pursued by his lordship towards native states, an outcry, we are aware, has been raised against it on several grounds; but it has never yet been satisfactorily shown that ■ is not better adapted for the present state of the relations between the British Government and those powers, than the system of aggression and interference pursued by his predecessors. This question, on the contrary, has still to be decided, and while it remains in its present state, the result cannot be brought forward either for or against his lordship. We do not, however, mean to contend that his lordship has displayed any of the brilliant qualities for which the individuals to whom he has been compared in the *Calcutta Courier* were so conspicuous, in the same degree that they did, but at the same time, it may be doubted exceedingly whether the real interests of the government over which he presided were not much more consulted by his straight-forward policy, his rigid economy, and his laborious attention to the minor concerns of government, than by Warren Hastings, with his duplicity, Lord Wellesley, with his outrageous extravagance, and the Marquess of Hastings with his inordinate ambition, though all three were possessed of talents of the highest order.—*Bomb. Cour.*

#### NATIVE ADDRESS TO THE EARL OF CLARE.

A deputation of the native community, headed by Framjee Cowasjee, and Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esqrs., waited on Lord Clare, on the 6th November, with the following address, which was read and delivered to his lordship.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

"My Lord.—We, the undersigned native inhabitants of the island of Bombay, cannot permit your lordship to quit India, without publicly expressing our admiration of the talents and acquirements which adorn your public character, and our gratitude for the kindness and urbanity uniformly displayed towards us in the relations of private life.

"We are well aware of the success which has attended your lordship's administration of the provinces subject to this presidency; but to this we would only allude, in order to convey the assurance, that the obligation we feel for the important measures you have adopted for the public good of this island, is enhanced

by the recollection that your lordship has effected them—amidst the cares of a far more important trust, and the anxieties which must always attend the paternal rule of a presidency of British India.

■ The natives of this island must ever, my Lord, entertain the most grateful feelings for the unhesitating manner in which your government took the lead in dispelling the mistrust which had been too long allowed to overshadow the native character, by bestowing on them the privileges which an enlightened legislature had placed at your disposal, and admitting them to equality of rank with their English brethren; nor did your lordship, in giving them a place in the magistracy, fail ■ smooth the way to their exercise of this important duty, by reforming and invigorating the police of this island, with which their names were in future to be associated—thus at once obtaining the gratitude of the rich and the blessing of the poor, whose lives and property have been so effectually protected by the reform that has been introduced.

■ The act of parliament lately passed for the government of India, having opened a road to our attainment of commercial advantages of an important nature, your lordship stood forward immediately as the merchant's friend, and has even promised us that your advocacy of the necessary measures to ensure the full attainment of these benefits shall not be wanting, when your lordship shall have again taken your seat in Parliament. For this efficient protection of the interests of the port, we desire, my Lord, to express the sincere thanks of the native community.

■ Following in the steps of your great predecessor, Mr. Elphinstone, your lordship has afforded us the liberal support and patronage of government, in carrying on the great work of which he laid the foundation; it is to the institution of the 'Native Education Society,' that we look for the realization of those advantages to our children, by which we hope that the natives will retain that rank in society, and those employments of trust and honour, to which your government has elevated them; and we have, therefore, had sincere pleasure, in establishing, with the aid of some of our European friends, who are interested in our improvement, a certain number of scholarships under that institution, which, by bearing your lordship's name, may evince to our latest posterity our deep sentiments of gratitude and respect.

■ We have now to bid your lordship farewell, and to pray that it may please the Almighty to shower the choicest blessings upon you on your return to your native shores. With us your lordship's memory will ever be affectionately che-

riished, and we are confident that you will not cease to bear in mind those who have been so much the objects of your kind consideration in India.

"Bombay, 28th Feb. 1835."

#### SURVEY OF THE MALDIVES.

We understand that Government have ordered that the vessels sent lately on the survey of the Maldivé Islands, be recalled. From the representations made of the bad state of health of the officers and crews of both vessels, the Government have been induced to postpone the completion of this survey until after the monsoon.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, April 8.

#### DISTURBANCES IN GUZERAT.

The disturbances in Guzerat are assuming a more important character than was at first attached to them. The turbulent spirit of the lawless tribes, against whom the troops had been ordered out, seems to increase from the opposition shown. ■ may, from the time during which those disturbances have now existed, and the small, or rather no progress made in quelling them, be questioned whether the force ordered out is sufficiently strong. We fear not, and, if so, surely the necessity of adopting prompt and decisive measures for crushing those desperate characters, must now be apparent to government. Many valuable lives, both of officers and soldiers, may be lost by the present harassing and unsatisfactory sort of warfare, and the outlaws gain confidence from the slender opposition they receive.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, April 8.

■ The Coolies in the Myheewasee and Caunta are not yet settled; far from it; the rising extends towards Dessa, and from thence to Baroda, where they are again on their plundering parties; and, in this country of misrule, where there is not the semblance of a police, the unfortunate villagers are completely at the mercy of these incarnate devils, who do not hesitate to use their swords on the slightest show of resistance. Numerous robberies have been committed within the last month, ■ within a few miles of the cantonment. The Moong cotton and sugar-cane having been nearly all destroyed by the late frost, what little of the latter remains is now the great object of desire to the starving population. On the evening of Thursday se'night, as a party were regaling themselves in a sugar-cane field, bordering on the village of Seeswa, a short distance from camp, a band of Coolies, fifteen in number, made an attack on the same field, when all the villagers fled, except three, who fought the whole band and beat them off, but not until several on both sides were severely wounded. Scenes of this kind are

of almost weekly occurrence around, though seldom heard of by Europeans in the immediate neighbourhood, unless their own property suffers, as has very lately been the case, and in two instances close to the British cantonment—such is the lamentable state of these rich districts. Since the Pandora business, in which so many of our men were wounded, and nearly 200 of the enemy slain, the detachment, which are out have had many tire-some and harassing excursions, burning and destroying villages, and rooting out the Coolies, who as appears, however, are not much thinned or subdued, as fires are lighted up on the hills, and they always remain hovering round any detachment that moves out, and keep up a constant fire of matchlocks and arrows. The recent expedition is represented as a child's play to the last, where the rear guard was so closely pressed that they had several times to face and charge the Coolies, who made the valley ring with their yells. Captain Rankin was stopped between Katia and Cambay by these people, but fortunately was ready for them and beat them off. Travelling is quite at an end, and there is no moving out even without a guard."—*Bom. Cour.*, April 7.

#### WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

In our last we alluded to a motion in the Supreme Court, by the advocate general for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which the chief justice deferred till he should have consulted with Sir J. Andry. We now give the particulars of the case. It appears that a Luxmun Bapoojee Karmavadi, of Kandich, had been sent down to the Sudder Adawlut to answer charges of peculation, &c. and was again returning to that province in the custody of pions when he was apprehended under a writ of *captas*, and lodged in the county goal. This occurred about 13th inst. The object of the motion was to have the prisoners made over to the custody of Government. Motion refused.—*Bomb's Free Press*, April 3.

Some of the native papers, we observe, have noticed a case, which has lately arisen, involving the jurisdiction of the Sudder Adawlut and Supreme Court, and bringing them to a certain degree into collision with each other. A very imperfect idea of it, however, appears to prevail. The facts of the case, as far as we can discover, are as follow.—A native in the employ of government in Candesh, charged with peculation, fled to Bombay, and while here was discovered and arrested by the Sudder at the instance of the collector of Candesh, and ordered to be conveyed to that province for trial. On his way there, however, and while in the custody of officers belonging to the Sudder, he was met by a constable with

a writ from the Supreme Court, and forcibly taken possession of, the officers of the Sudder having refused to give him up until overruled by superior numbers. Now the question is, to which party does the prisoner belong, and it to the Sudder, as *prima facie* would seem to be the case, how is he to be recovered? This difficulty, unfortunately, has not been provided for by the legislature, which, in creating such an anomaly as two tribunals, with perfectly independent jurisdiction, in the same place, appears to have overlooked the possibility of their powers clashing. It seems, the advocate-general, in compliance with instructions from government, has applied for the prisoner, on the production of the process by which he was first taken into custody. The application, however, has been refused, on the ground that some further proof of the party being subject to the jurisdiction of the Sudder was necessary. How far the latter, as an independent court, can comply with the requisition, remains to be determined.—*Bomb. Cour.*, April 7.

#### Singapore.

##### THE BARTER SYSTEM.

A meeting of merchants and inhabitants, convened by the sheriff, took place at the Exchange Rooms, on the 22d April, to consider the state of the trade of the settlement.

Mr. Read, being voted into the chair, stated that, "The causes, from whence the present distress taken its rise might be traced to the thoughtless and reckless manner in which parties at home have forced goods of all descriptions (whether well or ill adapted) into the market, and thus obliging their agents, either again to force them off to the middle men on tempting terms, or allow them to rot in their godowns. The consequence is, he continued, "that credits enormous amounts have been given men of straw, and that too at very long dates, thus inducing these men to become merchants and traders to foreign ports, instead of allowing customers to come from such places, and make their selection on the spot. In proof of this being the case, it is found, with those men who have lately failed, that their property is distributed in all directions, and is in the hands of parties that render it hopeless to export much, if any, from them. Another cause of the present distress may be attributed to the bad and erroneous plan, that has existed in this settlement from the commencement of its trade, of keeping an open and running account to very large amounts with the middle men, whereby they have been enabled (to use a common saying), to 'rob Peter to pay Paul,' and

thus carry on the game so long as they could obtain any credit whatever, for the merchants and agents appeared to be satisfied, provided the balances were occasionally reduced to a comparatively small amount.

With reference to these and other matters, the following resolutions were passed—

That in future no sales be made at a longer credit than three months, and that all payments for the same be made in cash.

That, on making sales (if at a credit), promissory notes or acceptances shall be taken, and that in all cases the payment of the same (at the expiration of three days' grace) shall be rigidly enforced.

That a memorial be addressed to the Governor general in Council, on the subject of the recent murders and piracies that have been committed in the vicinity of the settlement, pointing out the ruinous effect such a system of depredation is likely to have on our trade, and praying that authority be granted to the local government to take such strong and efficient measures as may be deemed calculated to put a stop to them.

That a petition be forwarded to the King in Council, setting forth the absolute necessity that exists for the court of judicature of these settlements having admiralty jurisdiction, and praying that the same may be granted with the least possible delay.

That it is of great importance to the commerce of this settlement that vessels belonging to the United States of America be permitted to trade here, on the footing of the most favoured nations, and that a petition to the King in Council be also forwarded, praying that an order in Council to that effect may be passed, or such other measure adopted as may legally suit the trade.

#### FARMS

Comparative Statement of the Farm Revenue between 1834-35, & 1835-36

	1834-35	1835-36	Difference
	Drs	Drs	Drs
Opium Farm	0 00 0	4 00 0	
Lottery do	2,120	2,715	
Lot do	350	610	
Sal do	400	500	
Licensebroker	100	180	
Ally and Bang	30	70	
Market License			
Katpong Gums	120	94	
Market License			
Singapore	300	382	
Monthly	—	8 33 1	—

#### PIRACIES

A communication received from a correspondent puts us in possession of further information as to the late acts of piracy to which we would draw the attention of the authorities here. It is stated that the Tunjung exercise an arbi-

trary control over the Tamian boys who ply in this river, and from them receives timely information of the departure of trading vessels—their means of defence—and the probable worth of their cargoes. The late atrocious attempts (too often successful) have given a blow to the mercantile operations of this port which is seriously felt, and which if permitted to pass unnoticed, will, at no distant period, very sensibly counteract the many advantages which this growing settlement so eminently possesses. We trust that means will be promptly adopted to suppress a system of piracy frightful in extent, and every way disgraceful in a powerful nation.—*Sing Chron*, Apr. 22

#### China.

*The late Lord Napier*—A subscription has been opened and liberally contributed to, for the purpose of testifying respect to Lord Napier by erecting a monument to his memory. At a meeting of the subscribers, it was resolved that £500 be set apart for the erection of a monument bearing a suitable inscription and that the remainder of the sums contributed be employed in the foundation of some benevolent and useful institution in China, to be connected with the name of Napier.

*Accused Linguist*—The case of the linguist of the *Fort William*, who was imprisoned at the same time with Hungtao, for having permitted Lord Napier and suite to come up from Whampoa in the boats of that ship would speedily be decided, were it not for the obstinacy of the anchastee (judge), who refused it is said, in past sentence against him. Hopes are held out that his life may be saved, by a secret appeal to Peking through the medium of a diligent censor.—*Canton Rec*, Feb. 25

#### Australasia.

##### NEW SOUTH WALES

##### LAW

*Supreme Court, May 5*—A person named John Dow, alias Lattell, who was convicted of swindling at Dumfries, and sentenced to transportation for seven years, was sent to Van Diemen's Land in 1826, where he assumed the title of Viscount Lovelace, representing himself to be the eldest son of the Earl of Harewood. Under this character he imposed upon various people at Van Diemen's Land and Sydney, but at length was indicted for forgery, in signing a promissory note for £50 with intent to defraud a settler, named Roberts. Dow came on horseback, personated Lord Lovelace, and purchased of him some horses, for which he was to pay £50. He asked Roberts



■ he would take a check for the sum, which was agreed to. Roberts stated that he had never seen a nobleman and did not know what a nobleman was, and the prisoner appeared to be "something above the common sort." He signed the note "E. Lascelles." Upon presenting the note, it was declared to be a fraud. The witness admitted that he had been impressed with the belief that the prisoner was a nobleman or he should not have trusted him: "I thought," said he, "by the swing of chain he had round his neck that it was all right."

On being put to the bar, Dow refused to plead, not being indicted by his own proper name; and put in an affidavit that his name was Edward Viscount Lascelles.

The *Attorney-general* joined issue to this plea; when the prisoner was tried on the issue of his name.

The *Solicitor-general* stated that the name of the individual at the bar was John Dow, otherwise Luttrell, and not Edward Lord Viscount Lascelles.

Mr. *Justice Burton* then told the prisoner, it was his duty in the first instance to bring forward proof to contradict the statement made by the *Solicitor-general*.

The prisoner said he had no parole evidence to adduce, but he would produce some documentary and circumstantial evidence, and proceeded to lay the case before the jury, as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury:—I stand before you now in a most awful situation, and therefore trust you will view my case and the extreme hardship of it. I was not convicted in England; I was sent to these colonies unknown to my father, the Earl of Harewood; I arrived in this colony in the year 1826; a period of nearly nine years since, and during which time, the eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, Edward Viscount Lascelles, has never been heard of in the United Kingdom. I arrived in Van Diemen's Land without the knowledge of my friends, destitute, penniless, and without a friend—a convict, in a strange country and under the name of John Dow; but I distinctly assert I never went under the name of Luttrell, nor should I have arrived in Van Diemen's Land under the name of Dow, but for the stigma it would have cast on my family, had it been known that a son of the Earl of Harewood had been sent a convicted felon to Van Diemen's Land. Gentlemen, it is perhaps within the knowledge of you all, if you have visited or resided in England within the last nine years, that the eldest son of the Earl of Harewood was missing, and had been missing since the year 1826; now, is it not reasonable to suppose had that son been dead or returned to his native land, the public prints would have noticed it?

On my arrival in Van Diemen's Land, I informed the authorities there of who and what I was, and it was officially inserted in the Van Diemen's Land newspapers, that the eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, Edward Viscount Lascelles, had arrived a prisoner in Van Diemen's Land, under sentence of transportation for seven years. These papers no doubt went to England, and such a paragraph must have met the eye of my father, the Earl of Harewood, as an extract from a Van Diemen's Land paper, inserted in one of the English newspapers; and is it possible to suppose, if the Earl of Harewood had been aware the statement was incorrect, as an English nobleman, and for the honour of his house, he would not have contradicted it by the most summary means in his power? Have we heard that he did so? Can any person among this large community come forward and say, he ever saw a statement to that effect? No, gentlemen, there is no man in the universe can come forward and conscientiously say, I am not the eldest and legitimate son of the Earl of Harewood."

Evidence was then adduced to prove that the name of the prisoner was Dow, and not related to the Harewood family.

The jury (of military officers), without deliberation, found that the prisoner's name was John Dow.

He was then put upon his trial, under that name, for the forgery, and convicted upon the clearest evidence.

Mr. *Justice Burton*, in passing sentence, observed, that as the prisoner came free to this colony, he would be treated as though he came from England a free man, and sentenced him to be transported for the term of his natural life.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Squatting.**—The system of squatting has lately increased to an alarming extent; and cattle-stealing and every other crime, that not only tends to demoralize the moral population, but to increase the general insecurity of property, continues to keep pace in a remarkable manner with an evil against which the governor has hitherto strangely neglected to apply any radical or alleviating remedy. The range which has been permitted by the crown for the legal colonization of the country, naturally admits of many opportunities for the free exercise of cattle-plunder, without the possibility, in the present condition of the civil police, or land regulations, of putting any effectual stop to those insufferable grievances, which the associations for the suppression of determined marauders can hardly hope to repress.—*Sydney Gaz.*, Apr. 28.

**Female Emigrants.**—We are happy to hear that the females who arrived by the *Duchess*

of Northumberland have, in town and country, given general satisfaction, both by their industry, as well as by their general deportment. This superiority, no doubt, arises from the provincial education and habits of the mass, and their consequent freedom from the depravity and contamination of the towns, from which the whole, with scarcely an exception, of the previous shipments, had been improperly selected.—*Ibid.*, Apr. 30.

*Rearing of Sheep.*—The mania for acquiring flocks of sheep, once limited exclusively to old and wealthy proprietors, has extended itself to persons of every rank; and it is a remarkable, but perhaps a gratifying truth, that almost all the young men who have retired from official employment during the last two years (and they have been many) instead of venturing on the precarious chances of trade and commerce, have sunk every available expense in the purchase of sheep, in the charge of which they have doomed themselves to all the perplexities and monotony of a bush life. The value of this branch of grazing has been so forcibly developed, that almost every emigrant and colonist (especially those in the public service) prefer its cultivation to any other branch of industry which the country presents.—*Ibid.*, May 2.

## Polynesia.

The Rev. John Williams, who is at present on a visit home, has addressed to the directors of the London Missionary Society, a view of the state of the society's missions in the South Seas, from which we extract some passages:—

"You have heard, from time to time, painful accounts of the state of the people in the South Sea Islands. It is in my power, from personal observation, to furnish correct information respecting the missions in these islands; having visited nearly all the stations occupied both by European missionaries and native teachers, a short time previously to our embarkation for England. Although it would be much more pleasant to myself to state, and more gratifying to you to hear, that the former prosperity continued, this is not my happiness on the present occasion; and I have no intention of concealing the truth, fully convinced that the cause of Christ can derive no advantage from concealment or misrepresentation of facts. Nothing, however, which has recently taken place militates, in the slightest degree, against the correctness of our former statements; which produced such pleasing sensations in the minds of Christians in every part of the world—cheering their hearts—strengthening their hands—animating them in the great and

glorious work of converting the world to the faith and hope of the gospel. When we stated that all the people were turned from dumb idols to serve the living God—it was so; when we stated that the people had erected large places of worship, which were filled every Sabbath day with attentive hearers—it was so; when, in short, we stated that religion was the all-engrossing subject with all classes of people—it was really the case; and if the people were even to turn again to the abominable idolatries which they abandoned, the correctness of our former statements would not be at all affected by such a circumstance. This, however, has not been the case; for, in all the lamentable defections from Christian doctrine and purity which have taken place among us, I have never heard of one individual who has even thought of returning to the worship of their former gods.

"While what has taken place in Tahiti and the adjacent islands does not at all affect the correctness of our former statements, it is also what might naturally have been expected; and what will be experienced, in a greater or less degree, in all attempts of a similar kind: for the work of taming, civilizing, and Christianizing a barbarous people is exceedingly great, and the difficulties connected with it various and formidable.

"Add to this, the conduct of those from civilized countries, who, from time to time, have visited the islands. We are happy to make some very honourable exceptions; but, generally speaking, the conduct of visitors has been such as to inspire the people with contempt, rather than respect, for the Christian religion; and, in some of the stations, there has been an overwhelming inundation of wickedness. Above all, the introduction of that baneful and devastating evil, the use of *ardent spirits*, has vastly increased the evil, and thus the altered state of things may be accounted for.

"I was present at a meeting of my brethren in Tahiti, convened for the purpose of considering what could be attempted to counteract the existing evils. We all felt that energetic measures must be taken, and extra-efforts made immediately, to counteract the deadly evils that existed. Among the several means proposed was the formation of temperance societies.

"The good chief of Papara, Tati, with his people, entered into the proposition; and, in a very short time, they had three hundred and sixty members in their Papara temperance society. The vacant seats in chapel began again to fill—the schools were well attended—and attention to religion revived: the happy state of things prior to the introduction of ardent spirits re-appeared. This gave the people so

much delight, that they called a meeting of the inhabitants of their populous district, and came to an agreement among themselves, that they would not trade with any vessel or boat which should bring ardent spirits ■ then abate. Officers were appointed ■ examine every boat which came to their part of the island, and, if any boat had spirits for sale, it was ordered away. The chiefs and people of other districts seeing the favourable results of abandoning the use of that destroyer of human happiness, began to follow the good example, and, before I left the island, the effect had been so great, that, instead of an importation of rum to the almost incredible amount of 18,000 dollars, which had been the case at Tahiti during the previous year, not one third of that quantity had been thus expended during an equal period, since the formation of our temperance societies.

"In every one of the eight stations of the windward division of the mission, the abandonment of ardent spirits has been attended with a revival of regard to divine things. Whether this outward attention will be accompanied by a revival of vital godliness, time will declare.

"Prior to the introduction of ardent spirits, the people were making very rapid improvement ■ habits of industry, in the erection of neat and comfortable dwellings, and in the preparation of oil and arrow root, for the purpose of purchasing European clothing for their wives and children; these praiseworthy and useful employments were in a measure suspended as the pernicious habit of drinking increased the energies of the people were directed to the means of obtaining spirits, and, instead of devoting the proceeds of their diminished labour to procuring articles of clothing for themselves, their wives, or their families, they actually (hundreds of them) sold the clothes which they had obtained, with those of their wives and children, to ob-

tain that ■ which they had become so much attached. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the people have been rapidly advancing in the arts of civilized life, and rising into commercial importance. There is a number of small vessels, from twenty to thirty-five and forty tons, built among the islands by the natives themselves, some of which they have sold others are retained by them, and are employed in fetching cargoes ■ pearl-shell from a group of islands, two or three hundred miles to the eastward, which they bring to Tahiti, and dispose of to the English and American traders, who touch continually at the islands. Paofai, the secretary of the Tahitian auxiliary missionary society, and his brother Titoti, lately built a small vessel with which they entered into an agreement with the commander of an American vessel to supply him with a certain number of pearl-shells they filled the vessel, and in less than three months cleared about £300. There is one drawback to the interest of the story—they were obliged to take *five hundred dollars' worth of American rum, or filthy stuff called by that name*, in payment for the shells: these two intelligent chiefs have since joined the temperance society, and it is hoped, from their good sense, and from the interest which they take in the welfare of their country, as well as from religious motives, that they will continue to countenance the utter abandonment of that deadly evil. The queen has two vessels, about thirty five tons each, which she employs in the same way. Several of the chiefs have small sugar plantations. At Bimeo, they make several tons of rope in the year, and dispose of it to whaling and other vessels touching there. At Papeete, in Tahiti, from sixty to eighty sail of vessels principally English and American, touch annually; many of these are employed in the whale-fishery."—*Miss Reg.*

## Postscript.

The Bengal Government have published, for general information, the draft of a proposed act for regulating the press. It repeats the four regulations of March 1823 and April 1823, in Bengal and of March 1825 and January 1827 in Bombay, and enacts, that the printer and publisher of a periodical work within the Company's territories, containing public news or comments on public news, shall

appear before the magistrate of the jurisdiction in which it shall be published and declare where it is ■ be printed and published. Penalty for violating the rules of the act, and for false declaration, fine and imprisonment. Every book or paper to have the name of printer and publisher. Every person having a printing-press on his premises, ■ make a declaration thereof.

## REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &amp;c.

## CUSTOMS AND POST-OFFICE LAWS

*Fort William, General D postment, April 1, 1835*—The Right Hon the Governor-general of India in Council was pleased, on the 13th March last, to appoint the following gentlemen a committee for revising the customs and post office laws of the four presidencies, &c.

Messrs J H Crawford and H Barendse of the Bombay civil establishment, Mr W H Biddison, of the Madras ditto, and Mr Wm R Young, of the Bengal ditto, ordinary members.  
Messrs C T Siddons, H W Parker and C L Tegg, of the Bengal civil establishment, honorary members.

Lieut J L Taylor 7th regt Madras L C.—  
SECRETARY to the committee.

## SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS

*Fort William, April 6 1835*—To remove existing doubts the Hon the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that a vacancy in the situation of superintending surgeon at any of the presidencies is to be filled up agreeably to the rule laid down by the Hon Council of Directors by the surgeon who stands first in regular succession to the appointment, whether such surgeon be present or absent, provided, in case of his absence from his presidency, that he be not on furlough to Europe, and shall have proceeded with leave, on medical certificate, for the recovery of his health to any place within the limits of his health, where he retains his claim to Indian allowances.

When an absent medical officer accedes to the situation of superintending surgeon, the surgeon on the spot who may be appointed to officiate for him, is to receive the whole of the staff salary, the absence not being entitled to any portion thereof until he returns and takes charge of his appointment.

## ASSAM SUBUNDAR CORPS

*Fort William April 13, 1835*—It having been resolved in the political department, that the four companies of Subundars and other irregular troops now maintained in Assam, shall be formed into a corps for civil purposes, to be denominated the "Assam Subundar Corps," the Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to direct, that this corps shall consist of eight companies, and be of the following strength and establishment, viz 1 captain, commanding, 8 subadar, 1 jemadar, 40 havildars, 40 muckers, 8 drummers, and 640 privates.—*Staff.* 1 adjutant, effective, 1 native doctor, ditto, 1 drill havildar, non-effective, 1 drill muck, ditto ditto and 8 pay havildars, ditto ditto.

*Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 17. No 68.*

tant, effective, 1 native doctor, ditto, 1 drill havildar, non-effective, 1 drill muck, ditto ditto and 8 pay havildars, ditto ditto.

Exclusive of regimental pay and allowances, the officer commanding the corps will draw a monthly allowance of Rs 300 command money, and Rs 25 per company for the repair of arms and accoutrements, and for writers and stationery. The staff and other allowances of the adjutant will correspond with those formerly received by adjutants of provincial battalions. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates will receive the scale of pay hitherto drawn for the same grades in the Assam Subundar company.

The corps will be armed with fuzils, and have black leather appointments. Camp equipage and a quartermaster's establishment are not allowed to this corps.

It has also been resolved, that the Assam Light Infantry corps shall be reduced from twelve to ten companies of the present strength, from the 1st proximo.

To complete the Assam Subundar corps, a detail to the following extent will be permitted to volunteer from the Assam light infantry, viz 2 jemadars as subadars, 2 havildars as muckers, 10 muckers as havildars, 10 privates as muckers, 105 privates as privates, and 4 drummers.

Such men as may remain above the complement of ten companies in the Assam light infantry will be borne as supernumerary on the rolls of the corps until absorbed by casualties.

## APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION OF OFFICERS IN THE COMMISSARIAT.

*Fort William, April 20 1835*—The Hon the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules for the appointment and promotion of officers in the commissariat department.

1st The commissariat at the presidencies of Fort William and Agra together, and of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay severally, shall consist of

- One commissary general
- One deputy commissary general.
- Assistant commissary general.
- Deputy assistant ditto ditto.
- Sub assistant ditto ditto

The number of each of the three latter grades being regulated from time to time by the several governments respectively, according to the necessities of the service; and it shall be considered the imperative duty of the several commissary general

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to report to Government, whenever they may find, that the number of officers can be reduced consistently with the efficiency of their respective departments.

2d All appointments to the commissariat shall be made from the European commissioned ranks of the Hon Company's army. But no officer shall be held eligible to be appointed, who has not passed an examination in the native languages.

3d Every officer on the first appointment to the commissariat shall enter the department at the bottom of the junior grade. The only exception to this rule will be, in the case of the commissary general who may be selected from the army at large and be at once appointed head of the department, due attention and consideration being of course given to the services, claims, and fitness of the officers already serving or who may have served in the department.

4th No sub assistant shall be promoted to the grade of deputy assistant who has not served three years in the former and no deputy assistant to the grade of assistant commissary general, who has not served four years as a deputy assistant or such years in the department, nor shall any assistant commissary general be promoted to be deputy commissary general who has not served five years as an assistant, or twelve years in the department.

5th If there should be no officer in one grade of sufficient length of service in the commissariat, qualified under the rules to be promoted to the next in officer will be appointed, when a vacancy occurs, to the lowest grade, and the promotion will be made only when the obstacle here supposed no longer exists. But seniority alone is not the only qualification for promotion from one grade to another, as superior claims, founded on services performed, and supported by the recommendation of the commissary general, will have the preference, as laid down in general orders by the supreme government, dated the 22d Dec 1815, 27th March 1819, and 21st April 1822, provided the individual shall have served in the department the period necessary under those rules to qualify him for promotion.

6th All officers of the commissariat are subject to the staff regulations on being promoted from one rank to another in their respective segments, but any officer in charge of a branch of the department on actual field service, or with a foreign expedition, who may become eligible by regimental promotion, may be continued in charge until such time as the commissary general can relieve him without inconvenience to the public service.

7th Officers leaving the department

on furlough to Europe, if re appointed after their return, will have to enter at the bottom of the list of sub assistants, but officers compelled by sickness to return to Europe on medical certificate, and officers removed from the department by promotion in their segments, will be held eligible to be re appointed in any grade which their previous length of service in the department may entitle them to hold under these rules and the general regulations of the service provided that on re appointment, they are not placed above any who were previously their seniors.

8th Officers temporarily appointed to the commissariat by government, will receive what was employed an allowance of Rs 120 per mensem, but without any claim to be confirmed in the office, and the same rule will apply to temporary appointments made on emergency by commanding officers, on the application of officers of the commissariat suddenly obliged to quit their charge or otherwise, provided such appointments be confirmed by Government.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

*Sub and Revenue Department*

April 7 Mr T Wyatt to officiate as civil and session judge of Midnapore.

Mr J H Crawford to be deputy collector of Purnea.

Mr C B Mutton to be head assistant to magistrates at district of Midnapore.

Mr R. M. Gordon to officiate until further order as joint collector of revenue and circuit of Midnapore and Medinipur.

Mr W H Bennett to officiate as civil and session judge of 24 Pergunnahs in room of Mr Gordon.

Mr C. H. Chatterjee placed as assistant under magistrate and collector of Purnea.

Mr John Stirling to be a sub assistant to Capt A. D. D. in the acting magistrate and collector in division of Midnapore.

Mr J. H. M. to be sub assistant to commissary of A. S. in station in southern division of Central Assam dated 12th March.

Mr J. A. Pringle to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st and 2nd division.

Mr H. M. P. to be ditto ditto of 18th or 19th division.

Mr T. Wyatt to be civil and session judge of Midnapore.

Mr J. C. Curran to officiate as civil and session judge of Hooghly.

Mr R. M. Gordon to officiate as civil and session judge of Burdwan.

The Hon R. Forbes to officiate as magistrate and collector of ditto.

Mr R. M. Gordon to be magistrate and collector of Nuddea.

Mr R. H. Mutton to officiate as magistrate and collector of ditto during absence of Mr Gordon.

Mr R. C. Halkett to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Purnea.

Mr G. W. Batty to officiate as joint ditto ditto of Nuddea.

Mr A. F. Donnelly to be assistant to register of Sudder Dewanny and Nazamut Adawlut at Calcutta, and to officiate as deputy register of that court until further orders.

21. Mr. H. B. Brownlow to officiate as magistrate and collector of Seram.

22. Mr. James Curtis to be civil and session judge of Burdwan, in room of Mr. H. Miskit, dec.

Mr. R. Maran to be additional judge of Burdwan.

Mr. C. G. Udny, to be magistrate and collector of Burdwan.

The Hon. R. Forbes to officiate as magistrate and collector of Burdwan during absence of Mr Udny.

#### General Department.

April 11. Mr. G. R. B. Hervey, commercial resident at Jungpore, to proceed to Bhamanookan, and take temporary charge of residency there.

15. Mr. Thomas Church to be assistant to deputy resident at Prince of Wales Island.

Mr. William Kennedy to be superintendent of Chittagong salt chokery and ex officio assistant to salt agent of Bullockh and Chittagong.

22. Mr. J. B. Thornhill to be A. J. assistant to collector of government customs at Calcutta, in suc. to Mr. Donnelly.

#### Political Department.

April 20. Capt. James Briggs, 15th Madras N. I., to be assistant to commissioner for government of territories of Rajah of Mysore.

22. The Hon. H. B. Devoreux to officiate as an assistant to ditto ditto.

Mr. G. A. Bushby assumed charge, on the 13th April, of the office of secretary to the governments of India and Bengal, in the general department.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA.

##### Political and General Departments.

March 13. Mr. C. Macdonald to assume charge and conduct duties of secretary to government of Agra presidency, in political and general departments, until further orders.

April 12. Mr. R. H. Wood to officiate as secretary to government of Agra in political and general department.

##### Judicial and Revenue Departments.

March 13. Mr. T. J. Metcalfe to officiate as commissioner of Delhi, and to continue to perform duties of that office until further orders.

April 2. Mr. C. W. Warren to officiate as civil and session judge of Meerut, during absence, on sick leave, of Mr. T. B. B. B. B.

Futteh-ullah Khan to be deputy collector of Cawnpore.

3. Mr. C. L. Jackson to officiate as magistrate and collector of Benares, during absence of Mr. D. B. Morrison, or until further orders. (The app. of Mr. W. Crawford to officiate in that situation, under order of 31st Jan., cancelled.)

10. Mr. B. Browning to be an assistant under collector and magistrate of Allahabad.

14. Mr. C. Flower to officiate as civil and session judge of Meerut.

16. Mr. T. T. Macleafe to be a commissioner of revenue and circuit in Delhi territory.

Mr. H. Fraser to be civil and session judge of city and territory of Delhi.

18. Mr. H. B. Harrington to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of land revenue and customs at Cawnpore. (The recent appointment of Mr. W. H. Kennedy to officiate in that situation, cancelled.)

#### Political Department.

April 8. Mr. T. F. Metcalfe to officiate, until further orders, as acting agent to Governor-general at Delhi.

By the desire of the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, Mr. J. P. Grant has been placed at the disposal of the government of Bengal.

The services of Mr. C. Tottenham have been placed at the disposal of the government of Bengal.

Ena. J. H. Garrett, 30th N. I., has been placed at the disposal of the supreme government.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 8, 1835.—46th N. I. Lieut. T. J. Nuthall to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. J. P. Enkin to be lieutenant, from 1st March 1835, in suc. to Capt. John Jones resigned.

66th N. I. Ena. Wm. Jennings to be lieutenant. V. Lieut. Wm. James retired, with rank from 23d May 1834, & Lieut. C. S. Maling prom.

Capt. W. H. Tetraenon, executive officer, 16th or Dacca division, transf. to 5th or Benares division, department of public works, & Maj. Grant, of 67th N. I., who vacates on prom.

5th Lieut. James Spens, corps of engineers, in office for Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, of engineers, or assistant to Capt. J. Thomson, superintendent Benares comd.

Assist. Surg. Allan Gilmore, M. P., app. to medical duties of civil station of Allahabad.

Maj. James Fagan, 9th N. I., at his own request, permitted to retire from service of 11th Comp., on pension of his rank, from 1st March 1835.

Capt. H. C. McHenry, 41st N. I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Lieut. A. McMur, 7th N. I., who stands at 1st ed. to 3rd Light Infantry, permitted to rejoin his own regt.

4th N. I. Capt. J. L. Earle to be major, Lieut. and Lieut. Capt. J. B. Sanders to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. Geo. Crankshaw to be lieutenant, from 1st March 1835, in suc. to Maj. James Fagan retired.

Lieut. G. A. Brownlow, 3d L. C., and deputy assist. adj. gen. to 4th division of army, to be deputy commissary at Meerut.

April 4.—Lieut. Grange, 11th N. I., to officiate as barrack master of Fort William, during absence of Capt. Collett, or until further orders.

Head Quarters, April 1, 1835.—1st Lieut. G. Wm. to act as adj. to 7th bat. artillery, during employment of 1st Lieut. and Adj. S. W. Fleming at powder works at Chapra, date 31st March.

Assist. Surg. A. Drummond, having returned to Meerut, to resume medical charge of staff and public establishments at that station.

April 2.—Assist. Surg. C. McCurdy to take medical charge of a detachment of convalescents proceeding from Meerut to Landour, and afterwards to afford professional aid to officers of civil and military services residing at Meerut for benefit of their health, during present season, date 17th March.

Capt. R. T. Crooke, 61st M. I. only, to do duty as depot at Landour, until 1st Nov. 1835.

April 6.—Superann. 2d Lieut. R. Warburton to act as adj. to 1st bat. artillery at Cawnpore, during absence, on med. cert., of Lieut. Stewart; date 1st March.

April 7.—The following promotions and postings made.—Col. Arch. Watson from 11th to 4th L. C., and Col. Stephen Reid from 4th to 10th ditto.—Lieut. Col. John Dun from 17th to 14th N. I., and Lieut. Col. L. Smith from 14th to 17th ditto.—Ena. S. T. A. Gould from 4th to 21st ditto.

4th N. I. Ena. E. C. P. Beaumont to be interp. as adj. quar. master.

Lieut. R. S. Tuckell, 7th, to act as interp. and quar. master to 4th N. I.

Ena. C. D. Bailey, 66th, to act as interp. and quar. master to 67th N. I.

Lieut. A. Grant, 36th, to act as interp. and quar. master to 10th L. C.

April 8.—Ena. G. Post, interp. and quar. master, 3d N. I., to act as station staff at Mynpoorie; date 17th March.

Lieut. and Adj. E. Sunderland, 3d bat. artillery, to do duty as depot at Landour, from 1st March to 1st Nov. 1835.

Capt. E. J. Watson, 50th N. I., and commandant of Arakan local battalion, to be an aide-camp on personal staff of provincial commander-in-chief.

51st N. I. Ena. W. Lambie to be interp. and quar. master to 1st L. C. Lambie permitted to resign the appointment.

April 9.—Assist. Surg. A. Mackenzie to repair from

Cawnpore to Seetapore, and receive medical charge of 48th N I from Asst Surg C. Newman, who has been appt to medical duties of mil agency at Tamluk, date 20th March.

Asst Surg S. Holmes removed from 3d, and posted to 60th N I, at Meerut.

Lieut R. McNair, 7th N I, to act as interm and qu mast to corps during absence, on leave, of Lieut Interp and Qu Mast Alcockman, 1st 10—17th N I. Lieut J. Lido d to be in corp and qu mast.

1st 10—17th N I. Lieut J. Lido d to be in corp and qu mast.

1st 10—17th N I. Lieut J. Lido d to be in corp and qu mast.

Asst Surg James Burke to be surgeon from 31st March 1885, at Fort 16, and dec.

Lieut R. C. George, 10th N I, assisting to be in charge of corps during absence of Capt G. Smith, or until further order.

Lieut W. H. Ryves, 6th N I, to do duty with Artillery in local battalions in lieu of Lieut J. W. Smith, of same corps, who declines the situation.

1st 10—17th N I. Lieut J. W. Smith to be in corp and qu mast to corps during absence, on duty, of Lieut Interp and Qu Mast J. C. George.

Lieut P. D. Wynn, 18th, to act as interm and qu mast to 4th N I.

April 17—1st N I. Lieut J. W. Smith to be in corp and qu mast to corps during absence, on duty, of Lieut Interp and Qu Mast J. C. George.

Asst Surg J. Russell, 10th N I, to be in charge of corps during absence, on duty, of Lieut Interp and Qu Mast J. C. George.

April 17—1st N I. Lieut J. W. Smith to be in corp and qu mast to corps during absence, on duty, of Lieut Interp and Qu Mast J. C. George.

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Col Robert Hamilton, 48th N I, to command Mysore field force, as a brigadier of 1st class, v. Brigadier's rank, who has proceeded to Europe.

Major James Tennant, regt of artillery, to officiate as agent for manufacture of gunpowder at Sahayon v. Capt Dixon, who has declined acting appointment.

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Major James Tennant, regt of artillery, to officiate as agent for manufacture of gunpowder at Sahayon v. Capt Dixon, who has declined acting appointment.

To Singapore and China—April 9. Capt. J. H. Colnett, barrack-master of Fort William, for six months, on private affairs.

## SHIPPING.

*Arrivals in the River.*

APRIL 2. *Rugosa*, Williams, from New York; *Agony*, Duns, from Bombay; and H. C. steamer *Grange*, Warden, from Madras.—11. *Invincible*, Haines, from Bombay; *Fullaherry*, &c.—14. *Red Rover*, Clifton, from India; *Witch*, Henderson, from China and Singapore; *Rubin*, &c., from Madras; and *Pepper*, &c., from Ceylon; and *Marina*, &c., from Rio de Janeiro.—19. *Prasad*, Gilbert, from China and Singapore.—22. *Cassius*, Cook, from Pinang.—24. *Myra*, &c., from India; *Phaladipha*, Monte Video, and *Mali*, &c., from Bombay; from Liverpool—*Tamara*, &c., from India; *Greenock*, May 24. *David Clark*, Ryan, from London and Madras.

*Departures from Calcutta.*

MAY 3. *Adelaide*, Steele, for Hobart Town, and India; *Walter*, for Sydney.

*Sailed from Saigon.*

APRIL 10. *Alma*, Reynolds, for Singapore and China.—12. *Choue*, Rouss, for Cape.—13. *Shannon*, Mellor, Blunt, for Liverpool.—14. *Light*, Adams, for Mauritius; and *Myra*, &c., from Saigon, for Singapore and China.—15. *Anthony*, Stuart, for London; *West*, Adams, for Mauritius; and *London*, Black, for Greenock.—23. *Theresa*, Talbot, for London; *Phoebe*, Turner, for Madras; and *St. Andrew*, McDaniel, for Singapore and China.—25. *Power*, Chankin, for Philadelphia.—26. *Dante*, on *Cette*, Howard, for London.—28. *Robert Palmer*, Richardson, for Singapore and China.—30. *Chambers*, Boulton, for Bombay; and *St. Andrew*, &c., for Mauritius.—31. *Duke of Edinburgh*, Pettit, for Mauritius; *Emma*, Richardson, to India; *Emile*, Wilson, from India; and *John*, &c., from Saigon, for Singapore and China.—May 7. *Lord Althorp*, Spruill, for Liverpool.

Brought to London (May 7).—Dried weights, £9 15s; to £4, light goods, £4 to £5; indigo and silk, £2 10s to £3.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

*BIRTHS.*

March 13. At Delhi, Mrs. Collins, of a daughter.  
21. At Benares, the lady of Capt. J. Angelo, daughter judge advocate, of a daughter.  
23. At Allahabad, the lady of H. W. Bard, Esq., of a son.  
25. At Barron, the lady of Lieut. Edwards, 11th N. I., of a son.  
26. At Benares, the wife of the Rev. W. Baynes, of a son.  
April 1. At Nundernburgh factory, Benares, Mrs. A. C. Monier, of a son.  
4. At Allahabad, the lady of W. B. Holmes, 12th N. I., of a daughter (since dead).  
6. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. M. Smith, H. M. 10th Foot, of a son.  
7. At Tympore factory, the lady of J. B. Crawford, Esq., of a son.  
8. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. R. S. Thomson, of a son.  
— At Havel, the lady of Capt. J. C. C. Garry, 21st N. I., of a son.  
9. At Gortekpore, the lady of F. B. Todd, Esq., 11th N. I., of a daughter.  
10. At Dhurumallah, the wife of Mr. J. B. Morton, veterinary surgeon, of a son.  
— Mrs. M. Simon, of a daughter.  
10. At Dunn Dun, the lady of Lieut. F. B. Boileau, horse artillery, of a son.  
11. In Cheringwood, the lady of T. C. Robertson, Esq., of a son.  
14. At Calcutta, the lady of Johannes Adell, Esq., of a daughter.  
16. At Fuvéhghur, the lady of Lieut. J. of John Tullock, commanding 5th regt., of a son.  
18. Mrs. John [illegible], of a daughter.  
20. At Garden [illegible], the lady of John Flanks, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Rutledge, of a son (since dead).

21. At Nundernburgh Factory, near Commer-

cally, Mrs. E. B. [illegible], of a son.

22. Mrs. A. T. Davis, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Lewis [illegible], of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. M. M. [illegible], 7th I. C., of a daughter.

— At [illegible], the lady of John Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. John [illegible], of a son.

— At [illegible], the lady of a son.

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20. Mrs. Mary Smith, aged 80.  
 21. At Calcutta, Caroline Clements, second daughter of M. Johnston, Esq., of the board of customs, aged 21.  
 22. Mrs. Mary Brampton, aged 45.  
 23. At Calcutta, Lucy Maria, lady of W. H. Abbott, Esq., aged 33.  
 May 5. At Calcutta, Thomas Hosson, Esq., magistrate, aged 70.  
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Watson, widow of the late Mr. James Watson, aged 33.  
 7. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Huff, aged 27.  
 8. At Calcutta, Jessy, wife of Mr. C. M. Hottelberg, aged 38.  
*Totally.* At Moneghyr, James Ford, Esq., many years a commander in the country service.

## Madras.

### GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

#### DISCHARGED OFFICERS.

*Fort St. George, March 17, 1835.*—The Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the practice of placing officers, removed from the strength of the army, under the orders of the town major of Fort St. George, be discontinued, and that until further orders neither subsistence or passage money be paid to officers discharged from his Majesty's nor the Hon. Company's service, or permitted to resign the service to avoid a court-martial, except under the special sanction of the government.

#### STAFF SURGEON AT TENASSERIM.

*Fort St. George, March 17, 1835.*—Under instructions received from the government of India, the Governor in Council directs that the appointment of staff surgeon on the coast of Tenasserim and the establishment thereto attached, be discontinued from the date of the receipt of this order at Moulemyin, and that Surg. Davidson and the medical subordinates under his orders and recently attached to H. M. 62d regt., return to Madras by the first opportunity.

#### MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

*Fort St. George, April 7 and 10, 1835.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following movements:—

2d regt. N.I., to march to Mangalore, and to be there stationed.

40th regt. N.I., when relieved by the 2d N.I., to march from Mangalore to Vellore, and to be there stationed.

13th regt. N.I., to march from Vellore to Madras, and to be there stationed.

5th regt. N.I., on being relieved by the 13th N.I., to march from Madras to Dindigul, and to be there stationed.

18th regt. N.I., to march from Dindigul to Palaveram, and to be there stationed.

#### GARRISON SURGEONS.

*Fort St. George, April 10, 1835.*—

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to determine that, on occasions of the absence of a garrison surgeon on leave or on sick certificate, surgeons or assistant surgeons of corps, when nominated to officiate, shall be entitled to the moiety of salary forfeited by the absentee, with a moiety of the regimental staff salary (with the addition of head money in the case of Europeans) of their respective corps, where they continue in medical charge of the latter.

#### ADJUTANTS OF THE HORSE ARTILLERY.

*Fort St. George, April 10, 1835.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council resolves that an adjutant to a troop of horse artillery, on leave, shall draw a moiety of seventy rupees (the established allowance), and that the other moiety shall be payable to the acting officer.

#### ALLOWANCES TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

*Fort St. George, April 14, 1835.*—The following rules are to take effect in modification of the order dated 25th October last.

1. No civil servant to draw the allowances of a situation to which he may be newly appointed, until he commences the duties of that situation, unless by express order of government he be prevented from entering upon the same, in which case he will draw the emoluments appertaining to the new appointment.

2. Every officer appointed to a new situation will draw salary equivalent to the pay and allowances of the one he last held, unless the pay of the appointment last held shall exceed in amount that to which he has been transferred; it being understood, however, that if an officer to be transferred shall be left in temporary charge of his late office, government will use its discretion in granting the higher allowances to him for such period, or not, as the case may be, to be provided for at the time.

3. Officers appointed to new situations shall join their stations in a limited number of days after notice of their appointment reaching them; the time to vary with the distance of the station to which they may be nominated, and the number of days allowed, with reference to the distance, to be computed at the rate of twelve miles a-day: provided always, that one week shall be allowed in addition, to prepare for the journey, over and above the specified number of days.

4. The number of days allowable under the foregoing rule to be calculated by the civil auditor from returns of distances, which he will procure from the office of the quarter-master general.

5. Officers who may not arrive at their stations within the prescribed period shall

forfeit all allowances except those payable to a servant out of employ, unless government may, for good and sufficient reason assigned for such delay, specially exempt them from the forfeit.

6. Civil officers applying for leave to proceed to Europe shall be exempted from all stoppages for the period limited, according to Rule 3, for their journey from their stations to the place of their embarkation, and for the further period of four weeks at the latter place, to enable them to arrange for their passage and settle their public accounts.

7. Where the aggregate allowances of the fixed situations held by a civil officer exceed those of any other situation or situations in which he may be temporarily employed to officiate, he shall not receive any deputation allowance during such employment, if exempted from the execution of his principal fixed duty.

8. Where deputation allowance for a temporary office, in addition to the allowances drawn by the incumbent for his fixed appointments, may in their aggregate exceed the full established salary attached to the office or offices in which he acts, it shall be reduced to the latter, if the incumbent, during the execution of his temporary duties, is exempted from those of his principal fixed situation.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 12. T. Onslow, Esq., to act as register to siltah court of Cuddalore.

17. C. M. Ogilvie, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

T. V. Stonehouse, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

J. A. R. Stevenson, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Canjiam.

A. P. Onslow, Esq., to be secretary to Board of Revenue.

E. Story, Esq., to act as register to siltah court of Cuddalore.

W. H. C. Mason, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

24. P. B. Smollett, Esq., to assume charge of district of Masulipatam, and to act as collector and magistrate during absence of Mr. W. Houghton.

31. A. F. Bruce, Esq., to be mint master.

April 4. H. D. Phillips, Esq., to act as head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore, during absence of Mr. P. B. Smollett.

10. J. C. Taylor, Esq., to act as register to siltah court of Nellore.

H. B. Munnick, Esq., admitted a writer on this establishment, from 7th April.

Attained Rank.—A. J. Berry, as senior merchant, on 17th March 1835.

Forburgh, &c.—March 24. T. B. Ranspell, Esq., to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—April 21. W. M. Muller, Esq., to New South Wales, for eighteen months, for health.—24. C. P. Skelton, Esq., to sea, until 31st Dec. 1835, for health.

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Port St. George, March 17, 1835.—Assistant Surg. G. E. Edgeworth transferred from medical charge of siltah Cuddalore to siltah of Cuddalore.

March 18.—Lieut. Col. H. Walpole to resume

his duties as military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor, and Maj. T. K. Lindsay the office of town major.

March 24.—Lieut. Thos. Maclean, 20th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, from date the originally was nominated to act in that capacity.

Capt. J. H. Cramer, 4th N.I., to be a deputy judge advocate-general, to complete establishment.

Lieut. Alex. Shireff, 21st N.I., to act as sub-assistant comm. gen., during absence of Deputy Asst. Comm. Gen. Capt. J. Hudson, permitted to proceed to sea on sick certificate.

Lieut. John Bower, 20th N.I., to act as sub-assistant comm. general, during absence of Asst. Comm. Gen. Capt. Armstrong, permitted to proceed to Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate.

The services of Capt. James Briggs, 13th N.I., placed at disposal of supreme government.

The services of 2d Lieut. Inverarity, assistant to superintending engineer northern division, placed at disposal of Comm. in-Chief, with a view to his being appointed to corps of engineers and miners, during absence of Lieut. Smythe on sick certificate.

Capt. C. C. Scott, 1st M.I., permitted to return to Europe and to resign service of Hon. Company from date of his embarkation from western coast.

March 27.—1st Lieut. John Buck, of artillery, to take charge of three invalids of H.C., service proceeding to England on ship *Gilbert Murray*.

Head Quarters, March 11, 1835.—The following were ordered.—Surg. J. T. Conran from 51st to 7th L.C., and Surg. J. Stevenson from latter to former corps.—Surg. B. Anderson from 47th to right wing M.P.I., and Surg. W. A. Hughes from latter to former corps.—Asst. Surg. T. Gyles to 20th N.I.—Asst. Surg. L. C. Tuller from 25th to 47th N.I.

March 11.—The following postings of Cornets substituted in lieu of those published in G.O. of 20th Jan. 1835.—John Cameron to 1st L.C. 1st F. 14, 40th, 41st do.; J. W. Hulton, 4th do.; G. L. Gall, 5th do.; Alex. Strange, 7th do.

March 16.—Col. (Brig. Gen.) John Doveton, C.B., removed from 2d to 5th L.C., and Col. James Russell, C.B., from latter to former corps.

March 26.—Lieut. W. L. Boulton to act as adj. of 20th regt., till further orders, v. Symes proceeded to Europe.

Asst. Surg. S. Cox, doing duty with H.M. 54th regt., to afford medical aid to 20th N.I., during absence of Asst. Surg. Starck, M.D., on leave.

April 4.—Lieut. Col. C. A. Walker removed from 21st to 10th regt., and Lieut. Col. H. G. Jordan from latter to former corps.

Port St. George, March 31.—Surg. Geo. Maikle app. to charge of garrison of Port St. George during absence of Surg. Sir Thomas Sevestre, B.C. & S., or until further orders.

Surg. George Buckle to take charge of Lunatic Asylum during absence of Surg. Sir Thomas Sevestre, or until further orders.

1835 N.I. hon. Gregory limited to be best, v. Symonds do., date of com. 24th March 1835.

45th N.I. hon. Edgar Marriott to be Lieut. v. Anderson dec., date of com. 21st Jan. 1835.

The services of Lieut. T. J. Taylor, 7th L.C., and deputy asst. comm. gen. at Madras, placed at the disposal of supreme government (Lieut. Taylor to proceed to Bengal without prejudice to his situation in commissariat department.)

April 4.—Colonel Pearson, C.B., of H.M. 6th Foot, to act as military secretary to Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, Commander in Chief of Madras presidency and senior officer of H.M. troops in India, from 21st March, during absence of Hon. Lieut. O'Callaghan on sick certificate.

Major S. W. Steel, 51st N.I., to act as military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor, during absence of Lieut. Col. Walpole, who has been permitted to visit Bangalore.

Asst. Surg. Robert Hicks permitted to enter on general duties of army.

April 7.—1st N.I. Lieut. I. R. Graham to be capt., and Enn. Thomas Love to be Lieut., v. 2d at Bangalore; date of com. 30th March 1835.

The undermentioned Lieuts. to have rank of

Capt. by brevet from 21st April.—*Light Cavalry*.  
B. W. Cumberland, 7th regt.—*Infantry*. George  
Lescocq, 1st regt. Wm. Thompson, 6th; John  
Shepherd, 24th; H. H. Watts, 24th; Edward  
Horne, 30th; Wm. Cuppage, 21st; J. A. Russell,  
51st; Emanuel Roberts, 40th; F. A. Read, 6th;  
Philip Berlingfield, 17th; Wm. Powell, 46th; Or-  
wald Hill, 12th; George Jobling, 24th; Herman  
Pace, 4th; T. J. M. Johnson, 21st; Richard  
McLean, 11th; J. M. Chatterjee, 11th; Francis  
Eades, 29th; H. A. Hookey, 12th; Woodley Ba-  
chelor, 4th; G. R. Johnson, 32nd; T. S. Smith,  
33rd; J. B. Neave, 17th; H. E. Kenny, 10th;  
W. C. T. Lewis, 46th; H. A. Butler, 52d; Har-  
dard Hill, 49th; T. G. D. Kenny, 13th; G. H.  
R. James, 2d; A. F. G. Thompson, 21st; G. H.  
Miles, 11st; Robert Mitchell, 6th.

The *Arrival of Asst. Surg. W. Griffith* placed  
at disposal of supreme government with a view to  
his being employed on a deputation appointed to  
collect information relative to growth and cultiva-  
tion of tea plant in Upper Assam.

*Superann.* 2d Lieut. J. W. Trunk, of engi-  
neers, placed at disposal of Com. in chief, with a  
view to his being attached to the lakhunt of sappers  
and miners employed near the frontier.

April 10.—2d N. J. Lieut. J. B. Campbell to be  
capt., and Capt. J. C. Carter to be lieut., v.  
Hundreya do., date of com. 25th March 1883.

April 14.—5th I. C. Lieut. C. H. Crane to be  
capt., and Capt. James Simpson to be lieut., v.  
Mansfield do., date of com. 27th Oct. 1883.

4th N. J. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Arthur McCally  
to be capt., v. Jones retired, date of com. 4th  
July 1884.—*Superann.* Lieut. Robert Bullock ad-  
mitted on effective strength of regt., to complete  
its establishment.

Cadet of Cavalry G. J. Russell admitted on es-  
tablishment, and prom. to 10th rank of Infantry B.  
shaw, A. Davis, and C. H. Roberts admitted  
on rifle, and prom. to ensign.

Surg. W. R. E. Conolly, v.d., to act as super-  
intending surgeon in Mysore division of army,  
during absence of superintending surg. Un-  
derwood on sick certificate.

April 21.—Col. F. M. St. Showers to be com-  
mandant of artillery.

11th N. J. Lieut. F. Downell to be capt., and  
Ens. G. A. Marshall to be lieut., v. Warner this  
date of com. 1st April 1883.

April 24.—Lieut. J. S. Prashad, 1st I. C., to be  
lieut. to Right Hon. the Governor's body guard.

*Head Quarters*, April 14.—Lieut. John Gerrard,  
40th, to do duty with 48th N. J., till return of his  
corp from Moultman.

The following young Europeans to do duty.—*Robert*  
shaw and Arthur Hawks, with 5th N. J.; J.  
H. C. Roberts, with 25th do.

April 18.—Corporal G. J. Russell (recently ad-  
mitted) to do duty with Governor's body guard.

April 26.—Ens. R. Crane, 49th, to do duty with  
48th N. J., till return of his corp from Moultman.

Surg. W. R. E. Conolly, v.d., returned from  
30th to 49th regt., and Surg. George Meekle from  
latter to former corp.

April 22.—Lieut. L. M. Moore, 5th I. C., to act as  
quarterm., and interim, till 1st regt., until further  
orders, v. Crane prom.

Lieut. W. Matthews, 6th I. C., to act as adj. of  
that regt., during absence of Lieut. Walker on sick  
cert.

*Examination*.—Ens. W. J. Wilson, 2d N. J., hav-  
ing passed a very satisfactory examination in the  
Persian language, is named by the Commanding  
chief entitled to the reward authorized by His  
Hon. the Court of Directors: date 25th April 1883.

*Returned to duty, from Europe*.—March 20,  
Lieut. J. H. Graham, 1st N. J.;—30, Ens. J. B. Le-  
ward, 22d N. J.;—April 14, Capt. H. T. Hutchins,  
52d N. J.;—Lieut. J. V. Wood, 10th do.;—Lieut. H.  
Morland, 27th do.;—Lieut. E. J. Gimcoigne, 30th do.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS.

To Europe.—March 10, Lieut. R. H. Symes, 28th  
N. J., for health.—17, Lieut. C. T. Wilson, 5th  
I. C., for health.—20, Col. George Jackson, 7th

N. J. (to embark from western coast).—Lieut. J. H.  
Kemp, 49th N. J., for health.—April 7, Lieut.  
Col. E. L. Smythe, 6th I. C.—14, Lieut. F. J.  
Brown, 2d bat. artillery, for health.—21, Lieut. J.  
M. Chatterjee, 49th N. J., for health.—21, Lieut. A.  
Salmon, 47th N. J., for health.—24, Lieut. E. L.  
Durant, 3d I. C., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for  
furlough to Europe).—April 22, Lieut. J. Dods,  
4th N. J.

To *Madras Hill*.—March 12, Surg. T. M.  
Lane, superintendent of Eye Infirmary, until 31st  
Oct. 1883, for health.

## SHIPPING.

### Arrivals.

MARCH 18. *Tripoli*, Atwood, from Port Louis  
and Ceylon.—26, *Ragon*, Poole, from Alleppee.—26,  
*George*, Bangor, from Akaba.—27, *Northam*,  
Viles, from Madras.—28, *Pharos*, Lane, from  
Bangalore.—29, *Reynard*, Collett, from Madras, Sing-  
apore, &c.; and *Starline* Langes, Warden, from  
Sourabaya.—1, *Commodore*, Collett, from Bor-  
neau, and *Levi*, Marten, from Isle of France.—4,  
*Minister*, Stukbury, from Monte Video.—7,  
*David Clark*, Bayne, from London and Cape.—11,  
*Penelope*, Harbutt, from Hongkong and Ceylon.—17,  
*Camille*, Potter, from Mauritius and Ceylon.—21,  
*Albatross*, Shuttleworth, from Calcutta; and  
*Archer*, Bayne, from Point de Galle.—24, *George*  
*Hobbs*, Lacey, from Swan River.—MAY 13,  
*Claudine*, Harbutt, from London and Cape.—17,  
*Georgina*, Bayne, from London.—25, *Archer*  
*Hobbs*, Lacey, from London.

### Departures.

MARCH 18. I. C. steamer *Katamar*, West, for  
Calcutta.—21, *Starline* Langes, Warden, for Cal-  
cutta.—APRIL 4, *Ragon*, Poole, for Malabar Coast.  
—1, *Archer* Bayne, Harbutt, for London.—7, *Pro-  
phet*, Smith, for Calcutta.—11, *Northam*, B. Bangor,  
for Southern ports.—13, *Commodore*, Collett, for  
Ceylon.—14, *Reynard*, Collett, for Calcutta.  
—21, *Minister*, Stukbury, for Calcutta; and  
*Reynard*, Viles, for Isle of France.—28, *Claudine*,  
Potter, for Ceylon; and *Penelope*, Harbutt, for  
Bombay.—21, *Archer*, Bayne, for Mauritius and  
Point de Galle.—25, *Archer* Bayne, for  
London.—25, *Archer*, Shuttleworth, for  
London.

3, 1st to London (April 15)—Dead weight 4.5;  
light goods, 4.4.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Feb. 22. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. F. W.  
Neylan, deputy judge adv. gen., of a daughter.

March 4. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. C.  
R. Heathcote, 27th N. J., of a daughter.

22. At Chintalapet, the lady of Capt. Wm. Cum-  
mingsham, 48th N. J., of a daughter.

At Chintalapet, the wife of Mr. J. An-  
derson, of a daughter.

25. Mrs. Wm. Hay, of a daughter.

26. At Kanpetur, the lady of Capt. Henry Lee,  
11th N. J., of a daughter.

31. At Amoy, Mrs. Hafford, of a son.

April 1. The lady of A. Knebel, Esq., of a son.

2. At Fort St. George, the lady of Brig. Gen. Wm.  
Moorhead, 11th N. J., of a daughter.

3. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. H. Van-  
dersee, 27th N. J., of a son.

11. The lady of Capt. James Hemmer, acting as-  
sistant master commandant of a daughter.

12. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Man-  
derville, of a son.

At Madras, the lady of Capt. A. McKenna,  
5th N. J., of a son.

13. At Masulipatam, the lady of J. G. S. Bruere,  
Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Madras, the lady of C. R. Baynes, Esq.,  
of a daughter.

17. At Vellore, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. M.  
Stewart, commanding that station, of a daughter.

20. In Fort St. George, the lady of Robert Cole,  
Esq., of a son.

At Amoy, the lady of Lieut. Tallan, H.M.  
41st regt., of a son.

21 Mrs F Mahoney, of a  
 Mrs J At Bangalore, the lady of Capt Ley,  
 commissary of ordnance, of a daughter

## MARRIAGES

March 11 At Madras Mr J H Cadogan to  
 Mrs Georgiana D Cope  
 25 At Vepery Lieut Wm Lender 8th regt  
 N I to Catherine Mary second daughter of the  
 late Chas Philip Gordon Esq solicitor of the  
 Supreme Court Madras

Apr 18 At Bangalore Lieut F B Achley as  
 ally to Mary Anne, third daughter of the Rev  
 J H B. missionary

1 At Vellre Lieut P B Young 11th regt  
 N I to Elizabeth Lucy Sheppard niece of the  
 late Lieut Col H D Wiles Madras

22 At Injre Mr Eugene Chatterley mch  
 chant, to Miss Susan Kay

## DEATHS

Jan 91 At Tavoy Lieut J F M Anderson  
 of the 4th Light N I

Feb 28 At Vepery Mr N C J  
 Mr J 14 At Madras Mr C R Dyer hon ve  
 terary surgeon 40th

23 Mr J N Mathias 12th N I  
 24 At Calcutta Lieut J Hynes of the 10th  
 regt Native Infantry

21 At Perakery Lieut R M Hunsfry of  
 the 4th N I

2 Mrs Helen Elizabeth Caine widow  
 Apr 11 At Mysore of liver complaint the  
 Pylmohr Arthur Cole 1st of the 11th regt

11 At Madras Mrs C H Axtell 1st  
 11 At Kumbher Chas with Lt Henry  
 Lee 11th regt N I

12 At Bally Lieut J S Warner of the  
 10th regt N I

11 At Madras 1st wife of Brs Chas  
 Coult of the 11th regt

21 At Madras 2nd wife of Henry V Co  
 mly 1st 11th regt

## Bombay.

## GOVERNMENT ORDER

SALARY OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY-  
 GENERAL

Bombay Civil March 28, 1835.—With  
 the sanction of the Hon the Court of  
 Directors, the salary of the deputy com-  
 missary general, in this presidency is fixed  
 at Rs 600 per annum, from the 1st  
 instant

## COURT MARTIAL.

COLT VALENT

Head Quarters Bombay, Feb 21 1835  
 —The following general order issued to  
 His Majesty's troops serving under this  
 Presidency, is published for the general  
 information of the army —

At a general court martial held at  
 Bombay, on the 19th Jan 1835, Lieut  
 Colonel and Colonel Thomas Valant,  
 of the 40th Regiment of Foot was  
 arraigned on the following charges

(Here follow nine charges prefaced by  
 Lieut Col Dickson, commanding H M  
 40th Regiment, in which it was shown, with  
 the finding and sentence of the court,  
 have been given — p 34)

Remarks by the Court.—The court has  
 thus far performed its duty, feels  
 itself called upon to express its regret at  
 the unbecoming tone of the prosecutor's  
 Address JOHN N S Vol 18 No 70

opening address, and the prisoner's de-  
 fence

(Signed) T WILLIAMS, Colonel  
 Lieut Col Queen's Royals,  
 and President

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) JOHN KEANE,

Lieut Gen. commanding

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief—  
 In the concluding observations made by  
 the court, I most fully concur, that the  
 tone of the prosecutor's address and of  
 the prisoner's defence, are highly unbecom-  
 ing. It appears on the face of the  
 proceedings that the prosecutor seemed to  
 be aware of the error he had committed  
 in this respect, and before the close of the  
 prosecution, he had permission to withdraw  
 what he imagined would be viewed as  
 objectionable, but that the court consid-  
 ered any thing which had been once  
 recorded could not be withdrawn. The  
 extensive matter and the personalities  
 which the prosecutor has introduced into  
 his address, are highly excusable

Of the time of defence which the  
 prisoner Lieut Col Valant, has chosen  
 to pursue it becomes a duty incumbent  
 upon me in my situation though a painful  
 one to express my highest disapprobation

That defence bears throughout a tone of  
 disrespect and insubordination towards  
 authority, which I consider would be  
 highly reprehensible in any officer, but is  
 more especially so in one of the rank and  
 standing in the King's service, of Lieut  
 Col Valant from whose experience, and  
 consideration, also that he is in a situation to  
 show an example and to direct others, a  
 far different line of conduct might naturally  
 have been expected. The low language  
 of invective in which Lieut Col Valant  
 indulged in open court, appears on the  
 face of his defence, cannot but be viewed  
 with regret by all who might wish his  
 respectability to be upheld. Such unbecom-  
 ing language and expressions can never  
 be considered in the light of strengthening  
 any cause or argument, but only recede  
 on the individual's side, it is a joint  
 of the prosecutor Lieut Col Dickson,  
 is in a totally different strain abating  
 from personalities and invective and more  
 becoming his situation, than his opening  
 address must be considered to have been

As regards the judge advocate gen-  
 eral, much embarrassment has been expe-  
 rienced and time lost, in the course of this  
 trial, by the perverse interpretation, and  
 disrespectful conduct of Lieut Col Vane  
 Kennedy, who holds that situation, both  
 in the court and to myself as Commis-  
 sary chief, and by the course into which he  
 led the court, in giving an erroneous  
 opinion, when called upon as their legal  
 adviser to assist them with his judgment  
 upon a legal point. The trial was sus-  
 pended until the opinion of the law officer  
 (R)



Lieut. F. H. Brown, line adj. at Sattara, and Lieut. F. Dunack, fort adj. at Asserghur, at their own request, permitted to exchange situations.

Ens. H. W. Diggle, 12th N.I., to act as inters. in Hindostanee and Mahratta to H.M. 6th Foot, from 7th April, as a temp. arrangement.

May 1.—Assist. Surg. Nicholson to perform medical duties to irregular horse in Cutch, during absence of Assist. Surg. Bouchier to presidency.

Lieut. Kairidge to resume his duties as assistant to superintending engineer at presidency.

May 4.—Assist. Surg. Mackenzie placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service, in room of Asst. Surg. Watkins, placed at disposal of Comm-in-chief.

The following Lieuts., cadets of season 1835, to be Capt. by brevet, from dates specified:—Lieut. C. J. Jamieson, 4th N.I., from 27th April 1835; J. K. Lang, 20th do., from same date; H. J. Parkinson, 22d do., from 31st April 1835.

Capt. H. Teasdale, 25th N.I., to be commensal agent at Daulpore.

May 7.—Lieut. C. A. Stewart, 10th N.I., to act as adj. in left wing of that regt., from date of his departure from Surat for presidency, as a temp. arrangement.

May 8.—Capt. A. Urquhart, major of brigade, to act as adj. adj. gen. to Poona division of army, during absence of Capt. M. Wyllie, on leave, as a temp. arrangement.

After 18—adj. of Cavalry F. F. Taylor admitted on establishment, and prom. to cornet.—Adj. of Infantry J. D. de Vries, W. J. Bova, Edward Bowen, Charles Burns, W. H. Clarke, and E. G. Morgan admitted on establishment, and prom. to company.—Messrs F. Harrison and Wm. Pileau admitted on establishment as assistant surgeons.

Ens. Hogg, 2d or Gr. N.I., to be adj. to native col. bat., v. Hunter app. to command of Poona subsidiary corps.

Lieut. P. W. Clarke, 2d or Gr. N.I., to be adj. to that regt., v. Hunter prom.

Capt. H. Payne received 30 days of commensal department at Daulpore, from Lieut. W. Thom, on 13th April.

Returned to duty from Europe.—May 18. Maj. C. O'Brien, right wing European regt.—1 seat. A. Burnes, 21st N.I.—1 lost 1st Mart. 6th N.I.—Lieut. W. G. McJannet, 6th N.I.—Lieut. C. B. Raitt, 1st or Gr. N.I.

#### PURDUGH.

To Rangoon.—April 8. Lieut. H. Hughes, 1st N.I., for health.—May 4. Lieut. C. E. Jones, 1st N.I., for health.—4. Ens. R. J. Shaw, Europ. Regt., for health.

To Nilgiris.—May 14. Capt. W. Cavaye, 21st N.I., for twelve months, for health.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Furlough.—March 31. Capt. C. Welch, Indian Navy, to Europe.

#### SHIPPING.

##### Arrivals.

APRIL 13. *Evadne*, Smith, from Liverpool.—14. *Oryx*, salmon, from Greenock.—15. *Colombo*, Patterson, from Liverpool.—16. *Scotus*, Randolph, from Liverpool.—21. *Lord Stanley*, Hall, from Liverpool.—21. *Pierma*, Byron, from Madras; and H.C. sloop of war *Clive*, Hawkins, from Poona.—22. *Caroon*, Wilson, from Madras; and *Coloinda*, Bell, from China.—23. *Newcom*, Guerin, from Bourbon.—24. *Sherborn*, Warren, from London and Cape; and *May*, Peile, from Liverpool.—May 2. *Spad Khan*, McKinnon, from China; and H.C. armed steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Wilson, from Suva, Socotra, &c. (with the first Indian mail by way of Egypt and the Red Sea, which was despatched from Plymouth 4th March in the African steamer).—3. *Sacley Castle*, sandy, from London; and *Avoca*, Bouldie, from Cape.—4. *Edinburgh*, Marshall, from London; and *Montserrat*, Elphinstone, Small.—12. H.C. brig of war *Thetis*, Powell, in charge, from Surat.—13. *Ranger*, Guy, from Liverpool.—21. H.C. new cutter *Newbushian*, Gardner (commissioned), in charge, from

Cambay; and H. H. the launch of Muscat's line of battle ship *Minerva* (74), Abdul Russol, from Zanzibar.—22. *William Turner*, Lench, from Liverpool.—24. *Crown*, Cowman, from ditto; and *Avon*, Tongue, from ditto and Rio de Janeiro.—27. *Algon*, M'Foe, from Liverpool.—30. H.C. schooner *Macassar*, Warty, from Socotra; and *Urmah*, Asley, from Chupian.—June 2. *John Temple*, from Liverpool; *Mary Ruby*, Neale, from ditto; and *Lanthe*, Darnet, from Bourdon.

##### Departures.

AVRIL 6. *Sulmana*, Evans, for Calcutta.—7. H.S. schooner *Shamoon*, Warty, in charge, for Socotra.—14. H.C. ad of war *Cote*, Rowe, for Socotra.—21. H.M. ships *Winchester* and *Nighting*, on a cruise.—23. H.M.S. *Andromache*, Chale, to sea.—28. *John Campbell*, M'Clelland, for Greenock.—MAY 3. *Budget*, 4 masts, for Liverpool.—5. *Corwallis*, Chale, for China.—7. *Amie Thompson*, Pigott, for Mauritius and London; *Tropic*, King, for Clyde; *Avoca*, Bouldie, for Calcutta; and H.C. sloop of war *Clive*, Hawkins, for Persian Gulf.—10. *Prince Regent*, Bonnier, for London.—19. *Pierma*, Byron, for Madras.—19. *Lord Stanley*, Hall, for London.—19. *Calcutta*, Neale, for Madras and Calcutta.—17. *Sherborn*, Warren, for Calcutta.—20. *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, for Madras and Calcutta.—21. *Scotus*, Randolph, for Calcutta; *Colombo*, Patterson, for China; and *Spad Khan*, McKinnon, for ditto.—24. *Kurage*, Smith, for Liverpool.—31. *May*, Peile, for Calcutta; and *Montserrat*, Elphinstone, small, for Glasgow.—JUNE 4. *Blonde*, Gill, and *John Maith*, Lucas, for Liverpool.—4. *Octavius*, Richardson, for Liverpool.

Prices to London (June 6).—Nearly normal, at £5 to £3 per ton.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

March 19. At Gurgaum, the lady of G. W. Leach, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Gurgaum, Mrs. J. A. Higgs, of a son, still-born.

April 4. Mrs. F. Xavier, of a daughter.

11. At Kara, the lady of Henry J. Chatlerton, Esq., of a daughter.

12. Mrs. R. A. Murphy, of a daughter.

14. At Bacoote, the lady of J. Stott, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Osborne, acting paymaster &c. D. A., of a daughter.

May 1. At Poona, the lady of Maj. Gen. Singh, &c., of a son.

2. At Bombay, the lady of J. P. Larkins, Esq., of a son.

16. At Dharwar, the lady of Archibald Spens, Esq., &c., of a son.

17. At Gurgaum, the lady of H. F. Bondan, Esq., of a son.

25. At Bombay, the lady of T. H. Graham, Esq., of a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

April 7. At Gurgaum, Lieut. James Kilner, of the engineers, to Ann Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Lloyd Gray, Esq., of Hampstead, Middlesex.

14. At Poona, Lieut. John Penny, 1st regt. L.C., to Mary Anne, third daughter of John Watkins, Esq., of Bodmin, Cornwall.

##### DEATHS.

Jan. 2. At Calcutta, Lieut. James Kilner, of the engineers, to Ann Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Lloyd Gray, Esq., of Hampstead, Middlesex.

14. At Poona, Lieut. John Penny, 1st regt. L.C., to Mary Anne, third daughter of John Watkins, Esq., of Bodmin, Cornwall.

13. At Ahmedabad, of fever, brought on by long and severe exposure during a harassing campaign against the Bhavs in Malabar Kantha, Major Thomas D'Arcy Morris, commanding the 5th regt. N.I.

16. At Kulladage, Ens. R. Hudson, 18th regt. N.I., aged 23, third son of Col. Hudson, and grandson of Sir W. W. Davison, of St. Helena.

19. At Bombay, Margaret, wife of the Rev. John Wilson, of the Scottish mission.

22. At Bombay, Capt. M Rankin, 2nd N.I., paymaster northern division of the army.  
 23. On the Mahabaleswar Hills, Major Robert Mansfield, of the 5th regt. Madras L.C., lately commanding the Poona Auxiliary Horse.  
 24. At Madras, Lieut. George Palmer, of the Indian Navy.

## Penang.

DEATHS.

April 1. Lieut. Col. Jackson, 15th regt. Madras Native Infantry.

## China.

Arrivals at Canton.—March 26. *Manila*, from Manila.—April 4. *Gubase*, from Manila.—5. *Australia*, from Liverpool and Surabaya.—8. *Sophia*, from Singapore.—17. *Switzerland*, from Glasgow.—21. *Herbster*, from London.

Freight to London (May 1)—45. 5s. to 45. 10s. per ton; large ships 4s. to 4s. 6s.

DEATHS.

March 5. At Macao, R. P. Sturge, Esq., of the firm of Russell, Sturge, and Co., London, to Mary Georgiana, third daughter of the late R. Howard, Esq., attorney-at-law, Scotland.

## New South Wales.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—May 16. *Puma*, from London; *Ken Luck Fisher*, from Hobart Town.—17. *Joseph B. Orr*, from New Zealand.—18. *Aranda*, from Sydney, &c.—19. *Ambergris*, from London.

## Cape of Good Hope.

Arrivals.—June 23. *Lord Robert*, from St. Helena.—24. *Assolera*, from London and Madeira.—July 1. *Mary Ann*, from London.—9. *Cassiope*, from Liverpool.

Departures.—June 17. *Restmaker*, for Bombay.—20. *John Duncombe*, for V. D. Land.—July 1. *Thomas Anson*, for Mauritius.—9. *Isadora*, for Madras.

## St. Helena.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.—OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Castle James's Fort*, June 15, 1835.—As, upon the departure of the Medical Superintendent and Mr. Surgeon Lorimer, the number of medical officers (including Mr. Surgeon Ross) will be reduced to three, their duties will of course be increased; the Governor and Council have therefore resolved to grant, provisionally, an extra allowance, at the rate of £85 per annum, to Mr. Surgeon M'Ritchie, senior on this establishment, and a similar allowance to Mr. Assist. Surg. Read, making up the emoluments of the latter to those of full surgeon.

These allowances to commence from the period of Dr. Anson's departure, and to be subject, of course, to the approbation of the Hon. Court of Directors.

COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT. REED.

*Castle James's Fort*, June 26, 1835.—At a general court-martial held in James's Town, on the 8th, and continued by adjournments to the 25th instant, whereof Major D. K. Pritchard, of the St. Helena artillery, was president, Lieut. Thos. Smith Reed, of the St. Helena regt., was arraigned upon the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For having, on the night of the 6th March 1835, committed an irregularity in his quarters, in the upper story of the mess-house, from which he or others descended to the roofs of the adjoining houses, thereby disturbing, alarming, and annoying some of the inhabitants.

2d Charge.—For subsequently, on that night, making a disturbance in the street, thereby causing further annoyance to the inhabitants.

3d Charge.—For having, by his improper conduct, on the same night, subjected himself to have the following opprobrious language used to or of him, by Mr. Coates, "knock the ——— off," or a similar expression, as well as other abusive language being made use of to him by another person, or persons; the whole of such conduct being unbecoming in an officer, and in breach of the Articles of War.

*Finding and Sentence.*—The court having maturely considered the evidence for and against the prisoner, are of opinion—

That the prisoner is guilty of the 1st charge, with the exception of the words "his quarters in the upper story of."

That he is not guilty of the 2d charge, and do therefore acquit him thereof.

That he is guilty of the 3d charge, so far as "for having, by his improper conduct on the same night, subjected himself to have abusive language made use of to him 'by another person,'" and excepting the other word of the charge, of which they acquit the prisoner.

The whole of such conduct being unbecoming in an officer, and in breach of the Articles of War,—the court adjudged the prisoner, Lieut. Reed, to be reprimanded in such way as the Commander-in-chief may please to direct.

Confirmed.

*Remarks by the Governor and Council.*—In confirming the above sentence, the Governor and Council cannot further remarking the extraordinary conflicting testimony which was given by several of the witnesses on the trial,—whatever motive some may have had for endeavouring to conceal facts which, in the course of their depositions, eventually, though unwillingly, they were obliged to disclose, and whatever causes may have influenced others to deny what was subsequently proved, they had previously admitted in more instances than one.

The Governor and Council embrace this

opportunity of remarking (in accordance with the wishes of the court), that their conduct was highly disgraceful and disreputable, exposing the prisoner, whom it would appear they wish to arrest, to a supposition of having tampered with them, and their own testimony to utter disbeliefs.

The spirit of discord which, it would appear, Lieut Reid has lately been so active in disseminating among some of his brother officers, having for its ostensible object the injuring in society of an unoffending individual reflects as little credit upon the followers of his opinions, as it does upon himself.

The Governor and Council, in carrying into effect the sentence of the court (which was assembled in consequence of a demand from the prison for an inquiry), cannot forbear expressing their regret that the conduct of the prisoner, on the night of the 6th March last, was not only such as to give disturbance and annoyance to some of the peaceful inhabitants, but that he had also subjected him to language which (whether it was or was not in the precise word of the charge) was sufficiently opprobrious to mortify the sense of self-respect which it should be the pride of an officer to sustain.

The Governor and Council could wish that this was the only subject of regret in the present instance. The conduct of the prisoner proved to have occasioned remarks from strangers of respectability who were here at the time, not very complimentary to the discipline of this garrison, these remarks may, and probably will, obtain circulation elsewhere, humiliating to the museum, as well as to him who has given occasion for them.

To Lieut Reid the Governor and Council convey, in terms of the highest displeasure their sense of his unbecoming conduct in the whole affair, and he is hereby recommended pursuant to his sentence.

The court having remembrance on the 22d inst, Lieut Thomas Smith Reid, of the 6th Helena regt of infantry, was arraigned upon the following charges, *viz*—

*Charge*—I or addressing a letter to his commanding officer, Lieut Col Commandant Hudson, bearing date the 4th May 1885, purporting to be a complaint against Capt M'Mahon, of the same regiment, couched in terms of peremptory demand, and disrespectful to the authority addressed, also provoking and insulting to his superior officer, Capt M'Mahon, the general tenor of the said letter being insubordinate, subversive of military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

*Additional Charge*—I or having, in his letter on service to his commanding officer, dated 29th May 1885, expressed the following sentence: "Capt M'Mahon

refuses his personal responsibility upon the Articles of War," thereby insinuating, that he had given or sent a challenge to that officer, and upbraiding him for refusing it, which are in breach of the Articles of War.

*Finding and Sentence*—The court having maturely considered the evidence for and against the prisoner, came to the following decision—

1st That the prisoner is guilty of the first charge.

2d That the prisoner is not guilty of the additional charge, of which the court does acquit him.

The court do sentence him upon the first charge to be suspended from his rank, pay, and allowances, for six calendar months.

#### Continued

*Remarks by the Governor and Council*—The proceedings of this court-martial are closely connected with those of the preceding one, wherein the offence imputed to an individual, as the cause for the prisoner's wishing to exclude him from the society of the garrison, is not only disproved, but it appears that that very individual was the means of presenting Mr Rolfe from making a regular complaint against the prisoner to the Commander in chief, neither is there any thing in evidence to prove that Capt M'Mahon would have been justified, in company with officers, to expel from the mess an individual who, for several years past has been a frequent guest at the mess table, in company with strangers in his rank, and who stands acknowledged by the Hon. Court of Directors as a confidential agent to two foreign powers, and before the prisoner resorted in public court that the individual in question had been rejected as a guest at the volunteer officers' hall, he ought to have made himself better acquainted with facts. These injurious misadversions on Capt M'Mahon are highly unwarrantable, and unbecoming. The prisoner has attempted to extenuate his conduct by pleading ignorance regarding certain incidents, it would, indeed, have been well for him had he sought better information upon some other points, before he presumed so indiscreetly and unjustly to arraign the conduct of his immediate commanding officer, who appears throughout to have acted a most friendly part towards him.

The prisoner may think himself fortunate in the lenient admission of the court upon the ambiguously written word in his letter to Lieut Col Hudson, which every person who saw it, read *refuse*, but which the court allowed, as the instance of the prisoner, to be considered *revoked*.

When the improper and dangerous nature of that letter is considered, the prisoner may congratulate himself upon his escape from a much heavier punishment.



than has been awarded by the sentence of the present court-martial.

The part which Lieut. and Adjutant Sampson appears to have taken in the transactions in which this court-martial has originated, rendered it expedient to remove him from the staff situation of adjutant, and he is removed accordingly.

The Governor and Council cannot forbear expressing to Lieut. John Sampson their displeasure at his interference (as appears by the proceedings) in matters so much out of the pale of his duties as an officer and a member of the mess, and they are sorry to observe that the same spirit of

combination which has been displayed by the above-named three officers, influences the conduct of some others.

#### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 26, 1855.—Lieut. John Sampson, now doing duty on roster of captains, in return to duty of a subaltern.

June 28.—Lieut. R. C. Mason to be adj. of 41. Helems regt., v. Sampson removed; date of app. 27th June.

#### FURLONGS.

To Europe.—June 23. Superintendent Supg. James Arnott, m. n., for two years and a half.—July 2. Supg. Gordon Lattimer, for two years and a half.

## SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

### Calcutta.

#### BIRTHS.

April 24. At Nucceabad, the lady of R. Brown, Esq., surgeon, 11th N.I., of a daughter.

May 1. At Hatties factory, Titnoot, the lady of James Comorat, Esq., of a son.

5. At Wymunasing, the lady of G. Adams, Esq., C.S., of a son.

9. At Chittagong, the lady of Capt. J. Scott, 55th N.I., of a son.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of Francis Macnaghten, Esq., C.S., of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Steel, superintendent of police, of a daughter.

16. At Jolaroe, the lady of Thomas Campbell, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Swinhoe, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. R. B. Boyce, of a son, still-born.

#### MARRIAGES.

May 14. At Calcutta, the Hon. H. T. Prinsep, Esq., to Sarah Menckton, third daughter of James Pattle, Esq.

20. At Calcutta, John Swiney, Esq., m.p., second member of the medical board, to Harriet Meredith, widow of the late Capt. J. W. Rowe, 31st N.I.

#### DEPARTS.

May 3. At Benicoolah, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Lieut. Peter Nicholson.

11. Drowned at Barrackpore, whilst bathing in a tank (supposed from an attack of cramp), Colin White Turner, Esq., aged 24.

13. Mrs. Eliza Chalcraft, aged 51.

14. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph Adams, of the firm of Gunter and Hooper, aged 35.

— At Calcutta, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. John Naylor, aged 41.

15. At Hinartelaugh, of cholera, Francis Bird, Esq., deputy commissioner of that station.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. John Tucker, aged 39.

### Madras.

#### BIRTH.

May 15. At Trichinopoly, the lady of R. W. Chetfield, Esq., of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

May 6. In camp at Sinder, Lieut. C. R. Young, of the Madras European regiment.

20. At Madras, Major H. White, 7th regt. N.I., deputy secretary to government, military department.

### Bombay.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Transit Department.—Revenue.

Nov 21. Mr. P. Bacon to act as sub-collection of Sholapoor.

June 3. Mr. A. C. Stuart to be assistant to collector of Kaira.

#### Political Department.

May 25. Lieut. A. Burnes (having returned to India) to proceed to Cutch and resume charge of his duties as assistant to resident in that province.

#### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, May 19, 1855.—Capt. R. Orle, 24th N.I., to be paymaster of northern division of army.

May 20.—Brev. Capt. R. M. Hughes, fort adj. at Surat, to be commissariat agent at that station from 15th April.

May 25.—Lieut. F. With confirmed in situation of quartermaster and interpreter to 15th N.I., from 31st Dec. 1854.

May 26. Capt. Waddington, of engineers, to be inspecting engineer of southern division of army.

Capt. T. H. Jervis to be superintending engineer at presidency, in vac. to Capt. Waddington.

May 30.—V. C. Hemball, Esq., first member of medical board, permitted to return from service from 1st May, agreeably to regulations.

#### FURLONGS.

To Europe.—May 25. Ensign W. Orrok, 10th N.I., for health.—26. Lieut. D. C. Astaire, 6th N.I., for health.—30. Lieut. H. James, 20th N.I.

#### BIRTHS.

May 14. At Surat, the lady of the Rev. James Jackson, chaplain, of a son.

27. The lady of Ensign E. C. Cotgrave, qr. mast. and interp. 26th N.I., of a son.

## DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

*East-India House, September 23.*

A quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leaden-hall-street.

## COMPENSATIONS.

The minutes of the last court having been read. —

The *Chairman* (W. S. Clarke, Esq.) said, he had the honour to acquaint the court, that certain papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, were now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the By-laws, &c. &c. cap. 1.

The titles of the papers were read by the clerk. They were lists (from No. 24 to No. 39) specifying the particulars of the compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons lately belonging to the maritime service of the East-India Company.

Sir C. Forbes wished to ask, whether those compensations were laid before the court for the approbation of the proprietors. It appeared to him, that the Court of Directors and the Board of Control were not authorized to grant compensations, without the intervention of the Court of Proprietors. He had formerly expressed his opinion, and he was of the same opinion still, that no grant of a pension, gratuity, or allowance, was legal, until it was approved of by the Court of Proprietors. There were compensations to be granted to their servants in China, which, he conceived, ought to be submitted to the proprietors for their approval. He did not mean to say, that he would object to the proposed grants, but he thought that they ought to be laid before the proprietors. Asistedly those compensations ought to be submitted to them for consideration. Such compensations could not, in his opinion, be considered legal, until they were laid before the Court of Proprietors, and afterwards sent up to the Board of Control. But a different course, it seemed, was here acted on. The directors proposed to grant compensation to certain of the Company's servants, and their proposition was sent to the Board of Control and laid before Parliament, without any communication having been made to the Court of Proprietors. Now he protested against that proceeding, as not being legal.

The *Chairman* said, that, as to the first part of the hon. baronet's inquiry, the lists of compensation were laid before the proprietors for their information. With respect to the compensation to be granted to the China service, the question

differed materially from that which related to the maritime service. In the latter case, the compensation had emanated from the Court of Proprietors, while, in the former, the Court of Directors had only followed the practice usually adopted in reference to the servants of the Company connected with the China service, and the practice in such case was not to submit the compensation to be awarded to the servants of the Company connected with the China service to the Court of Proprietors.

Sir C. Forbes said, he was anxious that they should proceed in a regular and legal course, which, he contended, was not the case here. He spoke particularly of the compensation to be granted to the China service. The hon. chairman had stated, that in this instance the usual course had been observed. Now he must say, that the compensation to the China service was a new case, and came as much within the operation of the Act of Parliament as any other part of the subject of compensation. The Act authorized the Company to grant compensation to their servants, and the China service came as much within the operation of that particular clause, as the question of maritime compensation. He should take that opportunity to read the opinion of a high legal authority on this point, by which, perhaps, they would save some time. All that he wished was, that they should proceed regularly and legally. When the hon. chairman told them that those lists of compensation were laid before parliament and before that court, for their information, he would say, that that was not enough, he would contend, that they ought to be laid before that court for their consideration and approval, before they were submitted to the Board of Control, and especially before they were presented to parliament (*Illegi, hear?*). There could, he thought, be but one opinion on this subject. It was very desirable that the Court of Proprietors should have a voice, in deciding questions of this nature. The opinion of their legal adviser, Mr. Sergeant Spinkie, was against this view of the case. Lord Abinger had given a different opinion, but it was always desirable to have in such cases a third opinion; and that opinion an honourable friend of his, who took a deep interest in the affairs of the East-India Company, had obtained.

The Hon. Mr. Lindsay rose to order, and contended that the hon. proprietor was about to re-open a question which had already been decided. If it were the hon. baronet's intention to re-open this ques-

tion, he was bound, according to the rules of the court, to give notice of his intention to do so. He could not, without irregularity, proceed to re-open it thus abruptly.

Sir C. Forbes said, with all due respect to his hon. friend, he conceived that he was proceeding in a perfectly regular manner. He would maintain that he was strictly in order. He had a right to make his remarks, when it was notified to the court that lists of compensations which had been submitted to parliament were now laid before the proprietors.

The Chairman.—“The hon. baronet must be aware that this subject underwent long discussion in the Court of Proprietors, when the motion for maritime compensation was introduced.”

Sir C. Forbes.—“I do not speak of maritime compensation, but of compensation to the Company's China servants, a matter that is now, for the first time, brought before the court. But I perceive that an hon. director is endeavouring to procure some information on the subject.”

Mr. Lindsay would say, in allusion to the snarl which the hon. baronet had indulged on at his expense, because he had spoken to the secretary, that the hon. baronet had come down prepared—(hear, hear!)—that he had his tea on ready—(hear, hear!)—whereas he (Mr. Lindsay) was taken entirely by surprise. (Hear, hear!) The hon. baronet might, therefore, have spared his sneer.

Sir C. Forbes.—“I assure the hon. director that I did not mean to sneer. I wish that the titles of the different papers should be read.”

The clerk then read as follows:—

1.—Liste specifying the particulars of the compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons lately belonging to the maritime service of the Company.

2.—Compensations proposed to be granted to reduced officers and servants of the East-India Company in England.

3.—Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being the warrants or instruments granting any pension, salary, or gratuity.

4.—Copy of the deed between the East-India Company and the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore, under which the said commissioners act; together with copies of the original and second instructions addressed by the commissioners in England to the commissioners in India, as communicated to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company and to the India Board; with copies of their letters acknowledging the same; together, also, with copies of any communications received from India, since the 1st of May last, by the said commissioners, and of any replies thereto; and of any correspondence with the Court of Directors, or

with the India Board, or between the same, subsequent thereto, and specially in relation to the probable duration of the said commission, and to the renewal of the Tanjore Act; together, also, with copies or extracts of any communications relative to the causes of delay in the proceedings of the said commissioners in India; and, also, a statement, showing in star pagodas and in English money, the amount of claims made under the said commission; specifying, whether the same be awarded for or against the parties, or remain undecided; and, if undecided, for what reasons; showing, also, the aggregate expense of the said commission in England since its institution.

5.—Account of the claims and adjudications made since the last report of the Tanjore commissioners, and of all claims remaining undecided, distinguishing the amounts specified and unspecified; account of the salaries of the commissioners, and of the hours of attendance in their office; and of the number and salaries of the secretaries, clerks, interpreters, and other officers employed by said commissioners; and of the expenses and establishment incidental to the Tanjore commission.

6.—Copies of correspondence, within the last six months, between the said commissioners and the India Board, and the Court of Directors.

7.—Copy of the agreement of the 11th February 1824, and of the names of the parties attached thereto.

8.—Copies of correspondence between the India Board and the Court of Directors, and between the president of the India Board and the chairman of the Court of Directors, with reference to supplying the vacancy of the Tanjore commission which occurred in 1831.

Mr. Wooding contended that the hon. baronet was perfectly in order. There were laid before the court resolutions of the Court of Directors granting compensation to certain servants of the Company; and, on those resolutions being so laid on the table, the hon. baronet as a proprietor, deemed it necessary to make some remarks as to the legal course that ought to be adopted, when it was proposed to grant compensation. The hon. baronet had a right to do so; and he hoped that the hon. baronet would always exert himself to support the privileges of that court; one of the greatest of which was to deliver their sentiments on subjects of this nature. The hon. baronet was perfectly correct in endeavouring to impress on the minds of the proprietors the necessity of proceeding in the way which he had pointed out. He trusted that the hon. baronet would persevere, as he himself wished to say something on the subject.

The Chairman said, the papers which

had been laid before the court were those that had been submitted to Parliament since the last general court. There was nothing about compensation to the China service in them. One of them related to compensations proposed to be granted to reduced servants of the Company in England.

Mr C. Forbes said, if the hon. chairman would look to the papers laid before the House of Commons, page 23, he would find that there was an account of compensations granted to the Company's servants in China from the 1st of January 1834, to the 1st of January 1835, and therefore he contended that he was in order when he spoke with reference to the subject of any of the papers. It would certainly be a most extraordinary state of things, if they were to be told that they were not to consider matters of such importance if they were to be excluded from discussing such subjects—if then requests were to be shut upon such important occasions, then rights and privileges were gone—they became mere mockery. But so long as he was a proprietor he would exercise that undoubted right which he now claimed. It did not mean to agree that the Court of Directors had done too much for the Company's China servants, but what he maintained was, that those compensations were not legally granted, and that they could not be so, unless they were submitted to the court, and approved of by the proprietors. For the purpose of saving time, he would in a colloquial of the opinion given by Lord Alington refer to the opinion given by the present attorney, and that opinion, which was founded on the same case that had been laid before Lord Alington (that the Court of Directors was concluded in these terms:—

"After a full and free debate I have concluded that the Court of Directors is not bound to submit to the Court of Proprietors before they can be considered by the House of Commons. And the power of granting them is not in the Court of Proprietors but in the House of Commons. And it is not the duty of the Court of Directors to submit to the Court of Proprietors before they can be considered by the House of Commons."

This was signed "John Campbell" the present attorney general so far back as the 1st of August, 1831. When this opinion came in confirmation of that of Lord Alington, it formed a sufficient ground for coming to the conclusion that these compensations ought to be submitted to the court of proprietors, in order that, by their approval, a legal force might be given to them. And as it was in the day. Undoubtedly it would have been better, if those compensations had been brought under their consideration before the Board of Control had confirmed them. But he could not consent to the proposal.

And James N 5 Vol 16 No 70

tion, that the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, without any appeal to the proprietors, could legally make such grants.

Mr Weeding said that, as a man of business, as a man of plain common sense, he was perfectly satisfied that the course which ought to be pursued was, to lay all compensations proposed to be granted, before the proprietors for their consideration. He had, however, deemed it right to submit a case to the attorney general, and from him he had got the opinion which the hon. but had read. It was extremely satisfactory to him that Sir John Campbell, the attorney-general, had agreed with him in the view which he had taken of the subject. There were two high authorities, Sir James Scarlett and Sir John Campbell, men of great legal knowledge and experience, who agreed with him on this point, and he conceived that when such authorities gave a well-considered opinion, the directors ought not to act in opposition to it. He was very glad that the hon. but had brought forward the subject, which was one of very considerable importance. He knew that, when compensations were granted to the home department, the proprietors were not consulted, although he conceived that they ought to have been. Still, however, they had not found fault with what was awarded on that occasion, because the proprietors were fully and anxious to take a liberal view of every question connected with compensation, but they were, at the same time, desirous, and the feeling was a very natural one, that all matters of this nature should be submitted to them before they were decided on by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. Proposed compensations should certainly be laid before them, in order to register the grant, which, if that step were omitted would not be so. He repeated, that he did not object to such suits but he wished to have them voted legally and regularly.

Those to which allusion had been particularly made ought, if possible, to be laid before them now. He did not call on the directors to take this course for the purpose of giving them additional trouble but solely for the sake of regularity. They ought in his opinion to retract their steps, for the pursuing that course which they ought in the first instance, to have followed.

Mr Landsey said he certainly did not wish to prevent the hon. but from bringing forward any question that he thought proper to introduce into that court, but of this he was sure that it would have been much better if previous notice had been given of his intention to bring this subject under the consideration of the proprietors (*Hear, hear*). As to any wish

(5)

on the part of the Court of Directors to do any thing in disparagement of the general court, there was no foundation for such an idea. The Court of Directors were most anxious always to do that which was likely to meet the wishes of the Court of Proprietors. They did that, under the guidance of their legal adviser, which appeared to be proper and necessary, and he did not know that they had in the present instance, acted wrong. At all events, their learned counsel could state whether he had not advised that line to be pursued which had been adopted by the Court of Directors. On no occasion had they intended any disrespect to the General Court by their proceedings.

Mr. Malet assumed that the directors, in all these matters, acted under the advice of their counsel, and he further assumed, that if they had not adopted the proper line, the Board of Control would have set them right.

The Chairman said, this question of compensation was submitted to the court in June 1834. The directors at that time acted under the advice of the Company's counsel, who considered that they had a right to proceed as they had done. They acted under the same advice now, and he believed that they had done that which was right in the present instance. The Court of Directors having settled the amount of compensation that should be granted to the Company's China servants, the papers were laid before the proprietors for their information. It, however, the hon. bart. wished to give notice of a motion on the subject of the China compensations, undoubtedly he had a right to do so. His right shape it so as to meet the object which he had in view.

Mr. C. Forbes said, he had brought this subject forward in a spirit of kindly feeling towards the junior members of the China service, and not from any wish to embarrass the directors. He thought that the loss sustained by the China servants had been very severe and in his opinion they ought to be compensated liberally. He saw many, however, in the list which he did not expect to find included in it. He extremely was of opinion that more ample justice ought to be done to the junior portion of that service. Here were young men, who had been eight or ten years in the service, suddenly deprived of those golden prospects which they had hoped to realize, without adequate compensation. He should, then, give notice, that he would, on the next court day, move, "That the Court of Proprietors should take into its consideration, the pensions and compensations granted to the Company's servants, connected with the China factory." They had a right to do so, and he could see no reason why they should have any opposi-

tion of the law behind the bar and another before it.

Mr. Sweet said, as the hon. bart. was not disposed to quarrel with the gentlemen behind the bar, would it not be better, instead of opening this as a question of doubt, to make a motion, confirming what they had done? That would remove all the difficulty. (No! no!)

Mr. Wadding — It would not remove the difficulty, because the hon. bart. had another object in view, that of enlarging the compensation.

Mr. Sweet was of opinion, that they would get into very considerable difficulty if they adopted the course contended for by the hon. bart. He hoped that this question would not be opened, and that if any enlargement of the grant were contemplated, it would be made without interfering with the propriety or legality of the grant already made.

Mr. Dadd said the proposed compensation having been agreed to by the Court of Directors and sanctioned by the Board of Control, they would plunge themselves into the greatest possible difficulty if the question were now opened. He thought, at the same time, that such matters ought to be submitted to the court, previously to their being laid before parliament. A different course having been taken, under perhaps a misapprehension of the respective rights of the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors, the best way would be to pass a resolution confirmatory of what the directors had done, instead of opening a question that had been so long decided. He thought with the hon. proprietor (Mr. Sweet) that a motion confirmatory of what had been done would be the only proper mode of proceeding.

Mr. C. Forbes said, if the proprietors had a right to confirm the grant of compensations alluded to, they must also have a right to alter and amend it. The proposed compensation had been submitted to the Board of Control and to the House of Commons, but the attorney-general stated it should also be submitted to this court, in conformity with the law. Now they ought not surely to be called upon to confirm that which had been illegally done, without the subject being even discussed.

Mr. Sweet said, the hon. bart. must be aware that the Company's standing counsel had given a different opinion. He had stated, that these were not compensations that came within the meaning of the by-law, but grants which grew out of a new state of things. He expressed it as his opinion, that this remuneration was not granted in the way of pension or gratuity, but as a compensation for positive loss, and therefore did not come within the meaning of the by-law.

Mr. Wadding — Yes, but it came with-

in the act of parliament. They never had any discussion on the subject of these compensations, except with reference to the maritime service. Neither the home service or the China service had been brought under their notice, as they should have been. Now, he would maintain, that this was proceeding in an illegal manner. Let the subject be fairly brought before the proprietors; and they could then do an act of justice, which they could not do now—namely, they could give compensation to the full extent which each case required. They were called on to agree to a resolution, confirming what had already been done. Why, that would be like an act of indemnity to the Court of Directors. He would not agree to such a proposition—but he would call on the proprietors to do justice to themselves. If the list of compensations were laid before them, and approved, then it might be sent to the Board of Control, which was the legal and regular mode of proceeding. On this, and on every similar occasion, his only object was to preserve the privileges of that court, and he trusted that the proprietors would join with him in effecting that object.

Mr Sweet said, the hon. proprietor must perfectly well recollect, that he had brought forward, in July 1831, a motion upon this very subject, asserting the right of the proprietors to discuss the scale of compensation, before it was submitted to the General Court. To that proposition, he (Mr Sweet) had moved an amendment, and the hon. proprietor withdrew his motion. That motion proceeded on the broad principle that the directors had done wrong in acting as they had done, and it partook of the nature of a vote of censure on that body. It was, however, withdrawn.

Mr C. Forbes — “But, on that occasion, we did not abandon the principle.”

Mr Sweet — “No, I know you did not.”

Sir C. Forbes — “I for one, and indeed many others, questioned, and do question, the legality of the proceedings which had given rise to that motion.”

Mr Sweet — “Certainly you retained your opinion.”

Mr Dodd admitted that this question might be entertained by the court. But why, he asked, was it not brought under the consideration of the proprietors before this time? Their *loaves*, then neglected, in not bringing it before the court at an earlier period, rendered exceedingly doubtful the propriety of introducing this question now, when those papers had been laid before parliament. Notice of the intention to bring the subject forward should have been regularly given to the court some time ago, when the papers were about to be laid before the legislature.

That would have been the time to agitate the question, and not now. When notice was given that those papers would be submitted to parliament, then would have been the period for re-opening this question. ■ might be very true, that those gentlemen were not awarded sufficient compensation—but still he felt that they ought not, on that account, to reopen this question.

Mr C. Forbes said, it was for the gentlemen behind the bar, and not for those on that side of it, to give the notice to which the hon. proprietor alluded. The directors had it in their power to state what they intended to do, but the proprietors were necessarily unacquainted with the line of proceeding which the directors meant to adopt. He thought himself perfectly right to object to granting any compensations, unless they were regularly submitted to the Court of Proprietors. He conceived that there was a very wide scope for observation, with respect to some of those China compensations. He trusted that there would be laid before the court a regular account of what took place between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control relative to those compensations. He hoped that he would be allowed to propose, and that he would be able to carry a motion, at the next court, “that there should be laid before the proprietors all the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, respecting the compensations proposed to be granted to the servants of the East India Company in China.” That correspondence would be much more useful and far more interesting, than that which had hitherto been printed for the use of the proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) They would then be able to form a judgment as to what the directors were disposed to do, in the first instance, and how far the Board of Control was ready to meet them in the second. The whole question, he submitted, ought to have been discussed at that court, prior to those papers being laid before parliament, but certainly it was not the fault of gentlemen before the bar that that course had not been adopted.

Mr Thompson said, he doubted very much the propriety in so thin a General Court, of agreeing to an act of indemnity for any proceeding which the Court of Directors might have adopted. It was a very serious and important step, but it was one which that court would be ready to take, on any fitting occasion, when the directors stood in need of the support of the proprietors. When, however, any such case occurred—when a vote of that nature was required—the proprietors ought (before they came to a division on a point of so much importance) to have regular notice given them that they would

be called on to agree to an act of indemnity on behalf of the Court of Directors. He felt also, as it was alleged that there was a deficiency in the amount of remuneration proposed to be granted to some of the officers connected with the China establishment, that it would be a pity to pass a resolution which would have the effect of shutting the door against the consideration of the claims of those servants, who, the proprietors might think, had not received that extent of compensation to which they were fairly entitled, and certainly it could not be denied, that no class had suffered more, in consequence of the great change that had been effected in the Company's situation, than the servants of the China establishment. (*Hear*.) He thought, that any reference to an act of indemnity was, on this occasion, premature. Such a proceeding was not called for at present, and, if a proposition of that nature were acceded to, it would only increase the difficulty, if they were required to enter into a consideration of the subject on some future occasion.

The *Chairman* said the question which had been raised this day, had been brought before the court last year, when the subject of compensation to their maritime servants was discussed. A vote of compensation had been laid before the proprietors who had altered it, and it was finally submitted to the court, modified by the Board of Control. In the course of those proceedings, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had brought forward a motion, asserting the principle, that the scale of compensation should be laid before the proprietors, previously to its being submitted to the Board of Control. On that point the learned serjeant, under whose advice they acted, gave his opinion which was that, in law, the directors were not required to pursue the course contended for by the hon. proprietor, and, after some discussion, he withdrew his motion. Acting upon that decision, the Court of Directors had considered the question of compensation to the Company's servants in China, and matters had been carried to such an extent, that it would be almost impossible for them to retrace their steps. If it were the pleasure of the Court of Proprietors to take the subject of the China compensations into their consideration, it was certainly competent for them to do so. He believed that it would be a very proper proceeding, if the hon. baronet would bring it forward in a distinct and substantive form. He gave the hon. baronet every credit for the honourable, upright, and humane feeling by which he was actuated, but he apprehended, that there must be a distinct motion for any additional grant, without reference to what had already passed. He would there-

fore suggest to the hon. baronet that, instead of re-opening the whole question of compensation, it would be better if he would make a distinct motion, the object of which should be to grant additional compensation to persons whom he should conceive deserving of it, instead of making that grant a part and parcel of the original compensation awarded by the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. C. Forbes said, that he would avail himself of the suggestion of the hon. chairman.

The *Deputy Chairman* (J. R. Carnan, Esq.) said, he never understood that the slightest necessity existed for agreeing to a vote of indemnity for that which the directors had done on this occasion, and which, in his opinion, was perfectly legal. The hon. baronet had stated his view of the law, and declared that his object was to vindicate the privileges of the Court of Proprietors. But it must be recollected, that, when this subject was formerly discussed in that court, the Company's legal advisers gave a very different exposition of the law from that for which the hon. baronet contended. In that state the question stood at present. As to any wish to contract the privileges of the Court of Proprietors, such a feeling was never entertained by the executive body. The Court of Directors were very adverse, on any occasion, to interfering with the Court of Proprietors, but they felt themselves bound, in duty to follow those forms that were prescribed to them by the act of parliament. With respect to the compensations proposed to be given to the Company's servants in China, his would say that the grant to the junior service was very insufficient. (*Hear, hear*.) There was, in fact, no class of public servants treated with less liberality than they had been. (*Hear, hear*.) He could speak confidently on this point, because he had in his hands that which would bear him out in making the observation. The junior branch of the China service certainly had not been compensated as the other branch had been. The hon. baronet was entitled to every credit for the manly and straightforward course which he had adopted on this occasion. It was due to the hon. baronet to say, that, whenever he saw what appeared to him to be an act of injustice towards individuals, he was always the first to advocate their cause and support their interests. He entirely concurred in the mode of proceeding which the hon. Chairman had recommended. The matter was not new to him, for he had taken the same course in another place. He, therefore, suggested, that, instead of debating a point of law, the hon. baronet should give notice of motion for an enlargement of the compensation to the junior servants of

the Company's China establishment. By adopting that course, every object that could be desired by the hon. baronet would be attained, and those ill requited individuals would receive a proper compensation for their past services.

Here the discussion ended

#### HALSEBURY AND ADDISCOMBE.

The *Chairman* laid before the court accounts respecting the Company's college at Halsebury and their summary at Addiscombe, from Midsummer 1834 to Midsummer 1835, agreeably to the general court's resolutions of the 7th of April and 6th July 1809.

Mr *Wedding* enquired, whether any proceedings had taken place with reference to Halsebury College, since that subject was last discussed in the general court.

The *Chairman* answered, that the question was now under the consideration of the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors.

#### MARITIME SERVICE.

Mr *Sweet* said he rose to submit to the court a motion of which he had previously given notice, and he avowed that his object in making that motion was with a view to found on the documents for which he meant to call, another motion which he would bring forward at a subsequent court. That motion would have reference to those maritime officers whose claims had not been admitted by the Court of Directors. They were kept in a state of great doubt and suspense, and the question ought to be settled one way or other. A select committee of the House of Commons had passed certain resolutions, recommending the acquiescence of the Court of Directors in those claims since those resolutions had been passed, he understood that some correspondence and communication had taken place between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, and as the subject of that correspondence was material with respect to the other motion, of which he meant to give notice he was desirous to be put in possession of it, as it was necessary to procure the fullest information, in order that the discussion might be satisfactory to all parties, whether there was a denial or a confirmation of those claims. With that view, he should now move—

That the Court of Directors be requested to lay before the Court of Proprietors all correspondence and proceedings subsequent to the resolutions of the select committee of the House of Commons, in relation to those maritime officers of the Company to whom no pension or gratuity has yet been granted.

He should now read the motion which he intended to make at the next General Court, namely

That the Court of Directors be requested to take into consideration and make a report of and

upon the claims and cases of those maritime officers whose interests are affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, and whom the Directors may be of opinion are, under special and particular circumstances of their cases, entitled to compensation by way of pension or gratuity, although they may not have been in the actual service of the Company for five years previous to the 28th August 1831. The Directors, in considering and reporting upon such cases, to have regard to the 7th section in the act of the 3d and 4th William IV., chap. 85, and not hold themselves bound by the rule of time alleged to have been adopted by the resolutions of the Court of Proprietors as necessary to be adhered to in awarding pensions or gratuities under such resolution.

Whether he should proceed in that motion, he could not tell, but he felt that he was justified in bringing it forward, and he now gave notice that he would submit it to the next General Court. In order to enable him and the proprietors to discuss the question properly, it was necessary that they should be in possession of all the correspondence which had occurred since the select committee of the House of Commons had passed the resolutions to which he had alluded, and which he would now take the liberty of reading. The resolutions of that committee were as follows:

That it appears to your committee that, under the provisions of the act 3 and 4 William IV. it is lawful for the East India Company to grant compensation to all the maritime servants of this said Company whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade.

That it further appears to your committee, that a rule restricting the grant of such compensation to officers who have been in active employment under the said Company within the period of five years has been adopted by the said Company, and sanctioned by the Board of Control with a view to ascertain the officers whose interests may be so affected.

That the strict adherence to that rule appears to your committee to have excluded from compensation a class of officers who are fairly entitled to it, and your committee therefore recommend the Court of Directors of the East India Company to consider the cases of officers hitherto excluded, whose interests may have been affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade.

The case of these officers deserved the anxious consideration of the Court, and to understand it properly, it was necessary that the correspondence which he called for should be produced. Knowing that the Court of Directors were at all times ready to grant information to the proprietors, he hoped that his motion would be agreed to.

The *Chairman* said, he had no objection to the production of this correspondence, but he suggested to the hon. proprietor that it would be better if he did not give a specific notice of motion for the next General Court, because, when he had read that correspondence he might see reason to alter the terms. The Court of Directors, he might be permitted to observe, had taken up the question, with respect to special cases, and compensation had been granted in several instances. As he had before said, if the Court of Proprietors wished to have those papers, he had no objection to their production.



Mr. *Sweet* said, he was ready to acquiesce in the suggestion of the hon. chairman, provided that it would not prevent him from having the subject discussed at the next General Court. He was anxious to bring the question forward as soon as possible, because a great number of persons were interested in its settlement. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the forms of the court to decide upon the course which he ought to pursue.

The *Chairman*—“You can give a notice in general terms, or send a notice in writing as to your intention when you have seen the papers.”

Mr. *Sweet*—“I am contented to take the last mentioned course. When I have seen the correspondence, I shall give notice.”

Mr. *Wadding* was glad that this subject would be brought before the Court of Proprietors because it would be the means of exculpating the Court of Directors from the imputation of having refused the claims of those parties. The responsibility would now be thrown on the general body, and the claimant would be satisfied that justice had been done to them.

Mr. *Sweet* said, his wish was, that the Court of Directors should no longer be placed in a situation which might involve them in a collision with the Board of Control.

The motion was then agreed to.

#### THE INDIAN ARMY

Sir C. *Fryd* said, he doubted not that the point to which he was about to allude would command the attention of the court for a few minutes, because it related to the military service in India. An order had been issued from the Horse Guards by which commanding officers were directed to record, or cause to be recorded, the various services performed by the different regiments of the line. This plan was adopted as a just and proper tribute to the merits of his Majesty's army, and he

should have been rejoiced to see the hon. Company's forces included in that order. That, he conceived, might have been done, with reference to the brilliant services that had been achieved, when the two armies—the King's army and the Company's army—were united in the field, in India, and elsewhere. The mere mention of the Company's forces in that manner would have been highly satisfactory. Very important services had been performed by the Company's troops in conjunction with his Majesty's forces, but no notice was taken of the former. Of course, they had no right to interfere at all with the proceedings at the Horse Guards, but he did trust that the subject would be considered by the Court of Directors, and that a statement would be sent forth to the world, enumerating the various public services of the Company's army. That object could be accomplished by an order of the commander-in-chief in India being directed to the different regiments in the Company's service. It would be a most desirable thing, and would be highly satisfactory to that gallant body, who had deserved so well of the Company and of their country. They ought to do every thing in their power to uphold and exalt the character of the Indian army. Such a course of proceeding was not only just but politic.

The *Chairman* said, the Court of Directors could do nothing with reference to the course adopted at the Horse Guards. He entirely agreed with the hon. baronet in the eulogium which he had pronounced on the Company's army, whose achievements had, on many occasions, been recorded. That army deserved every praise that could be bestowed upon them, and the Court of Directors would be ever ready to take into consideration any measure that might be calculated to perpetuate the knowledge of their various services.

The court then adjourned.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament was prorogued on the 10th September, by the King in person.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### DINNER TO LORD AUCKLAND

On the 5th September, a splendid entertainment was given by the East-India Company, at the Albion Tavern, to Lord Auckland, on the occasion of the appointment of that noble lord to the important

office of Governor-General of India into which he had been sworn on the 2d.

There were present—Lord Melbourne, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Howick, Lord Dalmeny, Lord Denman, the Earl of Ilchester, the Earl of Lichfield, the Earl of Minto, Lord Alington, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir C. J. Hobhouse, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Baring, Mr. J. E. Stanley, Sir B. Donkin,

Mr C Fergusson, Admiral Sir W Parker, and other guests. About 100 persons sat down to dinner. John Stanley Clarke, Esq., the Chairman of the Court of Directors, presided, having Lord Auckland on his right.

After the usual preliminary toasts,

The Chairman rose and said "I may be permitted to state, that the Court of Directors have never assumed any political or party character, their duty being to fulfil faithfully and fearlessly the important duties intrusted to them. Under the conviction that his Majesty's Ministers are most anxious to advance the interests of India as well as other parts of the British empire, he would propose as a toast "Lord Melbourne and his Majesty's Ministers."

Lord Melbourne, in returning thanks observed "The Chairman has stated that the East-India Company has not acted from party or political feelings, and he has done his Majesty's Ministers no more than justice in stating, that they are anxious to promote the welfare of that great, mighty, and astounding empire which they govern. I trust my noble friend will by his good government in India, justify the choice that has been made, and that he will fulfil the expectation of his friends. Considering the interests of the great empire over which the East-India Company rule, it is necessary that a good understanding should exist between his Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors. I hat good understanding does exist, and I trust it will long continue. The same unity of feeling, the same identity of object, which has existed in other matters, has existed in the appointment of Lord Auckland to the office of Governor-General of India."

The Chairman — "In bringing to your notice the noble lord who has been appointed to the high and important office of Governor General of India, with the full approbation of his Majesty's Government, I beg to say, that the same principles which have governed the choice on former occasions, have actuated the Court of Directors on the present occasion. We have selected an individual who will have the countenance and support of the King's Government. It was on this principle that I nominated Lord Auckland for the suffrages of the Court of Directors. I hope and trust that the appointment will secure the best interests and happiness of the people of India. I have great satisfaction in saying, that since the noble lord's appointment, he has directed his attention with ardour to the great and leading topics connected with India."

Lord Auckland.—"I should be insensible indeed to the situation in which I stand

before you, if I could address you without hesitation, for the partiality you have shown to me. Your good feeling towards me is an avowal of confidence in me, it is a demonstration of affectionate regard from surrounding friends. It is not without pain that I withdraw from my native country to which I have great attachment, yet I confess I look with exultation to the new prospects opened to me, affording me an opportunity of doing good to my fellow creatures—of promoting education and knowledge—of improving the administration of justice in India—of extending the blessings of good government and happiness to millions in India. What success I may have in accomplishing this great object I dare not venture to state, but I may state that in attention and assiduity to my duties I will yield to no man."

The healths of the President of the Board of Control of Lord Denman, of Mr R C Fergusson, and others were then drunk.

#### COMPENSATION TO MARITIME OFFICERS.

A statement by Capt. Bernal has been put into our hands, with reference to Mr. Sweet's notice of motion\* for December next, relative to the officers of the Company's late maritime services not at present compensated in conformity to the 7th clause of the India Bill, a clause introduced by Mr C Grant, then President of the Board of Control, for the specific purpose of granting to all that might be affected by the operation of that bill, fair and just compensation. The following facts make out, we think, a strong case.

In April last, £1,500,000 was appropriated for this purpose, about 650 officers have been or are to be compensated, at a charge of £700,000, who were fortunately adroit within five years previous to the passing of that bill. There are, however, among this number some who had rejoined the service very lately, even after an absence of 10 years, many have only been two voyages and four hundred under ten years service at a time when the voyages were comparatively easy and the risk small, and some of them are men who have acquired large fortunes in the Com-

\* That the Court of Directors be requested to take into consideration, and taken notice of, and upon the claims and cases of their maritime officers, whose interests are affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, and whom the Directors may be of opinion are, under the special and particular circumstances, entitled to a compensation by way of pension and gratuity, although they may not have been in the actual service of the Company for 5 years previous to 25 August 1844, the Directors, in considering such cases, to have regard to the 7th Sec of 3 and 4 Will IV c 85, and not hold themselves bound by the rate of time alleged to have been adopted by the Court of Proprietors, as necessary to be adhered to, in awarding pension or gratuity under such resolution.

pany's employ. Not  $\frac{1}{2}$  of this number have risked their lives and fortunes defending the Company's property from the enemy.

The line that has unfortunately been drawn excludes nearly 100, who, if admitted under Mr. Sweet's resolution, and made subject to the same declaration and proof as that which has been given by the 650, would be a further charge of about £200,000 of the sum already placed at the Court's disposal and now unappropriated. Almost all of these men have served upwards of 15 years, many more than 20, some few 30, during a protracted war, and all have been in action and defended the Company's property against the enemy, or have been on service in the capture of the Cape, Mauritius, Java, and the Eastern Islands. Many are, at this time, suffering from extreme want, their families all but starving; others are living upon the charitable donations of their friends; a few have small incomes, and the residue are struggling to earn a bare subsistence in business. It is known that £80,000 was annually paid as a tax levied (often at a positive loss) on officers' investments, and consequently those of longest service must have paid most; in fact, there will be no difficulty in proving that  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the compensated officers never paid one shilling, whereas almost all those seeking relief have paid largely. The Poplar fund, which has also received much from their contributions, would, under this decision (if favourable), in a few years revert to the Company, amounting to £353,000.

#### MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF SIR JOHN MALCOLM

On the 10th September the foundation-stone of an elegant obelisk to the memory of the late Sir John Malcolm was laid, with Masonic formalities, at Lougholm, Kaskule, by Sir James Graham, provincial grand-master of the lodges of Cumberland. The site chosen is a high hill-top, called Old Whiraw, commanding a vast extent of country, which Sir John often visited and admired from a boy. The procession was accompanied by about 3,000 persons, and the novelty of the scene added a fresh charm to the beautiful landscape of Lougholm.

Sir James, after placing the stone, delivered an eloquent tribute to the merits of Sir John Malcolm.

After the ceremony, a dinner was served up in a booth tastefully decorated. Col. Pasley, C.B., presided, supported by Sir Jas. Graham and Sir Fitzroy Malcolm.

After the healths of the royal family had been drunk,

The Chairman gave "the memory of Sir John Malcolm," observing that he well merited to be regarded as one of the greatest men of this or of any other age.

After adverting to his military and political exploits, and to his literary productions, Col. Pasley observed:—In the midst of his busy life, too, he regularly wrote and kept a journal, which, on his arrival in England, he had the kindness to show to me, and which, independent of more serious matter, evinced the versatility of his talent, by describing in the most striking manner, anecdotes of what he had seen, or in which he had taken a part, down even to his adventures in the mail-coach. The history and actions of Sir John Malcolm will live in England till distant posterity, and in the East, where civilization reigned when our ancestors were painted savages, his name will ever be mentioned with pride and affection. There, indeed, his history lives as one of the greatest men whom Great Britain ever produced, and it may well be a proud thought for us that he was a native of Kaskule."

On the health of Sir James Graham being drunk, in returning thanks, he related the following anecdote of the late Sir John Malcolm. "A younger brother of mine went out to the extensive field of India, as a subaltern; he there found Sir John Malcolm, high in honour and respect, and in the confidence of the Governor-general of India; he admitted him as his private secretary, a capacity in which he lived four years under his own roof, and it may be easily understood what were the advantages to the young man in that distant country of the paternal care and advice of one so exalted and virtuous. And this great kindness my brother received for no other reason than the goodwill of Sir John Malcolm to a person from his own neighbourhood. He is not now present, and I deeply regret his absence, as he could express so much better than I can do, the high sense of his obligation to that distinguished individual." Sir James likewise mentioned the following fact: "There is one point which we have omitted to mention, though it is strikingly illustrative of the high character which that great man has earned for himself in the distant countries in which he was employed. It was stated to you this morning that his influence, founded on his character, was almost boundless amongst the native inhabitants of India; and that his influence and character have been such that they have survived him; and one proof of it is, that contributions have arrived from India, if not to this monument, at least to that in Westminster Abbey, from some of the very native princes whom Sir John has conquered; marking thus, better than words, the excellence of his system of policy, and their high estimation of his beneficence and character. If Sir John could have heard of such a testimonial as this, I believe that it is that which

he would like to be recorded above any other merchant connected with his life—that he had been honoured by the very men whom he had conquered.”

The festive meeting was prolonged to a late hour, and will be long remembered by the people of Langholm and the warm-hearted yeomen around it.

#### GENERAL DARLING.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of General Darling, while governor of New South Wales, particularly with reference to the grants of crown lands, made by him, his treatment of the public press, the case of Captain Robinson and the New South Wales Veteran Companies, and the alleged instances of cruelty towards the soldiers Sudds and Thomson, and other persons, and who were empowered to report their observations thereupon to the House, together with the minutes of the evidence taken before them, have agreed to the following report—

“Your committee have inquired into the cases of the soldiers Sudds and Thomson, and in support of the charges pictured against General Darling, in reference to those individuals, examined Captain Robinson, Norman McLean, and Dr Douglas, being the only witnesses tendered to your committee. They also had recourse to the several papers on the subject laid upon the table of the House, but they did not deem it necessary to call for any witnesses in explanation or defence of the conduct of General Darling.

“Under these circumstances, your committee, without entering into any detailed statement of the evidence, or of the grounds on which they have arrived at that conclusion, beg to report to the House their opinion, that the conduct of General Darling with respect to the punishment inflicted on Sudds and Thomson was, under the peculiar circumstances of the colony, especially at that period, and of repeated instances on the part of the soldiery of misconduct similar to that for which the individuals in question were punished entirely free from blame, and there appears to have been nothing in General Darling's subsequent conduct, in relation to the case of the two soldiers, or in the reports thereof which he forwarded to government at home, inconsistent with his duty as a public functionary, or with his honour as an officer and a gentleman.

“Your committee having read the petition of Mr. Robert Dawson, which has been referred to them, are of opinion that it contains matter which cannot be investigated by this committee with advantage, the subject being more properly cognisable by the Colonial Office.

*Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 18, No 70.

“No evidence was tendered to your committee in support of the remaining charges comprised in the order of reference.

“September 1”

#### ANNUITIES TO COMPANY'S SERVANTS.

The Hon. Court of Directors have authorized considerable reduction in the rates payable by the civil servants in order to obtain annuities, as well as in the period of service. They have likewise determined that the annuities shall be paid quarterly and to the period of the decline of the annuitant, on an increased payment to the fund. Pensions in the civil military and medical service may now be received in India.

#### PIEPIANT-HUNTING IN CYLON.

Those who desire to be well acquainted with the theory and practice of catching and taming elephants, will derive a high gratification from a visit to Mr. Daniell's panoramic view of the capture and taming of wild elephants on the island of Ceylon, which exhibits, besides, the truest pictorial representation of the scenery and manners of that wonderful country. The painting which has been admirably executed by Mr. Wm Daniell, R.A., from very accurate studies made by his brother, Mr. Samuel Daniell during a residence of several years in Ceylon, is of considerable dimensions, and so faithful is its character that the spectator is transported in idea, to this “Garden of the East.”

#### CHIEF OF THE BATH.

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Sir Charles Ingham, M.D. to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

#### HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE LIST.

##### PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

5th Regt (in Bengal). Capt Dobson Young from 52nd B., to be capt. v. Fryer, who exch. 20 Feb 53. Ensign W. & Luke Barnes to be lieut. by purch. v. Ross, app. to 2d W. I. regt. W. L. Robinson to be ens. by purch. v. Barnes (both 24 July 53).

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. G. T. Potter to be capt. by purch. v. Kennedy, who retires, Ensign R. J. McDonnell to be lieut. by purch. v. Potter, and David Scully to be ens. by purch. v. McDonnell (all 26 June 53).—Lieut. J. J. Whiting, from 94th regt., to be lieut. v. Edwards app. 10 6th F. (3 July).—Ensign Q. Swift from 12th F., to be ens. v. Gerard, who exch. (14 Aug.).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ensign M. Wade to be lieut. by purch. v. Douglas prom. v. F. Jenkins to be ens. by purch. v. Wade (both 26 June 53).—Capt. Hon. Wm O'Callaghan, from 1st p. unattached, to be capt. paying det. v. Layard, app. to 97th F. (3 July).

16th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. F. Parr to be capt. by purch. v. Theobald, who retires, Ensign B. Moffat to be lieut. by purch. v. Parr, J. A.

(T)



## Expected.

For *Gibraltar*, from *Madras*: Lieut. Buck, artillery; Dr. J. Russell, H.M. 69d regt.

For *Henry Forcher*, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Ellis; Mr. Lamont and family; Mr. Lamont, commissary; Mr. Arnold, ditto; Lieut. Greenham, 4th regt.; Dr. Ellis, R.A.; Mr. Fraser.

## PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

For *Buckinghamshire*, for Bombay: Col. Sullivan and daughters; Capt. and Mrs. Jacobs; Capt. and Mrs. Boyd; Mr. and Mrs. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Simpson; Miss Jacobs; Mr. Ashworth; Mr. Jenkins; Mr. Wood; Mr. Russell; Mr. Atkins; Mr. Tighe; Mr. Blanks; Mr. Saunders; Mrs. Bonham, for the Cape.

For *Marine*, for *Madras*: Mrs. and two Misses Montague; Mrs. Croft; two Misses Langley; Miss Brown; Mrs. Scott; H. Montague, Esq., C.B.; Maj. J. Tod, 3rd N.I.; Maj. J. R. Godfrey, 1st N.I.; Capt. H. Milbourn, invalids; Lieut. S. W. Crofts, artillery; Lieut. R. R. Scott, 87th N.I.; Lieut. R. H. Chapman, engineers; Messrs. Johnston, Lukin, and Devereux.

For *Orizaba*, for *Madras*: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ryd; Mrs. Day; Mrs. Prendergast; Mr. Marshall; Mr. Fullerton.

For *Hibernia*, for *Madras* and *Bombay*: Mrs. Bartleman; Lieut. Col. Jones; Major Oriel, Bengal army; Lieut. Bartleman, ditto; Lieut. Butler, ditto; Cornet St. V. Fitcher, *Madras* L.C.; Dr. Shaw; Dr. Francis; Mr. Jordan, surgeon; Mr. Aston, vet. surg.; Messrs. Hamilton, McKenna, Gordon, Tytler, two Saunders, Bright, Smith, Price, and McLean.

For *Coromandel*, for *Madras* and *Bombay*: Mrs. Boardman; Mrs. Greenfield; Mrs. Henning; Capt. Boardman; Dr. McDonald; Mr. Baillie; Mr. Hetherington; Mr. Loughnan; Mr. B. Ross; Mr. J. Ross; Mr. Lamb; Mr. Henning; Mr. Williams; Mr. E. Barrett.

For *Palmyra*, for *Bombay*: Mrs. Allen; Mr. and Mrs. Prother; Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart; two sons.

For *Duke of Argyll*, for *Madras* and *Bombay*: Mr. and Mrs. Shelton; Mr. and Mrs. Kerr; Capt. and Mrs. Chesholm; Dr. and Mrs. Palmer; Mr. and Mrs. Baker; Mr. Hales; Mrs. Neven; Miss Price; Capt. Ludlow; Dr. Stewart; Mr. Harrowell; Mr. Davan; Mr. Lowell; Mr. Atkinson; four servants.—For the *Cape*: Mrs. Wm. Smith and sister.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Aug. 13. At Peckham, the lady of George Danby, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Lewisham, Kent, the lady of Capt. Buzsaw, Bengal army, of a son.

Sept. 3. The lady of Dr. C. Rogers, of Dosses-square, of a son.

9. At Feltham-hill, the lady of William Sheffield, Esq., late of the *Madras* civil service, of a daughter.

13. At Early Bank, Perth, the lady of Col. W. Farquhar, E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

10. At Croome-hill, Greenwick, the lady of Lieut. Col. Baron de Katschek, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

July 25. At Berne, the Rev. Charles Lockington, son of Sir Henry Lockington, Bart., to Susan Rose, daughter of Capt. James Trevelick, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Aug. 25. At Carphus House, Fife, James White-

second, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, son of Sir John Whitehead, to Louisa Jane, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Impett, of Ashford, Kent.

— At Bristol, Chas. Wm. Meadows Payne, Esq., 7th regt., eldest son of Charles Payne, Esq., of Freeman House, Clifton, to Sarah Anne, eldest of the late Capt. James Broke, of the *Madras* army.

27. At Haverlee, near Exeter, Lieut. D. H. Stevenson, of the 12th *Madras* N.I., to Sophia, widow of the late Capt. J. Macdonald, 3d *Madras* L.I. Cavalry.

— At Dartmouth, the Rev. Wm. M. Cowper, son of the Rev. Wm. Cowper, Sydney, New South Wales, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Barrington, of the former place.

Sept. 1. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, John MacLeod, Esq., of Rasey, Inverness-shire, to Mary, only daughter of Col. Donald MacLeod, C.B., East-India Company's service.

4. At Finsburgh, Capt. J. A. Howden, of the *Madras* army, to Margaret Paterson, daughter of the late James Hector, Esq., of the Bengal medical service.

9. At Painsley, Devon, T. L. Hartman, Esq., to Anne Howard, youngest daughter of the late Capt. R. Morton, of the East-India Company's service.

11. At Cheltenham, Capt. John Davis, Bengal army, to Mrs. Mary Watson, widow of the late Major Thomas Watson, *Madras*, artillery.

15. At Christ Church, St. Michael's, Mr. William James Watson, of the *Madras* N.I., to Ann, daughter of the late Maj. C. H. Powell, *Madras* army.

— At Littlebury Church, in Dorsetshire, A. Henry Dyke, second son of Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bart., of Killeen, Devon, to Fanny, only daughter of R. Williams, Esq., of Brideshead, Dorset.

Lately At Sahabpur, Arnold J. Peary, Esq., *Madras* artillery, to Rhonda, daughter of the late Rev. J. Boulcher, vicar of Mark Newton, Northumberland.

— At Farnham, the Rev. John Quinnoy, Wesleyan missionary on the *Bengal* islands, to Miss Mary Ford, of Ivy-Bridge.

— At Portsea, W. H. Clapp, Esq., deputy purveyor to the forces at Sydney, New South Wales, to Jane, second daughter of Maj. Alex. Stewart, of the 31st regt.

## DEATHS.

Aug. 21. At Alexandria, on his way to join his regiment in India, of an inflammatory fever, Colonel John Edmund Lyon, of the 4th Light Dragoons.

20. At East Sheen, Nathaniel William French, Esq., of Saville Row, London, Kettering-hall, Norfolk, and Hyde, in the county of Dorset.

21. The infant daughter of Arthur Pittar, Esq., Sept. 6. In India, Mary Ann, eldest of William Walker, Esq., late of the East-India House, and Milford, Surrey.

7. At Clapham Common, Mary, wife of Thomas Foynder, Esq., aged 32.

17. At Quett, in the county of Salop, Lieut. Frederick Wall, of the Bengal artillery, in his 25th year.

19. At Torrington, aged 61, Daniel Johnson, Esq., late surgeon on the East-India Company's Bengal establishment, author of "Indian Field Sports," and other works.

Lately. On board the *Orion*, on the passage from India, Capt. T. R. Fell, of the 40th regt. Bengal N.I.

— Drowned on his passage from the East-India, Thomas Norris, son of the late Mr. Thomas Norris, of Holborn, aged 30.

— At sea, on board the *Phoebe*, of the passage from Bombay to England, Major Taitton, of 19th N.I. 40th regt. of Foot.

N.B. The *latter* P.C. *damms prima cost*, or *manufacturers' prices*; *A. advances* (per cent.) on the same; *D. discount* (per cent.) on the same; *N.D. no discount*. The *better mixed* is equal to 22 lb. 2 oz. 3 dr., and 100 *better mixed* equal to 115 *factory mixed*. Goods sold by *Sa. Rupee B. mdo.* produce 5 to 6 per cent. more than when sold by *Cl. Rupee F. mdo.*. The *Madrass Candy* is equal to 500 lb. The *Surat Candy* is equal to 700 lb. The *Pocul* is equal to 135 lb. The *Cargo* is 20 pieces.

## CALCUTTA, April 30, 1855.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors .....	Sa. Rs. cwt.	14 0 @ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. ....	Sa. Rs. F. mdo.	4 10 @ 4 12
Bottles .....	100	2 0 — 2 2	— Shot .....	do.	4 0 — 4 11
Coals .....	R. mdo.	0 45 — 0 61	— English, sq. ....	do.	3 4 — 3 6
Copper Sheathing, 16-22 ..	F. mdo.	34 4 — 34 12	— Shot .....	do.	3 3 — 3 4
— Brakes .....	do.	33 4 — 33 12	— Shot .....	do.	3 2 — 3 10
— Thick sheets .....	do.	— — —	— Shot .....	do.	4 2 — 4 12
— Old Gums .....	do.	24 4 — 24 8	— Nails .....	cwt.	12 0 — 10 8
— Bolt .....	do.	33 6 — 33 10	— Hoops .....	F. mdo.	3 12 — 3 14
— Tile .....	do.	32 0 — 33 0	— Kentledge .....	cwt.	1 8 — 1 9
— Nails, assort. ....	do.	34 0 — 40 0	— Lead, P/g .....	F. mdo.	6 0 — 6 2
— Peru Slab .....	Cl. Rs. do.	33 4 — 34 0	— Manchester .....	do.	5 14 — 6 0
Russia .....	Sa. Rs. do.	— — —	Millinery .....	—	25 D. — 30 D.
Copperas .....	do.	3 8 — 3 12	Shot, patent .....	bag	8 10 — 8 11
Cottons, chints .....	pecul	— — —	Spelter .....	do.	0 19 — 0 15
— Muslins, assort. ....	do.	1 5 — 12 8	Stationery .....	do.	7 A. — 25 A.
— Yarn 10 to 17 1/2 .....	mov.	0 45 — 0 8	Steel, English .....	Cl. Rs. F. mdo.	5 4 — 6 8
Cutlery, fine .....	30 A. — 30 A.	— — —	— Swedish .....	do.	7 4 — 7 8
Glass .....	8 A. to 10 A. & P.C.	— — —	Tin Plates .....	Sa. Rs. box	10 0 — 10 0
Hardware .....	30 D. — 45 D.	— — —	Woolens, broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4 6 — 5 6
Hosiery, cotton .....	8 A. to 15 A. & P.C.	— — —	— coarse and middling ..	—	1 2 — 2 4
Edging, silk .....	15 to 35 D. & P.C.	— — —	Flannel .....	—	1 1 — 1 10

## NADRAS, April 15, 1855.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles .....	100	7 @ 8	Iron Hoops .....	candy	24 @ 25
Copper Sheathing .....	candy	240 — 245	— Nails .....	do.	70 — 75
— Coals .....	do.	230 — 245	— Lead, P/g .....	do.	42 — 45
— Old .....	do.	230 — 240	— Sheet .....	do.	35 — 40
— Nails, assort. ....	do.	260 — 370	Millinery .....	—	40 A. — 50 A.
Cottons, chints .....	4 to 8 Rs. & piece	— — —	Shot, patent .....	—	15 A. — 20 A.
— Muslins and Linghams ..	25 A. — 30 A.	— — —	Spelter .....	candy	27 — 30
— Longcloth, fine .....	90 A. — 95 A.	— — —	Stationery .....	do.	10 A. — 15 A.
Cutlery, fine .....	10 A. — 10 A.	— — —	Steel, English .....	candy	40 — 50
Glass and Earthenware ..	Improving.	— — —	— Swedish .....	do.	45 — 50
Hardware .....	20 A. — 25 A.	— — —	Tin Plates .....	box	91 — 95
Hosiery .....	20 A. — 25 A.	— — —	Woolens, broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	1 C. — 2 C.
Iron, Swedish, .....	candy	42 — 50	— coarse .....	—	Wanted
— English sq. ....	do.	24 — 26	Flannel, fine .....	—	20 A. — 25 A.
— Flat and bolt .....	do.	24 — 25			

## BOMBAY, June 6, 1855.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors .....	cwt.	10 @ 12	Iron, Swedish .....	St. candy	42.8 @ 44
Bottles .....	do.	0.12 —	— English .....	do.	23 — 24
Coals .....	ton	16 —	— Hoops .....	cwt.	6 —
Copper Sheathing, 16-22 ..	cwt.	40 —	— Nails .....	do.	13 —
— Thick sheets .....	do.	51 —	— Sheet .....	do.	6 —
— Plate bottoms .....	do.	62 —	— Rod for bolts .....	St. candy	24 —
— Tile .....	do.	45 —	— do. for nails .....	do.	20 —
Cottons, Chints, &c., &c. ....	—	—	Lead, P/g .....	cwt.	10 —
— Longcloth .....	—	—	— Shot .....	do.	10 —
— Muslins .....	—	—	Millinery .....	—	20 D. —
— Other goods .....	—	—	Shot, patent .....	cwt.	8 — 11
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..	lb.	0.01 — 1 4	Spelter .....	do.	2.8 —
Cutlery, table .....	10 1/2 —	—	Stationery .....	—	5 A. —
Glass and Earthenware ..	20 D. —	—	Steel, Swedish .....	tub	14.8 —
Hardware .....	P. C. —	—	Tin Plates .....	box	17 —
Hosiery, half hose .....	P. C. —	—	Woolens, broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4 — 5
			— coarse .....	—	1.75 — 2.4
			Flannel, fine .....	—	1.8 —

## CANTON, April 14, 1855.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 20 yds. ....	piece	1 1/2 @ 3	Snails .....	pecul	30 @ 30
— Longcloth .....	do.	3 — 11	Steel, Swedish .....	tub	4 —
— Muslins, 20 yds. ....	do.	— — —	Woolens, broad cloth .....	yd.	0.90 — 1.50
— Cambrics, 40 yds. ....	do.	3 — 4	do. ex super .....	yd.	2.75 — 3
— Bandannos .....	do.	1.75 — 1.90	— Camlets .....	pcu.	15 — 21
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50 .....	pecul	34 — 34	— Do. Ditzel .....	do.	25 — 25
Iron, Bar .....	do.	2 1/2 — 2	— Long Kile .....	do.	9 — 10
— Rod .....	do.	2 1/2 — 2	Tin Plates .....	box	11 — 11 1/2
Lead, Pig .....	do.	6 — 6			

SINGAPORE, April 25, 1835.

		Oct.	Dec.			Dec.	Dec.
Amber	per cwt	8	8 1/2	Cotton Hk. mt. Hattrick, dila.	40s.	8 1/2	@ 4
Bottles	per 100	3	3 1/2	do. do. Pollock	40s.	11	2
Copper Nails and Sheathing	per cwt	—	—	Twist, 36 to 40	per cwt	48	— 50
Cottons, Moul quillman, 28yd by 76in	pc 4	—	—	Handwre, assort.	per cwt	41	— 34
Iron Tish	21	35	—	Iron, assort.	per cwt	41	— 34
Long bolts	13 to 40	do.	3	English	do.	34	— 3
do	40 to 44	do.	4	Nail, road	do.	7	— 31
do	44 to 54	do.	5	Lead, Pig	do.	5	— 51
do	54	do.	—	Shot, pint	do.	—	— 50
Prints, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, & 10 1/2	do.	2 1/2	—	Shot, pint	do.	—	— 50
do	9 1/2	do.	3	Spelter	per cwt	4	— 41
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in	do.	11	— 94	Steel, Swedish	do.	5	— 54
Cambric, 20	40	44	—	English	do.	—	—
Cambric, 10	40	44	—	Woolless, Long Ells	per cwt	10	— 11
Cambric, fancy colours	do.	4	— 51	Cambric	do.	50	— 54
				Ladies' cloth	yd.	11	— 24

## REMARKS.

*Cuttack, April 20, 1835.*—The amount of the week's sale of White Piece Goods has been considerable, and generally at a further advance than the week of all kinds, with the exception of Long Cloths, being moderate, and not expected to be materially increased for some months. Chutras have likewise experienced some demand, and 7 or 8 kind sets, especially, have been sold at an advance. Upon the whole, this branch of trade is in a very healthy state. The demand throughout the week for White Cotton Yarn has been active, and yesterday particularly, there was much stir, in consequence of the small supply of second hand coloured Yarn has not been so much wanted. We have nothing to report in Woolens, the business still being quite inactive. The sale of Copper indistinctly slight fall. In Iron and Lead, nothing new.—P. Cui.

*Madras, April 15, 1835.*—The market has received a small supply of Iron from Bombay, but we have not heard of any sales being effected, while metals continue being sold in small parcels at prices averaging old quotations. Iron and Cast-iron, with steel cutlery, to some 4 or 5 tons (the latter, at least) appear to be getting into market.—P. Cui.

*Bombay, May 23, 1835.*—The market for Piece Goods still continues inactive, and few sales are being effected at present. Cotton Twist is advancing in price, 1,100 yds. of Wools is have been sold at Rs 1 per yd.—J. M. Having had several arrivals from Europe during the last week, and all bringing metals, buyers do not seem disposed to alter previous quotations for Iron. Copper is also affected from the same cause, but as the money market is abundant, as is usually the case at this season of the year, speculation may be looked for, and prices may in that case be prevented from falling.—P. Cui.

*Singapore, April 21, 1835.*—Markets exceedingly dull, and little demand for articles of European import. Another extensive failure has this week happened in our bazaar—a Chinaman—it is said to the amount of Rs 50,000! but this, we are happy to say, is about the best of the "man of straw"—L. M. Raghu.

*Canton, April 14, 1835.*—Trade is generally very dull, and the Chinese are complaining of a great scarcity of goods. In Woolens and Cotton Piece Goods (White), no improvement.—P. Cui.

## INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

*Cuttack, April 10, 1835.*

Government Securities.

Buy 1/2s As.	Rs As (Bail)
Prin 30 H Remittable	19 3/4 Prem.
4 4 1/2 1/2 per cent.	2 0
2 4 1/2 1/2 per cent.	2 1/4
Div 2 4 1/2 1/2 per cent.	2 2 1/2

13,000 Bank of Bengal shares (10,000)—13,300.

Bank of Bengal Notes.

Discount on private bill	9 1/2 per cent.
Ratio on government and 4 1/2 per cent.	7 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit	7 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London and Liverpool, six months' sight, and 12 months' date—to buy, 2s. to 2s. 1d., to sell, 2s. 9d. per Rs. Rupee.

*Madras, April 15, 1835.*

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, six per cent.—87 per cent. premium.	
Non Remittable—Old five per cent.—par.	
Ditto date of 18th Aug 1835, five per cent.—par to 2 premium.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—2 per cent. premium.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1 per cent. discount.	
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—1 per cent. discount.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 1s. 10d. per Mad. R.

*Bombay, June 6, 1835*

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.  
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 108 to 108 1/4 Bom.  
Rs. per 100 Rupees Rupee.  
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 108 1/2 to 108 Bom.  
Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.  
Remittable Loan, 128.8 to 130.4 Bom. Rs. per 100 Rs. Rupee.

5 per cent. Loan of 1829-33, according to the period of discharge, 107 1/2 to 108 1/4 per ditto.  
Ditto of 1835-36, 108 to 110 1/4 per ditto.  
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 110 1/4 per ditto.  
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106 to 106 1/4 per ditto.

*Singapore, April 26, 1835*

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 4 mo. sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. per dollar.  
On Bengal, 2101 Rs. Rs. per 100 dollars.

*Canton, April 14, 1835.*

Exchanges, &amp;c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. per Sp. Dol. nominal.  
Finance Committee for advances on consignments, 4s. 7d.  
On Bengal.—Private Bills, 910 Rs. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dol.—Company's ditto, 30 days, 908 Rs. Rs.  
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 910 to 910 per ditto.  
Bycane Silver at Lassa, 4 1/2 per cent. prem.



**LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.**

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Owners or Consignees.	Captain.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Algebra	Oct. 2	Larkins	750 Charles Leggett	Chas. Ingram	W. I. Docks	Thomas Harbide & Co.
Algebra	Oct. 30	Porter	500 Bernard Felt	Edw. Rose	E. I. Docks	D. & A. Withman; John Frie.
Algebra and China	Oct. 11	Keybank	554 George F. Young	Adam Young	W. I. Docks	"Domest. Young, & Co.; James Barker.
Algebra and China	Oct. 12	Algebra	600 Gleditsies & Co.	Alex. McDonald	St. Kt. Docks	Edmund Road, White Lam-ports, Cornhill.
Algebra and China	Oct. 13	Algebra	600 George F. Young	W. I. Docks	Edmund Road	George C. Redman.
Algebra and China	Oct. 14	Algebra	600 Thomas Driver & Co.	Thomas Driver	W. I. Docks	Edmund Road
Algebra and China	Oct. 15	Algebra	600 Robert Pattullo	Robert Pattullo	W. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 16	Algebra	600 Robt. W. Eyles	James Eyles	W. I. Docks	Thomas Heath, Penarth-st.
Algebra and China	Oct. 17	Algebra	600 William Taylor	Wm. Taylor	E. I. Docks	C. O. Meyer, James Off-bones; Thomas Harbide & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 18	Algebra	600 William Hemblow	Wm. Hemblow	E. I. Docks	Edmund Road
Algebra and China	Oct. 19	Algebra	600 George Willis	George Willis	W. I. Docks	Edmund Road
Algebra and China	Oct. 20	Algebra	600 Jacob & Sons	Joseph Andrews	St. Kt. Docks	John Lynas, Barchin-lan.
Algebra and China	Oct. 21	Algebra	600 John Tucker	John J. Duggan	St. Kt. Docks	Lyall, Brothers & Co.; Arnold & Woodlett.
Algebra and China	Oct. 22	Algebra	600 John P. Griffith	John P. Griffith	E. I. Docks	John Tucker, & Jemp & Sears.
Algebra and China	Oct. 23	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Thos. Shepherd	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 24	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 25	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 26	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 27	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 28	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 29	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 30	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 31	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 1	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 2	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 3	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 4	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 5	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 6	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 7	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 8	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 9	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 10	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 11	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 12	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 13	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 14	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 15	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 16	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 17	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 18	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 19	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
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Algebra and China	Oct. 23	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 24	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 25	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 26	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 27	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 28	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 29	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 30	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 31	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 1	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
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Algebra and China	Oct. 15	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 16	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
Algebra and China	Oct. 17	Algebra	600 J. Mac Vicer	Wm. Dryden	E. I. Docks	Gleditsies & Co.
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# LONDON PRICE CURRENT, September 25, 1885.

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## RATT-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.	¢.
Coffee, Batavia .....	2	14	0	0
— Sumatra .....	2	6	0	0
— Sunatra .....	2	10	0	0
— Ceylon .....	2	3	0	0
— Mocha .....	2	5	0	0
Cotton, Surat .....	2	0	0	0
— Madras .....	2	0	0	0
— Bengal .....	2	0	0	0
— Bourbon .....	2	0	0	0
Drugs & for Dyehg.				
Alum, Spanish .....	2	10	0	0
Ammonia, Stov. ....	2	4	0	0
Harax, Refined .....	2	3	0	0
Unrefined .....	2	12	0	0
Camphire, In tub .....	2	6	0	0
Cardamom, Malabar ..	2	10	0	0
— Ceylon .....	2	1	0	0
Clava Ruda .....	2	10	0	0
— Ligna .....	2	10	0	0
Castor Oil .....	2	10	0	0
China Root .....	2	10	0	0
Cuba .....	2	0	0	0
Dragon's Blood .....	2	15	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	2	0	0	0
— Arabic .....	2	0	0	0
— Asafoetida .....	2	10	0	0
— Benjamin, 3d Seng ..	2	10	0	0
— Anis .....	2	0	0	0
— Gambogium .....	2	0	0	0
— Myrrh .....	2	0	0	0
— Oilbarnum .....	2	0	0	0
— Kino .....	2	0	0	0
— Leo Lake .....	2	0	0	0
— Tyo .....	2	0	0	0
— Whall .....	2	10	0	0
— Stick .....	2	0	0	0
— Musk, China .....	2	0	0	0
— Nux Vomica .....	2	0	0	0
— Oil, Castor .....	2	0	0	0
— Cinnamon .....	2	0	0	0
— Coros-mul .....	2	0	0	0
— Jalaputa .....	2	0	0	0
— Mac .....	2	0	0	0
— Nutmeg .....	2	0	0	0
— Oylum .....	2	0	0	0
— Rhubarb .....	2	0	0	0
— Sal Ammoniac .....	2	0	0	0
— Renda .....	2	0	0	0
— Turmeric, Java .....	2	0	0	0
— Bengal .....	2	0	0	0
— China .....	2	0	0	0
— Cassia, in Sars .....	2	0	0	0
— Blue .....	2	0	0	0
— Hides, Buffalo .....	2	0	0	0
— Ox and Cow .....	2	0	0	0
— Purple and Violet ..	2	0	0	0
— Fine Violet .....	2	0	0	0
— Mild, to good Violet ..	2	0	0	0
— Violet and Copper ..	2	0	0	0
— Copper .....	2	0	0	0
— Consuming, white fine ..	2	0	0	0
— No. ord. and low .....	2	0	0	0
— Do, very low .....	2	0	0	0
— Java, low .....	2	0	0	0
— Madras, mild to fine ..	2	0	0	0
— Oude, mild to good and ..	2	0	0	0

	£.	s.	d.	¢.
Mother-of-Pearl .....	2	10	0	0
Shells, China .....	2	10	0	0
Nutmegs .....	2	0	0	0
— 1st .....	2	0	0	0
— 2nd .....	2	0	0	0
— 3rd .....	2	0	0	0
— 4th .....	2	0	0	0
— 5th .....	2	0	0	0
— 6th .....	2	0	0	0
— 7th .....	2	0	0	0
— 8th .....	2	0	0	0
— 9th .....	2	0	0	0
— 10th .....	2	0	0	0
— 11th .....	2	0	0	0
— 12th .....	2	0	0	0
— 13th .....	2	0	0	0
— 14th .....	2	0	0	0
— 15th .....	2	0	0	0
— 16th .....	2	0	0	0
— 17th .....	2	0	0	0
— 18th .....	2	0	0	0
— 19th .....	2	0	0	0
— 20th .....	2	0	0	0
— 21st .....	2	0	0	0
— 22nd .....	2	0	0	0
— 23rd .....	2	0	0	0
— 24th .....	2	0	0	0
— 25th .....	2	0	0	0
— 26th .....	2	0	0	0
— 27th .....	2	0	0	0
— 28th .....	2	0	0	0
— 29th .....	2	0	0	0
— 30th .....	2	0	0	0
— 31st .....	2	0	0	0
— 32nd .....	2	0	0	0
— 33rd .....	2	0	0	0
— 34th .....	2	0	0	0
— 35th .....	2	0	0	0
— 36th .....	2	0	0	0
— 37th .....	2	0	0	0
— 38th .....	2	0	0	0
— 39th .....	2	0	0	0
— 40th .....	2	0	0	0
— 41st .....	2	0	0	0
— 42nd .....	2	0	0	0
— 43rd .....	2	0	0	0
— 44th .....	2	0	0	0
— 45th .....	2	0	0	0
— 46th .....	2	0	0	0
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— 49th .....	2	0	0	0
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— 90th .....	2	0	0	0
— 91st .....	2	0	0	0
— 92nd .....	2	0	0	0
— 93rd .....	2	0	0	0
— 94th .....	2	0	0	0
— 95th .....	2	0	0	0
— 96th .....	2	0	0	0
— 97th .....	2	0	0	0
— 98th .....	2	0	0	0
— 99th .....	2	0	0	0
— 100th .....	2	0	0	0

## PRICES OF SHARES, September 25, 1885.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books shut for Dividends.
<b>DOCKS.</b>						
East-India .....	£. 25	—	—	—	—	March, Sept.
London .....	£. 24	—	—	—	—	June, Dec.
St. Katherine's .....	£. 75	—	—	—	—	Jan. July
Ditto Dockwars .....	£. 100	—	—	—	—	5 April, 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto .....	£. 100	—	—	—	—	5 April, 5 Oct.
West-India .....	£. 25	—	—	—	—	June, Dec.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>						
Australian (Agriculture) ..	£. 27	—	10,000	100	25	—
Bank (Australasian) .....	£. 25	—	5,000	40	30	—
Van Diemen's Land Company ..	£. 75	—	10,000	100	100	—



## ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

## Calcutta.

## LAW.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, April 25.

*In the matter of James Cullen and Robert Brownie.*—Mr. Terton made an application for the final discharge of the insolvents. The learned counsel stated that the examiner had certified that the number of consenting creditors was twenty-four, and the value of claims Rs. Rs. 10,14,000; over the number and amount required by the sixty-third section of the act.

No opposition being made to the application, Sir Edward Ryan directed that the order should be made out, as in the case of Colvin and Co., for a final discharge.

*In the matter of Colvin and Co.*—The 20th of June was named for declaring a further dividend of ten per cent. on the debts due by this estate.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## FALL IN THE PRICE OF SEMINDARIES.

A correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkary* stated that the value of landed property in Bengal was now depreciated to a most alarming degree; that in the instance of the Bullnah semindary, in itself a principally, property which fifteen or twenty years ago would have realized twenty lakhs of rupees, was a few days ago knocked down at auction for a single year's purchase. A similar deterioration appears in other districts. This subject was largely discussed some months ago in the *Bumachar Durpan*, and the reason of the depression was traced up to various causes, which bore no small appearance of probability. Upon so wide a subject, we cannot enter at present. Indeed, to do it justice, it would be necessary to discuss each of its numerous branches in a separate article; but we cannot refrain from remarking, that this unexampled deterioration in the price, if not in the profit, of estates in Bengal, points out clearly that there is something rotten in the revenue system of the country; some radical error, the correction of which is called for as much to secure the interests of government, as to revive the agricultural interests of the country. If any depression to half this extent had happened to estates in England, we should have had a Parliamentary committee, without loss of time, anxiously inquiring into the cause; and great would have been the excitement through the whole of the agricultural community.

That the condition of the ryots has not been improved by the perpetual settlement of the public assessments on the land; that

*Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 18. No. 71.

the ryot is still the same miserable impoverished being he was forty years ago, few will venture to question. The settlement, which was to have been the dawn of a new era of happiness and comfort, has brought no increase of prosperity to the poor cultivator, whose labour is the basis of the whole system. Many of the public servants of government employed in the collection of the revenue have been led, from a view of the wretchedness of the peasantry, almost to impugn the wisdom of the permanent settlement itself. The evil, however, does not lie in the settlement, but in the feebleness of the native character, and the lamentable absence of honest and honourable feeling in the native community. The misery of the cultivators of the soil may be traced in a great measure to the weight of illegal exactions which bow them down to the earth. That some semindars possess a real anxiety to ameliorate the condition of their ryots, we are most happy to acknowledge. We have passed through the estates, for instance, of Baboo Radha Kanta Deb, of Baboo Roy Kelsooth Chowdrow, and others, and have found their ryots comparatively happy and contented. But these semindars are obliged to keep a most strict watch over their native amils, or officers, to secure anything like justice to their tenantry. Where this laudable anxiety, and still more laudable exertion, for the good of the ryots, is wanting, they are subject to every species of extortion from the underlings of the semindar. The number of amils employed by the semindar in the collection of his rents, far exceeds the number engaged in England in the management of landed property; and each one has an eye only to his own gain. Native agency is of the same base character, whether the master be a European or a native; only the native mistrusts his servants more than a European does, and has a more complicated machinery at work to counteract their chicanery. The power of mischief enjoyed by these amils depends mainly upon the indolence of the semindar; and where he is devoted to pleasure and indifferent to business, their opportunities of extortion are boundless.

Though the natives are not permitted by the laws of the shastras to quit their own country, we have all the miseries of absenteeism inflicted on the cultivators of the soil in various estates. Many of the most wealthy semindars live in towns which afford ample means of indulgence. They never visit their estates, which are thus abandoned to the rapacity of unprincipled overseers, who pursue but one object; to

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make as much as possible out of the ryots ■ the shortest space of time. The ryots themselves, reduced by exactions to the lowest stage of depression, when their cup of misery is full, quit the estate, and either pass into other zemindaries, or obtain a livelihood by depredation. Many estates are thus half depopulated. We appeal confidently to those who reside in the country, and who have ocular proof of the mismanagement of the estates of absentee proprietors, to corroborate this statement.

But even when the zemindar resides on his property, the misery of the tenantry, though less than in cases in which they do not reside, is by no means small. The zemindar, with some exceptions, is scarcely ever seen by his people; he resides in all the eastern magnificence of obscurity. His transactions with the peasantry are conducted through his amils; and even when his tenants are brought into his presence, to settle accounts, they find him holding his court surrounded by the men who have oppressed them. They have no independent access to him. When he moves abroad, it is sometimes the case, he is never alone; it is contrary to oriental etiquette. He is environed with a crowd of servants or expectants, and his tenantry have no notion of bringing to his private notice the oppression under which they labour.

And these oppressions are great and grinding. ■ is not that the zemindar exacts more rent than the engagements stipulate; this would be a very hanging mode of exaction, and unnecessarily lead to exposure, perhaps to punishment. But it is known to all, that, to meet the extraordinary occasions of the zemindars, their marriages and *shradhas*, and *pogras*, exactions are constantly made on the ryots, which, however they may endeavour to evade by every means in their power, they cannot eventually resist. But this is not all; their head servants have marriages, *shradhas*, and *pogras* of their own; and after they have squeezed the tenantry on behalf of their masters, they fancy themselves at liberty to give them another gentle squeeze for their own benefit. That all such exactions are illegal, the regulations of government abundantly testify; but how is redress to be obtained? The courts are open to all, but accessible only to the rich. A wealthy zemindar has his *vakeels*, his *mookhtars*, and his friends among the amils in court, and influence enough to crush a poor suitor. The worm, which writhes under the feet, might as well be expected to rise up and attack the man who tramples on it, as a poor, ignorant, timid ryot may be expected ■ go into court, and fight it out with the rich and powerful zemindar. The poor ryot, therefore, pays for all, he is, of course, almost always in debt, and

has, therefore, a most exorbitant interest to provide for; and his monied friend cheats him in proportion to his poverty and weakness. What with the rent of the land, the exactions for the zemindar, the exactions for his servants, and the usury of the money-lender, the wretched cultivator of the soil has neither present enjoyment nor the hope of future relief.

But the ryot is not without his share of blame. A large portion of his troubles is occasioned by his own want of courage and integrity. He will never pay any equitable claim for rent till he has exhausted every artifice of delay. There is no honesty of feeling in him respecting his just and fair obligations, and no moral courage to resist unjust exactions. It seems as if these two feelings were to be found only in union; in this country both are wanting among the peasantry. Hence it becomes necessary to invest the zemindar with powers over his ryots, which, however liable to abuse, are indispensable. If you relax the power of the zemindar, he will be unable to obtain a farthing of rent; if you augment it, the ryot is crushed, if not by him, certainly by his amils. It is one of the most difficult questions in our Indian policy to know how to act in such a dilemma. Every now of the instrument, high or low, is out of tune, and the most skillful artist can produce no harmony from its discordant tones. The instrument must be returned before it can afford any real utility or pleasure. The relief of the ryot more especially must come from himself. There are laws in abundance for his protection; but they are and must remain a dead letter, till the men for whose benefit they were passed, shall give them vitality and operation. When the ryot becomes honest in the discharge of his just obligations, and bold in defending himself against oppression, oppression will cease, but not till then.—*Friend of India*.

The right, which it is maintained government possesses, of ousting the zemindars, and taking the whole landed property of these provinces into their own hands, can only be maintained on the supposition that the zemindars are but an inferior grade of native revenue officers; a kind of sub-collectors, similar to those which existed in the days of Hindoo and Mahomedan sovereignty. But this supposition would lead us into a singular dilemma; it would be tantamount to affirming that, during the last forty-two years, the government of British India has been in the habit, on the sale of every zemindary, of putting up some of the most important public offices to sale by auction; but ■ it not generally understood throughout the country, that, at every sale of an estate, it is not an office, or a farm, but actual property that ■ sold?

The zemindars in Bengal, moreover, have the right of creating under tenures, called *putnee talooks*, in perpetuity, a tenure which does not revert to them in default of payment of the rent, but is brought to sale like all other property. But if the zemindar has no right of property in the soil, he can convey none to those to whom he sublets his land on a perpetual tenure. From these and other considerations, we are led to suppose that government did recognize, even if they did not create, the right of the zemindar to the proprietorship of his lands, and that if, under this new system, the condition of the tenantry is not found to have been improved, but rather deteriorated, still government have no right to try an experiment for their benefit, by an act which would be considered throughout the country a breach of the public faith, and would weaken to an incurable extent the confidence which the native gentry now repose in their rulers.

But, supposing government to possess the right of taking all the zemindaries throughout India into their own hands, and of pensioning the zemindars, it is a right which it would be wise to refrain from exercising. Such an arrangement would neither augment the public revenue, nor secure its being raised with greater punctuality, while it would substitute a cumbersome and complicated machinery for one that is simple. If, in particular instances, there should be an occasional increase of revenue, it would be attributed by the reflection that it resulted, not from any improvement of the estate, but from additional exactions extorted out of the poor ryot by a mercenary farmer. Neither would the comforts of the tenantry be augmented, but rather deteriorated, if government were to take the estates under their own management. The same class of unprincipled agents must be employed under the collector as under the zemindars, and for this simple reason, that the country affords no more honest agency. And, as the collector would have less interest than the zemindar in looking after the native officers, and far less interest in the concern, the control over them would of course be more loose, and the opportunities for extortion more numerous. Neither under a *laissez faire* management would there be any chance of that general improvement of the land, which can arise only from the employment of capital and skill by those who have a personal interest in the estate. It is manifestly impossible for government to apply either the one or the other to all the landed property in India, and the ryots are too poor and too ignorant to hold out any prospect of such improvement through their instrumentality; the estate of the country would, therefore, under the new management, essentially deteriorate.

Deficient as the zemindary system is, it is only from a landed interest like that of the zemindars, gradually enlightened by knowledge that any agricultural improvements can be expected. The improvement in the social condition of the ryots must likewise depend in a great measure upon the increase of their knowledge; their misery arises from the want of moral virtue in their landlords, and the absence of moral courage and honesty in themselves. Improvement must, in this case, begin at the lower extremity, the ryots must acquire a knowledge of their rights, spirit to defend them, and integrity in fulfilling their own obligations, before they can be liberated from the degradation in which they now lie.

We conclude with a word or two on the *putnee talooks*. From all the information we have been able to gather, the burdens of the tenantry have been greatly augmented by this system of subletting, which is extended from the zemindar to the *putnee talookdar*, from him to the *durputnee talookdar*, from him to the *seputnee talookdar*, for which, see the preamble to the famous subletting act of 1819. The only benefit which appears to arise from this arrangement is that the zemindar is enabled to collect his rents without trouble, but the mischief of the system is endless. The zemindar is separated from all community or sympathy with his tenant, whom he transfers in the lump to his *putnee talookdar*, and whom he again parcels out among his sub-lessees. Every intermediate link between the cultivator and the zemindar is an additional curse to the country, for the entire weight of this body of farmers falls upon the poor ryot. A proposal was made some time since, or rather a wish expressed, that we could domesticate the art of caricaturing in India. We think we could furnish an agricultural subject worthy of an artistic pencil. We would ask his aid to draw, first the lean and emaciated ryot scratching the earth at the tail of a plough drawn by two half-starved, bare ribbed, bullocks. Upon his back we would place the more robust *seputnee talookdar*, and, upon his shoulders the *durputnee talookdar*, he, again, should sustain the well-fed *putnee talookdar*, and seated upon his shoulders should be represented to crown the scene, the big zemindar, that compound of milk, sugar, and clarified butter. Such a picture would be only a correct representation of the melancholy truth,—not a fancy piece.—*Ed.*

#### THE ANTI-PERSIAN CIRCULAR

We are happy to find that the proposal to subvert Hindostanee for Persian, in transmitting public business continues to meet with the support of the public officers. We subjoin the opinion expressed by them individually on this subject. We are happy to find the opinion of so many

men of talent and experience coinciding upon this point. After Hindoostanee shall have been substituted for Persian, in the western provinces, it will not be long before Bengalee is substituted for that language in the provinces of Bengal.

W. F. Dick.—“I highly approve of the measure here proposed. The substitution of Hindoostanee in our courts and affairs would be a very great benefit to the people.”

R. M. Bird.—“I strongly approve of the substitution of Hindoostanee for Persian, as the language of business in our offices; the question as to the character in which it should be written is of a subordinate nature. It is clear, however, that the Persian character should not be introduced into the Saugor territory nor into Bundelkund.”

W. Ewer.—“I think it would be a great improvement were the judges to give their reasons for decision in English as well as Hindoostanee.”

W. Fane.—“I approve of the substitution of Hindoostanee for Persian in our offices, as I think it very desirable that the public business of the country should be conducted in the language of the country.”

Welby Jackson and J. Thomson.—“The change from Persian to Hindoostanee is very desirable, but it will at first be attended with difficulty and will impede the transaction of business; English judges should write their decisions in English also. The Hindoostanee language is very imperfect, but it will improve. The Persian character is ill-adapted to express Hindoostanee sounds.”

J. G. Deedes and F. Currie.—“We approve of the proposed substitution of Hindoostanee for Persian.”

A. Spier.—“I do not altogether agree with the printed statement, but think the use of the languages of the country in all judicial and revenue proceedings is very desirable.”

R. Lowther.—“I concur in the proposed substitution of Hindoostanee for Persian, and the sooner the change takes place the better.”

H. M. Pigou.—“Although I dissent from the 9th position, and think that considerable inconvenience and hindrance to business will be at first experienced, yet I concur in the opinion that ultimate benefit will arise from the measure.”

John Trotter.—“In the opium agencies, which involve an expenditure annually of nearly half a crore of rupees, I consider the introduction and substitution of Hindoostanee would be of the greatest possible advantage.”

E. Peplow Smith.—“The proposed measure has my entire concurrence.”

G. Mainwaring.—“I concur in opinion with Mr. W. Jackson, with the exception

of his concluding remark, that the Persian character is ill-adapted for the expression of Hindoostanee sounds.”

Colin R. Tulloch.—“I entirely concur in the substitution of Hindoostanee for Persian.”—*Samachar Darpan*.

The anti-Persian circular was, we believe, circulated by private individuals, without the sanction of authority. Now, we would ask, why was it not forwarded to every public functionary in the usual manner by government, and the sentiments of all, whether for or against the measure, distinctly required? Surely, the question was of sufficient importance to demand such a circular; had it been issued, much useful information on the subject would have been elicited, and the legislative council put in possession of all the arguments, alike of the consents and dissents; not that opinions so collected were considered worthy a thought in former days. Times, however, are altered now,—the school-master is abroad, and people canvass the grounds on which enactments are framed. It is true, proposed Acts are published in the *Government Gazette*, with a view, no doubt, to their discussion; yet, if we are to judge of their goodness by the few that have already appeared as passed, we confess that, in our humble judgment, the process of law-making is still deficient in essential particulars and precision.—*Microscopical Observer*.

#### LOSS OF LIFE ON THE RIVER.

On the 18th March, fifteen native Mahomedan females met their watery grave in the Hooghly, one of whom was a child about two years and a-half old. The unfortunate persons belonged to Gurnah Haut, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs. They went to a fair at Paroah, and were on their way home, when, between Nimtollah and Pathoora ghats, the influx of the bore upset their boat. There were twenty-seven men on board also, all of whom have escaped the catastrophe.—*Hurkara*.

No less than forty men, women, and children, were drowned on Thursday, owing to the crowded state of one of the ferry-boats.—*Ibid.*, March 21.

At Seebpore, near Backergunge, on the evening of the 13th inst., ten persons were drowned by the upsetting of a boat, mostly females and young persons of the names of DeSilva, Rodrigues, and Coelho.—*Cal. Courier*, April 23.

A loss of seventy-five lives, in the space of less than a month!

#### NATIVE ALMAFAC.

It is a common and not altogether unfounded complaint, that Europeans know but little of the native character. This

ignorance arises in some measure from the slender means we enjoy of acquiring a knowledge of those observances by which the national character has been moulded. To supply in some small measure this deficiency, we have thought that a review of the Native Almanac of the present year would not be unacceptable to our readers. The various rules and observances enjoined in it, will serve to shew more accurately than elaborate disquisition or learned research, the numerous links of superstition by which the votaries of Hindooism are bound. This almanac will afford abundant scope for ridicule to those who are disposed to laugh at the follies of mankind, and matter of deep and painful reflection to those who are anxious to secure the liberation of the country from these degrading influences.

The almanac we have selected for review is that of Nuddes, which has enjoyed, since the days of Rajah Krishna Chunder Roy, a higher reputation than those of Ilalco, and other places, from whence almanacs issue. It is published, therefore, under the auspices of the lord of men, the sovereign of Nuddes, Gurish Chunder, who scarcely possesses an acre of the broad lands of his royal ancestors. It is compiled by Gunga Govinda, of Mahanad, a place celebrated for the residence of astrologers, who are unrivalled in the discovery of stolen goods. It is printed on the worst paper, with the worst ink, and the worst of types, and the spelling throughout is so incorrect, as to render many words unintelligible. It is sold for eight annas a copy.

In a kind of preliminary notice, we have the important intelligence that, during the Bengalee year 1242, there will be *twenty-nine* auspicious days for the celebration of marriages, *twenty-five* days for feeding children for the first time with rice, *as* for the sacrifices to deceased ancestors, on eating the rice of the new harvest, *five* days for inviting the brahmins with the sacerdotal thread, *three* days for bringing a bride to reside with her husband, *twenty-three* days for the worship of the planets; and only *two* days for commencing the education of children.

The almanac begins, as is fitting, with the beginning of the world. Parvatee asks her husband Shiva how the world was created, with various other questions. He replies, that the universe came into being through the will of God, but that these four things are uncreated,—darkness, the various quarters, vacuum, and water. A seed fell from heaven into the water and expanded into an egg, out of which sprang the sun; and from it the stars and planets. The sun, the emblem of the divine energy, became the parent of all things, moveable and immovable.

We have next the advantage of hearing

the almanac. According to our simple notions, an almanac is a publication for reference; but the Hindoo astrologers have refined upon this idea. Towards the beginning of the year, it is customary for them to proceed to the houses of all who have sought to give, and to read through the almanac of the coming year to them and their friends, for which they receive gifts varying from one to four rupees. The good man of the house, however, is not without his share of profit from the rehearsal, for, "to hear the number of the year, gives length of life; to hear the name of the regent of the year, delivers from the violence of kings; to listen to the name of the regent of waters, destroys disease," and so forth. Every page of the almanac has its appropriate reward. The following is the ritual for hearing the almanac—"Sit with your face to the east or north, make an obeisance to Hur, Gourree, the sun, to brahmins, and deceased ancestors, and listen with a pure mind. Place before you a large dish, filled with articles of food (this is of course the perquisite of the astrological priest), and hold a flower or fruit in your hand. If a king be the listener, he must have a piece of gold in his hand, if a priest, a flower, if a layman, a fruit. The gods are to listen for two hours, a priest or a king, for four hours, and ordinary men, for six hours. To listen to the almanac with an empty head offends both the gods and deceased ancestors."

This is succeeded by a notice of the ages that are gone, the anniversary of the commencement of each yuga, their duration, the proportion of sin and holiness in each, the gradual diminution of the stature of man, from the giants of the golden age to the dwarfs of this age of sin, the gradual change through the four yugas of the seat of life, and the various places of pilgrimage in each age, and so forth.

The regents of the year are next enumerated. Here it should be noted that they enjoy power only for a year at a time, and that their influence ceases when they lay down the sceptre. Jupiter is sovereign for the present year; the sun is his premier, Mercury presides over the waters, Saturn regulates the fruits of the earth, a most unhappy appointment, which forebodes famine and dire calamity, Dron has charge of the clouds; Vayoo governs the winds, and, as the fruit of his government, we are to have no fewer than three gales. Sarbhuhoutu controls the celestial elephants, who preside over the quarters; Soorannundu is the muhatu, or elephant driver of the year, Ununtu is regent of the serpents, and Dhunnunturee is president of the heavenly college of physicians. Rain will fall to the extent of ninety-six aroahs, of which forty-eight proportions are destined to the seas and



oceans, twenty-nine to the mountains, and nineteen to the earth. This court calendar is followed immediately by a detail, in Sanskrit verse, of the consequences which will flow from the government of each of those regents; but for this nonsense we cannot make room.

We are next told how long the gods will continue on earth. Vishnoo and Juggannath have each 5,064 years left, at the end of which period they will quit the country. The village gods are gone. *The Ganges will continue only forty-four years.* This idea prevails throughout the country from Hindustan to the ocean; and a general impression is felt that, at the end of this time, the river itself will disappear. It is rather a hazardous experiment to stake the credit of a creed upon a prediction, the fulfilment of which is placed at so short a distance of time.

A chronological table of past events follows:—it is 94 years since the Ganges was dried up; 83 since the Burgees, or Marathas invaded the country; 66 since the great famine; 47 since the great storm of Kartik; 23 since the excessive fall of rain; 12 since the great inundation.

We have next, in a tabular form, the gain and loss during the year which is attached to each constellation; thus, in Mow, or the Ram, the gain will be 5, the loss 3, balance to profit 2. From this table each individual, knowing by reference to the date of his nativity under what constellation he was born, may ascertain beforehand whether the year will be prosperous or adverse—a most admirable stimulus to industry! "O, blindness to the future, wisely given!" exclaims the Christian poet; but the Hindu astrologer thinks it far wiser to lift up the veil of futurity, and to reveal his disciple the sum of prosperity or adversity which he is to expect during the year. The unhappy patient is not, however, left without hope; a due application of gifts, and the performance of ceremonies, will remove even the inauspiciousness of the planetary influences. According to the degree of unpropitiousness, let the individual bestow on brahmins "umbrellas, cool mats, clarified butter, rice, gold, water-pots, silver, cloths, and waxpans;" and the stars will be propitious. We ought to observe that this is peculiar feature in oriental astrology; neither among the Greeks nor the Romans, nor even in England, in the days of Ashmole and Lilly, was it ever supposed that the unpropitious influence of the "heavenly intelligences" upon human affairs could be averted; the learned astrologer was simply the prophet of good and evil; he gained nothing by afflicting those who resorted to him with the "error of a harsh judgment;" but, in this land, there is no inauspiciousness in the planets, the constellations, or the lunar mansions,

which may not be removed by the omnipotence of gifts to brahmins. Is it any wonder, then, that there are more inauspicious than auspicious conjunctions in the life of a Hindoo?

Singular as it may appear, the rules for female immolation continue to be given five years after the bloody rite has been abolished. But the compiler is right in fancying that the Hindu ritual would be incomplete if this item were omitted.

We must hasten to the rules for marriage. First, then, it is ordained that all girls must be married at the age of eight, nine, or ten; absolutely at ten, or immediately after, in default of which, very heavy punishment is incurred. If a woman be married in Assur, she will be subject to great distress; if in Shrawan, will lose her children; if in Bhadur, will become unfaithful; if in Assur, she will lose her life; if in Kurik, will be visited with disease; if in Pour, with the loss of her children, and carnal disciples; if in Choitra, she will become proud. Four days in the week are auspicious for marriages, and three days the reverse. Four lunations are also unpropitious. Certain stellar mansions, and certain hours of the day, are enumerated, on which it may be solemnized without danger:—so much for the period of the ceremony.

But it is in the choice of a wife that the Hindoo creed exerts its most baneful, most hateful influence; and makes rational beings the sport of the stars and of the priests. Every individual is born in some one of the *nakshatras*, or lunar mansions, in number twenty-seven, which are divided into three classes, nine being supposed to be imbued with the qualities of the gods, nine with those of demons, and nine with those of men. The demons, as we all know, are continually warring with the gods, and endeavouring to destroy men. The first inquiry of a Hindoo, therefore, upon any proposal of marriage is, in what class of these lunar mansions did the nativity of the boy and girl respectively happen. If the boy belong to the class of the gods, and the girl to that of men, the marriage may proceed; but on no account when there is any liberty of choice, will the parents permit a marriage, if either of the parties belong to the class which is supposed to be under the influence of demons; because it is sure to involve the parties in misery. Every boy or girl, unfortunately born in any of the lunar mansions belonging to the demons, must marry an individual born under a similar *nakshatra*. But even supposing the nativity of the parties in this respect to agree, there is another astrological point to be determined before they can become man and wife. If they were both born under the same sign, the union will be auspicious; but the birth of the one be in

the sixth house from the other, they cannot be married.

We will only detain the reader with one anecdote illustrative of the utter inutilty of all these precautions to secure conubial happiness. Some thirty years ago, rich native, in our neighbourhood, of good moral character, but a most devoted slave to every Hindu observance, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, spared no labour and expense to secure every possible auspicious conjunction for the match. He expended a lac of rupees upon the astrologers; and it may easily be fancied how great a number was mustered. Every man, for fifty miles round, who had any pretensions to an acquaintance with this science, flocked to him; and for six months was he employed, day and night, in examining with them the nativities of the several bridegrooms who were proposed. Five were rejected, as wanting in auspiciousness; and one was at length chosen, as affording the nearest possible approximation to every propitious association. The wedding was celebrated with due pomp; and in six months the young husband was a corpse!—*Friend of India.*

#### THE PUNJAB.

The *Musavir Ukhbar* states that Runjeet Sing's troops had crossed the Indus at Attock, and that hostilities with Dost Mahomed Khan were expected to follow this important movement immediately.

#### ODDE.

Translation of a native letter from Lucknow:—"The king, of late, amuses himself at Chaund Gung, where he spends his money, or rather the money of the people, in nautches and such like debaucheries. On the 12th March, a burglary, attended with a most horrible murder, was committed at Lucknow, in the house of a rich mahajan, when property to a great amount was plundered, and the mahajan, his wife, and two children, were barbarously murdered. Although the crime was committed near a large and populous part of the town, no traces were discovered of the perpetrators. In fact, as usual, no trouble was taken by the government to detect the murderers. The king has, as a matter of form, taken up the case, and may decide it in two or three years."—*Sunichar Durpan.*

His Majesty of Odde has suffered a loss of property, to a great amount, in jewellery and precious stones, supposed to have been stolen by Bukah Ali and some one else, and afterwards lodged in a house at Cawnpore. The former individual was a superintendent of one of the mahals of his majesty. The amount of the property stolen it is generally believed to be about

fifteen lacs of rupees. His majesty is taking every step suggested by "prudence" (which is often found to be a scarce article within the limits of the Odde territories) for the institution of a strict inquiry into the circumstances connected with this mysterious case of theft.

Some of the zemindars, who were loth to pay the revenue to the officers in the employment of the king, and who even had recourse to arms to oppose the demands of the chukkidars, are now induced, by gentle persuasion and perseverance, to pay the amount of revenue due to the state. The mode which is now adopted for the administration of justice is reported to be satisfactory to the subjects. This favourable change, no doubt, has taken place, in order that it might prove a sufficient inducement to our government to delay, if not abandon, the transfer of the Odde government to its own management.—*Central Free Press, April 24.*

#### THE ARMY.

We cannot help adverting to the General Orders in the late court-martial at Loodiana,\* on certain artillery men of the native troops, they having become the subject of much conversation in military circles, and forming an article in the *Englishman*, which we assume to have been prepared from the proceedings. With a view to the comfort of his men, their commanding officer, Capt. Johnson, with their consent, some time ago, made up cloaks for their use, the damage of which was defrayed by themselves; in process of time, these cloaks became worn out, and required to be renewed or discontinued. To ascertain whether it was the desire of the men to have new ones, Capt. Johnson seems to have directed the pay havildar to make inquiries, and, on his reporting that the men were anxious to have them renewed, Capt. Johnson sent the necessary instructions to the clothing agent. Thus far there certainly does not appear to have been any arbitrary conduct on the part of Capt. Johnson; it might, however, have been as well had that officer taken some further steps to ascertain how far the report of the pay-havildar was in accordance with the real wishes of the men; doubtless from never having heard any objection to the cloaks whilst they had them in use, he inferred they were agreeable to the men. However, the following day, a trooper intimated to Capt. Johnson, that he and many of the men did not wish for the cloaks; and that the pay-havildar had not ascertained their opinions. Capt. Johnson seems to have said, that the matter should be investigated, and sent the trooper to the guard. Much must depend on the tone and manner of the man's remon-

\* See last vol. p. 220.

strance, for on it must have been ground—his order to the guard, the foundation of all that followed; for, a mere remonstrance, the day following an inquiry whether the men wished to have what they had the right to decline if they chose, could not in itself constitute a crime for which a man was to be placed in arrest. The trooper went away dissatisfied and grumbling, and was ordered to hold his tongue, and told that if he did not he should be gagged, which he appears to have been, and also to have been put into confinement. In this part of the case there must be something incorrect, for it would seem that the former order "to the guard" did not imply confinement or arrest, but possibly only a return to his lines: this much contains the case between the commanding officer and trooper. On the troop being ordered to exercise, nineteen men fell out or remained in the guard-house, alleging they were at guilty as the prisoner. Here the case assumed an entirely new feature; whatever might have been the grievance or hardship under which the prisoner was suffering, it surely can never be contended that this voluntary act of the nineteen men was justifiable or consistent with military discipline. Their's was an act of mutiny; they could not but have known they were disobeying orders, and that their conduct was improper and insufferable. Injustice to a comrade is no ground for insubordination in a corps; as well might the Coldstream Guards have taken up the case of the private Hutchinson, and their doing so palliated by a similar defence; or in any cases which may happen, and happen they constantly must, may men unite to stand by a comrade, and defy or attempt to overawe their commanding officer, if the conduct of these nineteen men were not subversive of every principle of military discipline and good order, and called for example.

The whole were tried by a line court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be flogged; but at the intercession of Capt. Johnson, the sentence, as regarded fifteen, it is stated, was remitted, the original culprit and three others only being flogged, and subsequently dismissed. The proceedings of the court-martial were confirmed by the officer commanding the station, and the sentence carried into effect under his competent authority.

The remarks of the Commander-in-chief comment with extreme severity on the whole proceedings, as far as the prosecutor and confirming officer are concerned; and we regret to observe, with somewhat of unfairness. Granting that the conduct of Capt. Johnson was hasty towards the "original culprit," there is no reason assigned how it could be so construed as regards the other ones; on the contrary, rather, he is stated to intercede for, and

succeed in saving, fifteen of them from the ignominy of the lash.

It is painful to learn recourse was had to "gagging;" we had hoped this most odious mode of silencing human beings had been exploded, and we are surprised to find an officer of the standing and character of Capt. Johnson adopting such a resource. With this exception, we know not in what particular his conduct merited all the severity of the superior authority. That he unwisely trusted in the report of his pay-havildar is manifest, and the result will no doubt form a warning to others. How far in other respects these proceedings, and the comments on them, may prove beneficial to the discipline of the army, we presume has been decided by the head of the force; still we may be allowed to hold an opinion, and we regret it does not altogether coincide with that promulgated in general orders.—*Marut Oba*, Mar. 12.

#### BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

The second quarterly general meeting of the subscribers to the Fund was held on the 19th April, when, Mr. Corbyn having been called to the chair, the Report of the Committee of Managers for the past quarter was read. The Report stated that, since the quarterly meeting held in January last, the committee had submitted to the vote of the subscribers at large, 1st, a rule, that the value of the annuity of a member of the medical board, after two years' service in that rank, should progressively increase yearly, until in the last year of service, he should be only entitled to the annuity on paying up its full value, according to the Fund Table; 2dly, a question with reference to the appropriation of the surplus funds, pending the decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors, for the operations of the Fund having a retrospective effect, commencing from the 1st of January 1833, and to the Fund being permitted to pay off retirements in addition to the three which the Hon. Court had declared themselves prepared to sanction; and, 3dly, for filling up three elections to the management for the present year, in the room of the senior and junior members who, by the regulations of the Fund, went out by rotation; and in that of Dr. A. R. Jackson, who was temporarily elected a manager. Upon the rule, 74 members had voted for its being passed, 3 against it, giving a majority of 71 in its favour; for the appropriation of the surplus funds, 47 had voted for bonuses, 30 for annuities,—being 17 in favour of the former; and for the appointments to the management the following gentlemen were found to be re-elected, viz., Messrs. C. C. Egerton, and J. T. Pearson, and Dr. A. R. Jackson chosen to succeed to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Surgeon A. Wood.

Statements had been received from the accountant general of donations and subscriptions effected in the military pay department from May to July 1834, both months inclusive, amounting to Rs. Rs. 5,687, and in the civil department for the fourth quarter of 1833 34 amounting to Rs. Rs. 1,281, likewise from the accountant to the Agra presidency of subscriptions credited in the revenue department, for the first and second quarters of the current official year, amounting to Rs. Rs. 1,074, total, Rs. Rs. 8,043. The disbursements on account of the secretary's salary, from January 1833 to 31st January 1835, was Rs. Rs. 2,499, and for office establishment stationery, &c., during the quarter, Rs. Rs. 64, total, Rs. Rs. 2,563.

It was, with regret the committee had to observe, that some subscribers had recently withdrawn their names from the society, on the ground that three retirements only having been sanctioned by the Hon the Court of Directors, promotion in the department would be rather retarded than accelerated. Those who had withdrawn were Messrs J. Mansford, W. Gordon A. Colquhoun, J. Hervey, S. Winbolt A. Kerr, and J. Stott assistant surgeons. One gentleman Mr. D. W. Nash, assistant surgeon, had been added to the list of subscribers, and one who formerly withdrew from the fund had been re-entrusted. The present number borne upon the list was, 1 member of the medical board, 8 superintending surgeons, 61 surgeons, and 116 assistant surgeons, total 186.

#### JOUDHPOORE

The report which stated the death of the rajah is incorrect, he has, however, reached the seventh stage of this eventful history, and cannot linger much longer. He has again embraced his former austere life, and never appears beyond the precincts of his palace. The ryots and troops are both discontented, the former at being abandoned to the unrestrained tyranny of the collectors, and the latter at the very reasonable cause of not receiving their pay to such a height has this discontent reached, that the deposition of the rajah is eagerly desired and would be quickly accomplished, did not a fear of the Company restoring him, restrain the reformers of Joudhpoore. — *Mysoree Ubbhar*, Apr. 18

#### CHURCH BUILDING FUND

The Church building Fund for India has now, we are well aware, taken its stand with other similar institutions for wise and benevolent purposes. Its details are conducted in the usual manner, and through the medium of its secretary, whose attention (as every subscriber, or at least every collector well knows) has been

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of late fully directed. As a system, it may appear liable to fluctuations, in consequence of the frequent change of residence amongst the subscribers.

The expectations encouraged hitherto have not, we understand, been disappointed. It was anticipated that a probable income of Rs. 12,000 might be calculated upon eight months have elapsed, and very nearly Rs. 1000 have been realised. It is true that a considerable part of this arises from donations, which will not be repeated, but it is equally true, that the amount of arrears, now privately called for from every station, has not yet been received nor accounted for, indeed, there has not been sufficient time for this in most cases. When all the collections are forwarded, the above statement will, we have been given to understand, require little or no alteration.

There has been, during the month, a meeting of the trustees, and measures have been taken for carrying into immediate effect the wishes of the subscribers. We understand from good authority that Calcutta is the station whose wants are deemed most pressing. Here, therefore, most probably, the promised aid will be at once supplied, but various arrangements will have to be considered ere the undertaking is commenced, and the first stone of the new church is laid. — *Christian Intelligence*, 7th May

#### TREASURY PAYMENTS

The *Gazette* of April 29 announces an important alteration in the mode of effecting the treasury payments. Instead of being disbursed in cash, as hitherto, at the General Treasury, all demands upon that office will be paid by cheques of the subscribers on the Bank of Bengal. What arrangement has been made with the Bank to indemnify it for the extra establishment and extra responsibility thus entailed upon it we are not yet aware; but we anticipate advantage both to the public and to the Bank in the increased facilities which the latter will acquire to support and extend its paper circulation. — *Cal. Courier*

#### GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

A report prevails here, that an order will shortly issue from "Council," by which every servant of government, whether English or Hindoostanee, must state the amount of his income, his outlay, and credit, and furnish an inventory of his domestic establishment, his wife or companion, servants, houses, &c. &c. This is perhaps a further development of the merit system. — *Dacca Paper*

#### THE RAJAH OF BENARES

Udit Narayan, rajah of Benares, died (X)

at his residence near Benares on the 4th April, aged 65. The rajah was greatly beloved; he was a good landlord, a kind and discriminating master, a bountiful almsgiver, and the generous supporter of many men of ability and rank who had themselves, or were descended from families who had, occupied the high places in Hindoostan. For many years, he managed with wisdom and efficiency his ample domains, acquired and hereditary; he displayed a vigour seldom discovered by the debauched and enervated chiefs of Hindoostan. He has been accused, and suffered much on the charge, of tyranny and oppression within his hereditary dominions; the general diffusion of wealth, the comfortable and flourishing state of the people, the fine sheets of cultivation within those very districts, afford the best and most satisfactory proof that the charges were in a great degree unfounded. The real instigators of the cry of oppression were not the cultivators or village communities, but a set of persons who, in their day, usurped the proprietary right, but had fallen before the rising fortunes of the rajah's family. The rajah is succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, a lad of about fourteen years of age, who, having been fed on the best of the land, like the queen bee, is larger and older-looking than he actually is.—*Mofussil Paper*.

#### NATIVES OF BUNDELKUND.

Some of the natives of Bundelkund who, in consequence of the famished state of that country, flocked to Allahabad last year, seeking for livelihood, are still maintaining themselves here by public charity. The women are seen begging about with baskets upon their heads containing infants. They are induced to adopt such means, no doubt, with the view of attracting greater attention, being real objects of charity. They endeavour to impose on the public by stating that those infants are twins.—*Central Free Press*.

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Information has been received, that the Court of Directors have conceded one point—only one—to the civil service, among the various objects solicited in their memorials. The Court have allowed the leave of absence on sick certificate to be extended once, to two years, leaving every other restriction of time upon its present footing. The doubts which existed whether furloughs on sick leave did not extend to the east coast of America as well as to the west, have, we understand, been resolved in the negative, and the Court are unwilling to allow their servants to go there otherwise than on the footing of a trip to Europe.—*Cal. Courier*, April 21.

#### ASSASSINATION OF MR. FRASER.

Native letters from Delhi communicate the information that Nuwaub Shumsoodeen presented himself in that city on the 18th April, and was immediately put under arrest and confined in quarters prepared for him at the Cashmere Gate, where he is allowed the privilege of being attended by two of his personal servants.—*Cal. Courier*.

#### SUPPOSED MANILLA INDIGO.

"There has lately appeared in the Calcutta market, an article purporting to be indigo from Manilla. The packages containing it are to all appearance Chinese, being covered with mats and tied round with split rattans, like tea-boxes. A sample of this having been sent me, in August last, for comparison of quality with other indigo, I caused a portion to be incinerated, and found the ash highly ferruginous, and weighing fifty-two per cent. of the whole,—eighteen being the greatest per-centage I had ever found, and that only in refuse indigo. The specific gravity was 1.80. Some of the ash, dissolved in muriatic acid, afforded a copious precipitate to muriate of barytes and prussiate of potash. I therefore imagined that the indigo had been precipitated from the vat with a ferruginous alum, and proceeded no farther with its examination. Having been, however, recently favoured with another sample from Mr. C. K. Robinson, under a suspicion that the substance was not indigo, but *Prussian blue*, I submitted a portion to tests which at once proved the truth of this supposition. By digestion in caustic alkali, hydrocyanic acid may be taken up, while the oxide of iron remains behind; by adding to it a drop or two of sulphate of iron, the Prussian blue is again formed. The readiest test, however, is to place a small portion of the suspected matter on a hot coal or iron. If it be indigo, a fine purple smoke instantly rises, and it takes fire. The prussiate gives off water, and at last burns feebly. It is also much heavier than indigo, and its colour, in the cake, is a fine clear blue, rather of a coppery streak.

"It is reported that the article in question was manufactured at America and shipped to France, where indigo was selling at fourteen francs. Being unsaleable, it was re-shipped to America, whence it found its way to Canton, where it underwent some change, and was brought to Calcutta, and remains to spread alarm among our manufacturers of indigo at the prospect of a fair competition in the blue market they have so long monopolized."—*Mr. Prinsep, Journ. As. Soc. for February*.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY OF WESTERN INDIA.

The *Journal of the Asiatic Society* for February contains an account by Capt.

Westmacott of a sect of Hindu schismatics in Western India, calling themselves *Rāmānāthī*, or Friends of God:—

Rāmcharan, the founder of the Rāmānāthī, was a Rāmāvat Byrāgi, born A.D. 1719,\* at Sorahāwan, a village in the principality of Jypar. The precise period, nor the causes, which led him to abjure the religion of his fathers, do not appear: but he steadily denounced idol-worship, and suffered on this account great persecution from the brahmins. On quitting the place of his nativity in 1750, he wandered over the country, and eventually repaired to Bhilwāra, in the Udiipur territory, where, after a residence of two years, Bhim Singh, prince of that state, and father of the present rānā, was urged by the priests to harass him to a degree which compelled him to abandon the town.

The then chief of Shāhpura, who also bore the name of Bhim Singh, compassionate his misfortunes, offered the wanderer an asylum at his court, and prepared a suitable escort to attend him: the sage, while he availed himself of the courtesy, humbly excused himself from accepting the elephants and equipage sent for his conveyance, and arrived at Shāhpura on foot, in the year 1767; but he does not seem to have settled there permanently until two years later, from which time it may be proper to date the institution of the sect. Rāmcharan expired in the month of April 1798, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and his corpse was reduced to ashes in the great temple at Shāhpura.

Sadha Rām, governor of Bhilwāra, a hater of the Deopura tribe, was one of Rāmcharan's bitterest enemies: he on one occasion despatched a Singi† to Shāhpura to put the schismatic to death; but the latter, who probably got information of his purpose, bent his head low as the man entered, and told him to perform the service on which he was deputed, but to remember that, as the Almighty alone bestowed life, man could not destroy it without the divine permission. The hired assassin trembled at what he took for preternatural foresight in the intended victim, fell at his feet, and asked forgiveness.

Rāmcharan composed 38,250 shab or hymns, each containing from five to eleven verses: thirty-two letters go to each shab, which give the above total. He was succeeded in the spiritual directorship by Rāmjan, one of his twelve chēls or disciples. This person was born at the village of Sirsin, embraced the new doctrine in

1768, and died at Shāhpura in 1809, after a reign of twelve years, two months, and six days. He composed 18,000 shab.

The third hierarch, Dulha Rām, became a Rāmānāthī, A.D. 1776, and died in 1824: he wrote 10,000 shab, and about 4,000 shak, or epic poems, in praise of men eminent for virtue not only of his own faith, but among Hindus, Muhammadans, and others.

Chitra Dās was converted at the early age of twelve years, ascended the throne\* in 1824, and died in 1831. He said to have written 1,000 shab, but would not permit their being committed to paper.

Nārāyan Dās, the fourth in descent from Rāmcharan, now fills the chair of spiritual director.

On the demise of a mahant, an assembly of the priests and laity is convened at Shāhpura, to elect a successor, who is chosen with reference alone to his wisdom and virtues. He is installed on the thirteenth day after the office falls vacant, on which occasion the Byrāgis entertain the entire Hindu population of the town with a banquet of sweetmeats at the temple within the city walls, known by the name of Rāmmeri.†

The only difference between the garb of the mahant and that of the priests consists in the quality of the cloth, which is made of cotton of rather a finer texture than theirs: their diet is the same, and consists of dry cakes of coarse wheat flour, without any kind of seasoning. The superior resides at Shāhpura, the chief place of their religion, but occasionally leaves it for a period of one or two months, wandering over the country, to mortify his body and accustom it to endure fatigue.

The Rāmānāthī believe in the unity and omnipotence of God, whom they regard as the author of creation, preservation, and destruction; nor, so far as I could learn, do they hold his nature and attributes to differ materially from the doctrine professed by ourselves. They call the Supreme Being, Rām; he is the source of all good, and the avenger of evil, and, as none can fathom his decrees, resignation to them is implicitly enjoined. Man is pronounced incapable of any exertion of himself: whatever comes to pass is accomplished through the divine agency; and as God alone is the bestower of rewards and punishments, the Rāmānāthī are instructed to be constant in his worship, in the morning, at noon and night, and always to ask his blessing before going to meals. The soul is believed to be

\* A. Samvat 1776.

† Singi. A peculiar cast of Hindus, so called in Rājwāra from their conducting a number of their own, and of the Mahārī and Surusgī tribes of Banias, to noted places of pilgrimage, free of all expense. The word is evidently a corruption from Singi, a companion.

\* Gaddi is the term invariably applied to the position of the superior and mahant (mighty prince), the only title by which he is addressed and spoken of by the Rāmānāthī. They approach him with profound obeisance, reverently touch his feet, and lay their foreheads to the marble on which he is seated.

† Meri signifies an upper-roomed house in the language of Rājwāra.

an emanation from the divine spirit, which takes flight to heaven on the dissolution of the human frame, and they inculcate, if a person commit sin, who has enjoyed the advantages of education and is versed in the scriptures, no future act, however exemplary, can procure his remission from punishment, but in the case of an illiterate man, that he may, by study, devotion, and repentance, obtain absolution for his crimes.

The formation and worship of idols is expressly prohibited. The Ramanehns saw the Hindu gods unnoticed, and no sort of images or symbols of idolatry are admitted into their temples. When I pointedly asked Narayan Das his opinion of idol worship, he replied in verse—"As to lave the body in the ocean is equivalent to bathing in all the rivers of earth, since they flow into the great deep, and to irrigate the roots of a tree is sufficient, without further waste, to nourish and bring forth its leaves, its flowers, and its fruits, so to worship the omnipotent God, does away the necessity of addressing all inferior deities."

The mahant said it was a mistake to suppose the doctrine of the act was new—it had in fact existed in the world from a very remote period, though shorn of its purity by admixture with debasing superstitions and false tenets engrafted upon it from time to time by the ignorant and designing. Men were born in every age who held sound principles of belief, but persecution compelled them to recant their opinions, or to take refuge in the wild. It was reserved for Ramechran to frame a code from the most approved writings of Hindu law given to avoid giving a shock to the prejudices of the people he desired to convert; he wisely took the *Shastras* for his guide, culling that which was good, and rejecting all that he deemed machievous—and he called those who adopted his opinions Ramechans, friends or servants of God.

The mahant readily engaged to furnish me with a complete collection of their sacred writings, but as there was but one copy in the temple, I succeeded in bringing away with me only a few selections, of which I subjoin a translation. The head of each page is inscribed with the holy name of Rām, used by the society as an initial title of respect, corresponding with the *Allā* (Allah) of the Mussalmans, and *Shi* of the Hindus, and signifying, that an author solicits the blessing of God on commencing a work, and invokes success on the undertaking.

The mahant wrote the first eul in an elegant hand, the rest were transcribed by the priests in a corresponding style of beauty, and red-ink marks are introduced in the commencement and end of each couplet. The religious works of the Rāmanehns are written in the Deva Nagari

character, and chiefly in the Hindi language, with an admixture of Raywārī provincialisms—but there are also a great many Sanskrit and some Panjabi verses, and Arabic and Persian words likewise find a place.

## Madras.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### EXCLUSION OF NATIVE BORN WIDOWS FROM THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND

We notice the revival of a discussion, in some of the *Madras papers*, regarding that clause in the regulations of the Madras Military Fund, which excludes Eurasian ladies from the benefit of the institution, should they become the widows of military officers—an objectionable and illiberal rule which, happily, does not obtain in Bengal.

As far as we can understand the matter, the objection of the majority of the Madras officers to admit country born ladies to benefit by the fund, appears to be based upon the supposition that that class of females is inferior to those who are born and educated in Europe or elsewhere, and that it is impolitic to encourage alliances between them and the military. Now, how far this is made out under the Madras presidency we cannot pretend to say, but looking at the elements of the Eurasian character—looking at the results of education and good society, is manifested in so many instances under this presidency and in the West Indies,—we should imagine that there is nothing which entitles the Eurasian race to be held inferior to the European, that may not be set aside by European agency. We altogether dismiss objections founded on colour—"the shadowed livid of the burning sun,"—for it accords not with our notions of the intelligence and liberality of the Madras army, to suppose that such childish prejudices can weigh with them for one second. Neither do we attach any importance to the objection founded upon birth, for, as those unhappy connections which originated the race of Eurasians are fast going out of fashion, there will not be ten years hence a dozen females of respectable descent on the father's side who claim native mothers, and to provide against their admission to the benefits of the fund would be a piece of ultra-absurdity. We are then reduced to the belief that it is the general inferiority of the Eurasian ladies, resulting from defect of education, singular manners, &c., that urges so large a body of British officers, in pursuing in an uncharitable denial of their pretensions to share the same advantages as the European widows of officers, and, under this view, we are tempted to ask whether it would not be good policy, considering the comparatively small number of English ladies who come to India,

to hold out an inducement to the parents of Eurasians to make them equal to the English? ■ we are answered generally in the affirmative, we may repeat—"why not, then, throw open the military fund to them, as one of the first steps towards the desideratum?" A father, who sees that there is an insuperable barrier to the elevation of his child to an equality with the daughters of his countrywomen, naturally feels disinclined to give her an education that will only render her the most venial to the unmerited contumely. He, accordingly, puts her into an academy at one of the presidencies—endows her with a few superficial accomplishments, and, after obtaining for her, for the sake of her own future happiness, admission into a circle of society remote from and dissimilar to his own, is too happy if the find a one respectable clerk in moderate circumstances, or some other in the country service, to take her to wife. Now, if the odious distinctions at present under view were fairly abolished, military men, having brunette daughters, would send them to England, obtain for them the same cultivation that others enjoy, and bring them back to their own homes, and better spheres—there to acquire the regard of some man of station and character, and ultimately become ornaments of the first circles in India. This is not mere theory. The Bengal army can produce a hundred instances of the correctness of the position. Let the Madras officers who earnestly reconsider the matter—*Cal. Anglo-Indian*.

## CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

In our last *Herald*, we gave a copy of the proceedings of a court martial, which terminated in the award of a corporal punishment of six hundred lashes to an European private. The sentence was approved, confirmed, and ordered to be carried into execution, by his excellency the commander-in-chief. We do not now allude to it at all in deprecation of the punishment awarded—the offence, an act of mutiny, richly merited it, but we bring it forward to show in one sense the practical operation ■ that last misjudging act of hasty legislation which Lord W. Bentinck has left as a legacy to the Indian army. It ■ not ourselves alone that will draw the contrast we are about practically to illustrate, it must force itself into the minds of the soldiery, European and native ■ cannot fail to give rise to heart-burnings and jealousies, to be followed perhaps by the more serious consequences that attend the sneering taunt, and this, too, amongst those servants of the state whom it should be the aim and policy, as it is undoubtedly the duty, of our Government to cement in one bond of union, to remove from them all feelings of division, and lastly, by the example of uniform treatment, the sentiment that all are soldiers of one military service, associated in one

common body, and governed by one universal principle of rule.

What, however, must have been the feelings excited, ■ promptings of natural impulse, amongst our own countrymen, and the native soldiery of the Nagpore subsidiary force, when ordered out to witness the indemnification of the lash on the back of Private Doyle, had they at the same moment been in possession of the courts martial whose proceedings are now lying before us. Shame, jealousy, and indignation, if not sterner and deeper feelings, governing the emotions on the one side, and the self-satisfied and taunting smile, the triumph of a ignorant multitude, so inexpressibly irritating to the beholder and the victim, would not fail to have been shown on the other. The first trial before us is of Private Govindoo, of the 45th ■ on the following charge—"for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in living, at Moultain, on the 14th February, when ordered into confinement, by Lieut Col Hugh Ross, as a punishment for wanton insubordination at drill, falsely and most disrespectfully accused his commanding officer, the said Lieut Col Ross, of having struck him violently with his sword whilst at drill." The finding ■ is guilty—the sentence 300 lashes. This was approved by the commander-in-chief, with the following remarks—"Approved, but in consequence of the regulation now in force, the corporal punishment awarded is hereby remitted a discharge certificate for Private Govindoo will be sent in without delay.—*Mad. Herald*

## MADRAS MILITARY FUND

(From a Correspondent.)—One of the regulations of this fund provides that, in any year that the disbursements of it encroach on the capital beyond what is essential to purchase all the annuitants' claim on it, the income to the widows and children be subjected to a deduction ■ cover such amount. On one occasion, ■ was thought, that it must have been put in force, but afterwards it was found not to be necessary. There are two branches of receipts, the one donations, which are invariably applied ■ the increase of the capital. The subscription and interest, &c. furnish funds to pay the annuitants should these last fall short, in any year, then a reduction is to be made in the annuities, so that no debt may be incurred in this branch.

## Accounts for 1832 and 1833.

	1832	1833.
Subscriptions and arrears Rs	9,29,291	9,58,679
Donations ..	91,715	88,207
Do Court of Directors	17,500	17,500
Interest -	3,63,449	1,85,481
Refunded	488	879
Miscellaneous	5	
<b>Total Madras Rs</b>	<b>5,41,640</b>	<b>5,18,860</b>
Net decrease of Receipts 1833		Rs 23,039



Disbursements.	1832.	1833.
Passage Money .....	75,500	75,540
Animals .....	3,41,373	3,37,128
Equipment Allowance .....	30,000	11,748
Income .....	30,001	45,738
Interest .....	2,985	—
Miscellaneous .....	288	740
Secretary's Pay .....	9,000	6,347
Difference of Exchange .....	—	26,505

Total Madras Rs. .... 4,32,324 5,77,399

Increase of Disbursements 1833 .... Rs. 45,123

Statement of Subscribers Married and Unmarried.

	Married.	Unmarried.	Total.
Colonels .....	33	3	36
Lieut. Colonels .....	51	56	107
Majors .....	68	91	159
Captains .....	197	180	376
Lieutenants .....	157	436	593
Ensigns .....	13	393	506
Total ....	409	1,180	1,589

Number of Widows and Children upon the Fund on 31st December 1833.

	1832.	1833.	Deduct Casualties.
No. Widows. Admitted.			
Colonels .....	13	—	—
Lieut. Colonels .....	38	—	3
Majors .....	16	—	—
Captains .....	68	—	3
Lieutenants .....	94	—	—
Ensigns .....	9	—	—
Total Widows 134	10	—	—
Total Children 279	20	—	—
Total of both 413	30	—	—

Rank and Number of Officers receiving pecuniary aid from the 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1833.

Passage to Europe ..	3
Do. from do. ....	47
Equipment Allowance .....	11
Income .....	148
Total ....	169

	Married.	Rs.	S.	D.
Disbursements in 1833 .....	5,77,399	13	5	10
Receipts .....	4,32,324	10	10	—

Excess of Disbursements .....

Net decrease of Receipts in 1833 ..

Rupess ... 1,45,075 5 11

Capital on 31st Dec. 1832 ..

Donations received in 1833 ..

24,50,415 7 0

Deduct excess of Disbursements ..

Rupess .... 23,05,339 4 7

MADRAS CLUB.

We copy from the *Herald* the proceedings of an extraordinary general meeting of the Madras Club on Thursday last,\* to take into consideration the expediency of providing accommodation for married subscribers and their families. It will be

\* See p. 126.

seen that the married men carried the day, although it was a hard run—51 to 24. We are not surprised that there should be a great desire on the part of the married subscribers to have accommodation for their families when they visit Madras; but how it is to be effected in connexion with the club, without destroying the characteristic features of that excellent institution, appears to us no easy matter to point out. The Madras has succeeded so admirably, that we think it very hazardous, to say the least of it, to make so vital an alteration as to convert it into a "family hotel." Besides, we much doubt whether the principal object in the establishment of clubs would be attainable; we mean good accommodation and moderate charges, in an establishment where it would be necessary to make provision for a whole rotund of male and female servants. If the whole of the additional charges which must be incurred in order to provide for the families of married subscribers will have to be divided amongst them, we much doubt whether they will find the club-house and family-hotel more economical than private dwelling-houses; and if they are to fall upon all members alike, it will be unjustly taxing the unmarried for the accommodation of the married subscribers.

It is said that some of the old bachelor members are in despair at the very idea of introducing a qualling brat "mowing and piking in the nurses' arms;" whilst others are of opinion, that, as the alterations at present in contemplation are intended solely for the benefit of the married subscribers, there should be established, in connexion with the Madras Club, a founding hospital for the accommodation of the unmarried.—*Mad. Gaz., Apr. 25.*

Bombay.

LAW.

SUNDER ADAWLUT, April 21.

Kishoradas Vallud Rodha Kishun, Murwader of Sholapur, Appellant; Lieut. Vardon, Quartermaster 1st Light Cavalry, ditto, Respondent.—The respondent was charged with having seduced away Gunga, the wife of the appellant, in 1832, who, after wasting a very long time in making his complaint, first to the senior officers of the regiment, Lieut. Wyllie, Capt. Owen, and Major Thomas, and then to Brigadier-Gen. Gilbert at Belgaum, and lastly to Col. Brooks, commandant at Sholapur, was referred to the Dewanne Adawlut for redress. He accordingly instituted a suit in the civil court, where he was proved by witnesses and the confession of Gunga herself, that she was unconsciously taken to the house of Mr. Vardon by two of his servants, under the pretext of shewing the residence

of her brother. There she was forced to stop against her will, and had some intoxicating liquor given to her, and it was, she confessed, in a state of consequent inebriety, that she was deprived of her chastity. On these facts being proved, Mr. Hutt, the assistant judge, caused her to be restored to the appellant; but Mr. Pringle, the magistrate, to whom respondent appealed the very same day, was pleased to reverse the decision, and sentenced the appellant himself to imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 100. Mr. Marriott, the session judge, to whom the appellant made known his case from the prison, fully enquired into every circumstance connected with it, and having punished the parties, who had given false witness in favour of the respondent, with *chard* and lashes, ordered the appellant to be released, after being imprisoned for two and a-quarter months. Respondent again marched to Kishordas's house, at the head of his servants, and got possession of his lost beauty; and, for the better security, sent her away to Aculeote, with Balloo, a servant of his, who both were soon after seized, brought back, and imprisoned by Mr. Hutt, at the instance of the appellant. He then petitioned Mr. Bell, the acting session judge, praying for some punishment to the respondent for the crime proved against him, but was directed to sue for damages in the civil court. This he did accordingly, and Mr. Luard, who was then acting for Mr. Hutt, decided in favour of Lieut. Vardoo, and sentenced Kishordas to an imprisonment for twelve months and a fine of 550 rupees. The appellant for the second time laid his case before Mr. Marriott, from prison, and, after a proper inquiry, the fine was remitted, and he was set free, and permitted to appeal again for damages within twenty days. He thereupon repeated his original claim of 25,000 rupees, which, however, was not-suited by Mr. Williams, the joint-judge of Poona, to whom the inquiry was specially entrusted by the auditor. Kishordas finally appealed to the auditor.

Mr. Kemish, second judge, was this day pleased, in a summary way, to confirm the decision of the joint-judge. Thus the appellant, after the lapse of so many years, and so many appeals to the different tribunals, found himself deprived of character, money, and above all, one of the highest comforts that a man can possess in this world.—*Bombay Durpan*, April 24.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### INDIAN NAVY.

To Captain Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt., Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Sir:—The recent regulation for the more efficient control of the dock-yards and establishment therewith connected, having

been now one year in operation, I deem it right to submit a few observations for the information of yourself and Government, but principally with the view that publicity may be given to the great reduction that has taken place in constructing or repairing vessels in the Government dock-yards; and which I have no doubt, when generally known, will be the means of the establishment bringing in a considerable revenue to Government, instead, as hitherto, an expense to the state.

The principal cause of the reduction in building, has been through giving full effect to the system of contract labour (which was a matter of serious discussion and consideration by you four years back), instead of the former system of daily mustered labours, under an inefficient control, who had no interest or responsibility in the speedy completion or cheapness of the work performed; and it was only the late increase to the controlling department in the dock-yard, and by the superintendence of which, each separate part of a ship's frame can be put together at the real value of the labour required for so doing, by contract.

It is right to observe, that the present cost of timber and other materials required in ship-building is about fifty per cent. less than in 1836, which was the latest period that vessels of importance were built for his Majesty's or the Honourable Company's government. In this year the hull of his Majesty's 84-gun ship "Calcutta," of 2,398 tons, was completed (on the old system) at a cost of about 6,93,608 rupees, which is about 34,000 rupees more than a ship of the same class could be built for the royal navy in Great Britain.

With a view to ascertain the advantage that would arise to his Majesty's Government by constructing ships of a large class in these dock-yards, the builders have (after much attention to the subject) prepared me an estimate of the probable cost of building a similar vessel to the "Calcutta," which would only amount to 4,42,530 rupees; and instead of being, as formerly, 34,000 rupees more than the cost of such a ship in England,\* it exhibits a reduction on the English cost of 2,10,260; and as it is universally admitted that a Bombay teak-built ship is fifty per cent. superior to vessels built in Europe, I am therefore of opinion, that when these facts are generally known, the Bombay dock-yards will have more employment than they can perform, particularly as the reduction in building for the royal navy must be a matter of real national importance.

As regards merchant-vessels, I do not hesitate to say, that the best description of

\* The cost of the hull of an eighty-gun ship, built in England, is taken from Mr. Edye's publication of 1822.

vessels can be built for £12 per ton, which is much less than substantial vessels can be built for in Europe; for the hull, spars, and boats, of a beautiful copper-fastened schooner of 200 tons, was launched in October last, for his Highness the Imam of Muscat, at a much less cost than I have here stated.

The superintending establishment (as per margin)\* for working the steam-engine, (seldom oftener than a few hours once a fortnight) costs the government 300 rupees per mensem; and the individuals employed are also attached to the mint, with separate salaries for each department; and although Mr. Ingle, the superintendent (who is a highly deserving individual), considers it necessary to have an assistant, yet I am of opinion that the superintendence of one person is quite sufficient for a simple engine on shore, that is so seldom worked.

One great defect in our dock-yard, is the inferior quality of our iron-work, which requires remedy; and to effect which, I would suggest that a respectable blacksmith-foreman be appointed exclusively to the yard, instead of the assistant-engineer; and who, in case of necessity, could also attend the engine when working.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of bringing to your notice the indefatigable zeal and exertion of the builders in introducing the new system of contract work, as it would have been quite impossible to have effected it without the whole exertion of individuals possessing the powerful influence they do over the different classes of artificers; and it can only be through the agency of persons possessing such influence, that can render efficient an establishment where the quantity of labour fluctuates so much, and where no fixed establishment is maintained to meet contingencies.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. COOKE,

Controller of the Dock-yards,  
Bombay, Controller's Office,  
26th December, 1834.

#### COL. DICKSON'S COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial which has been sitting at Poona on Lieut. Col. Dickson, of H.M. 40th, terminated its proceedings on the 23d inst. Its decision, of course, has not yet been made known, but we have obtained a copy of the charges.

Charges preferred by Lieut. Col. Valiant (sen. lieut. col. of H.M. 40th regt., and col. commanding the garrison of Bombay) against Lieut. Col. A. Hill Dickson, of H.M. 40th regt. of Foot.

For highly irregular and oppressive conduct, as commanding officer of H.M. 40th regt., in the following instances:—

\* Superintendent, Mr. Ingle .... 200  
Assistant, Mr. Kenderwick .... 100

Repairs 200

1st. In having, at Colaba, on or about the 29th March 1834, on no sufficient grounds, caused the long hair of a girl, named Mary Welsh, to be cut off, and the said girl, together with her sister Catherine, from that day, to be confined to the lines of the regiment for the period of six months.

2d. In having, at Colaba, on or about 17th April 1834, caused two girls, named Mary Welsh and Anne Smith, to be flogged in his presence, in the orderly room of the regiment, by the schoolmaster-serjeant, with a horse-whip; and in having, some days afterwards, confined the said girls in a dark room, at his, Lieut. Col. Dickson's, quarters.

3d. In having, at the same place, on or about 22d May 1834, caused a girl, named Sarah Maitland, to be punished, by receiving two dozen strokes with a cane on her hands, and again, on the following day, having her flogged in his presence by the schoolmaster-serjeant, on the bare posterior, severely, with a leather strap, and in having afterwards further punished the said Sarah Maitland, by parading her in the lines of the regiment, with a placard on her back, on which the word "liar" was written, in large characters, and by confining her to the lines from 22d May until 17th November 1834.

4th. In having, at the same place, between 1st January and 16th November 1834, on no sufficient grounds, and contrary to the regulations of the service, ordered to be stopped from certain women and children of H.M.'s 40th regt., sums, as fines, for alleged misconduct.

Such conduct being contrary to the articles of war, and of a tendency to produce discontent and dissatisfaction among the men of the regiment.

Additional Charges preferred by Colonel T. Valiant against Lieut. Col. Dickson.

1st. Charge.—For highly unofficerlike conduct in having, at Bombay, between 1st June and 15th November 1834, acted contrary to the standing orders and regulations of H.M. 40th regt., by having irregularly introduced a system of corporal punishment into the girls' school of the said regiment, on his own authority, and without having previously obtained the consent of the senior Lieut. col. of the regiment, although he was then present at Bombay.

2d. Charge.—For highly degrading and dishonourable conduct, unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having transmitted to the military secretary to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, a letter dated 9th December 1834, and certain charges preferred by him against me, his immediate commanding officer, dated 11th December 1834, con-

aining false, calumnious, and malicious assertions and allegations, highly injurious to my character, and that of my son, Lieut. T. J. Vallant, of H.M. 40th regt.

2d. In having wilfully and knowingly given false testimony, on oath, before a general court-martial, holden at Bombay, on 19th January, and continued by adjournment until the 12th February 1835, by deposing, on the third day's trial, that I had entered a court of inquiry, held at Colaba by my orders, on the 18th November 1834, while it was closed and in secret deliberation, and that I remained there, apparently addressing the president, or some of the members, until it was reopened; whereas the said court of inquiry was open, and attended by several officers, when I entered it, and I never was at any time within the said court while it was closed and in secret deliberation.—*Bomb. Cour.*, April 25.

#### GOLD CURRENCY.

We understand there is some prospect of a small college of gold taking place shortly at the mint, on account of private individuals. Whether this be owing to a recent trifling change in the value of that metal as compared with silver, or to some other cause, seems doubtful. The circumstance, however, deserves notice, and might be taken advantage of to alter the present mint-regulations with regard to gold, so as to admit of its becoming once more a portion of the circulating medium. The causes which have led to its disappearance from India are too well understood to require explanation. That they were purely artificial, and might have been counteracted by timely changes in the mint-regulations, we believe to be admitted on all hands. It seems, however, still to be doubted whether a gold and silver currency could be maintained at the same time in any country;—whether, in fact, the constant fluctuation in the price of the two metals would not always lead to the withdrawal of that which became proportionably more valuable. In Bombay this question is of unusual importance, and deserves the utmost attention. Deprived of a paper currency, the community is forced to use silver on all occasions upon which money is required, and a small sum, even in the ordinary transactions of life, becomes comparatively a serious incumbrance; while in mercantile transactions the inconvenience of the currency is very great, as all must be aware who have observed the delay and difficulty which attend the transfer of large sums. If, therefore, a gold currency be a desideratum in any part of the world, it is here; and it only remains to be seen whether it cannot be introduced and preserved.—*Bomb. Cour.*, April 25.

*Anal. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 18, No. 71.

#### THE BHEELA.

The Bombay papers contain detailed accounts of the operations of the Alia-canta field force, under Major Morris, since dead.\*

On the morning of the 17th March, the force under Major Morris left its encampment standing at Deyole, and marched upon Kinora, a village belonging to Sauraj Mull, situated in the Meywar hills. The force, which had in the morning marched for about fifteen miles, by a pretty good road, at length entered a strong pass, beyond which, not only was the road found to be broken and bad, but the hills assumed a bolder character, and might each seem a mere natural fortress. However, firing did not commence until the advanced guard had proceeded beyond the pass and far into the valley which lay on the other side of it, where the road was observed to be good, and the plain too broad for the enemy's fire (with the exception of jingals) to take serious effect. Nevertheless, as the enemy appeared in considerable numbers on some of the hills to the right, Captain Shaw of the 9th regt. was directed to dislodge them with the light infantry of the force. This service was performed in a very animated manner; and the enemy, who had previously challenged the force to ascend to them, after discharging a few straggling shots, fled with precipitation down the hill. Want of local information, in reference to Pinora and Maunpoor, occasioned the recall of the light troops, and the speedy advance of the force towards those places.

The enemy did not cease firing until the

\* The Calcutta *Raghunaman* has the following tribute to this gentleman:—"Major Thomas D'Arcy Morris, of the 24th regt. Bombay N. I., lately engaged in the campaign against the Shoolis in Malabar Khassia, was an officer of the most brilliant talents, not only as a sportsman, but as a soldier. The sporting *Magnet*, first published at Bombay, in 1824, owed all its success to the contributions of Major Morris. As a theatrical amateur, Major Morris occupied, at the earlier portion of his career, a very distinguished place on the Bombay and Barmah boards. He was also the author of a play, the title of which he changed some years ago he published, in the *Bombay Cour.*, a very clever poem called 'The Griffin,' some passages in which, as they touched the reputation of a female member of the society of Bombay, earned the ground-work of a court-martial. Major Morris's defence on that occasion was one of the most splendid compositions of the kind we ever met with. Indeed, he was unrivalled as the skill with which he discredited his own prosecution or the prosecutors of his title, and was, consequently, often called upon to act as counsel for the accused. His last day in this way was, we believe, on the occasion of the trial of Major Spiller, of the auxiliary force, for failing to call out a sporting gentleman in the civil service; when, such was the effect of his appeal to the sympathies of Major Spiller's judges, and such the force of his description of the contempt services rendered by the gallant accused during the Malabar war, that every veteran field officer was moved to tears. In other departments of literature, professional and unprofessional, Major Morris was equally fortunate. His plans for a sporting fund were the first which roused the attention of the Bombay army. His poetry, too, was of an extremely pleasing order."

force arrived at Maunpoor, which, instead of being a fortification, was a mere open village of some size. Both **B** and **P**inora were found to be evacuated; and accordingly ordered to be destroyed. Maunpoor was burnt on the instant, but **P**inora did not share the same fate until the evening; this was owing to a ruse on the part of Sooruj Mull, which had very nearly succeeded; he burnt the outside houses himself, with a view to deceive the English into the notion that the village was entirely destroyed. Ensign Evans of the 9th regt. was ordered out with a party to destroy **P**inora, which lay close under a steep hill, half-way up which was situated a strong breast-work mounted with jingals. From this place the enemy had descended into the village, believing that it had now escaped conflagration; so that the small party sent to destroy it had to drive them out of the village, which it did in very gallant style, only getting two or three wounded in the whole affair. At night, Major Morris ordered the troops to take up a very fine position which he had fixed upon during the day.

The enemy did not offer the least annoyance during the night, but on the contrary there appeared to be a movement of his forces from that part of the valley through which the force had already passed, towards that part of it which lay higher up; this seemed to be done in anticipation of the force proceeding in that direction in the morning; so that, when daylight came, the enemy must have been much surprised to see it retrace its steps. But notwithstanding this, the hills were alive with **B**heels (there might be about 5,000) on each flank, who, as the troops advanced, continued following their course, with a brisk fire from the hills, for the first mile or two, until, perceiving that the object was not to contend with them, but to get out of the valley, they descended and followed the rear guard. On one of these occasions, a small party of the cavalry charged under Lieut. Malet, who very gallantly engaged in single combat with a jemadar and killed him.

It was shortly after this, that really hard fighting took place. The cavalry and the Ahmedabad detachment had succeeded in moving onwards at the ordinary rate of march, but the **B**aroda detachment, being in the rear, was literally obliged to become a mere support to the rear guard of the force, which (though consisting of fifty men and joined by the light company of the 9th regt.) found it difficult to keep the enemy at a respectable distance.

On arriving at the pass, through which the forces had advanced without opposition on the preceding day, the enemy summoned all his energy for the attack. The nature of the ground was very favourable to the enemy; this made it necessary to

fight every inch of ground through the pass, and such courage did the constant retiring give, that it became necessary to halt the detachment every moment. Here it was that Lieut. Cruickshank of the 17th regt. received his wound, and was constrained, by the earnest persuasion of Capt. Shaw, to resign the rear guard to Lieut. Holmes, who volunteered his services for it, after he was unable to perform his duties as quarter-master to the force, owing to his horse being shot under him. It is said that Capt. Shaw reported the gallantry displayed by these two gentlemen in the highest terms. Shortly after this attack, the enemy gradually abated his attempts, and at length gave up the pursuit—the **B**aroda detachment and the rear guard were thus enabled to proceed on their way at the ordinary rate of march for about seven miles, when they came up to a spot where they found the cavalry and the other wing of the infantry, who had been taking some refreshment, and who now moved onwards, leaving the new-comers to occupy their place.

It would appear that several forces commanded by the rajah of **E**dur have attempted to penetrate to **P**inora, and have been destroyed. The enemy fully expected that this force should have shared the same fate, and such has been the impression made upon their minds by the result, that the **M**acranies have all deserted, and Sooruj Mull is now a lonely and insignificant fugitive in the hills.

Another account says:—"It was the force got beyond **D**eyrole and had occasion to return nothing is said. Know then, that the **B**arwattia Sooruj Mull and his rebels, after trying to defend several strongholds, which they were obliged to abandon in consequence of the gallant attacks upon them, under most unfavourable circumstances, by the British troops, at last took refuge at the head of the **P**annora Ghaut, supposed to be inaccessible by troops, the chief having previously sent his wife and all his family there, as a *dernier resort*, and enlisted the **G**ranvia chief of **P**annora in his favour. When this was known, an attack upon them was determined upon by the zealous and able officer commanding the force. The detachment marched on the morning of the 16th, from **D**eyrole, twenty-five miles distant from **P**annora, the last ten miles of which was up the rugged and unknown Ghaut. Intelligence reached the rebels at **P**annora, by means of a person pressed by us as a guide from the village below the Ghaut, who escaped, that an army was threatening them. An order was immediately sent for two bodies of **M**acranies and **B**heels to go and protect the passes of the Ghaut. When within three miles of **P**annora, the British troops were fired upon, and a party was sent, consisting of the light

company of the detachment, from Baroda, to attack the enemy. The troops proceeded, and after passing more than one stockade which had the appearance of having been lately repaired for purposes of defence, succeeded in surmounting the summit of this difficult mountain. Pinnora was struck and slightly defended, but the chief rebels had fled. The state of the troops, you may easily conceive, after such a day's march, would not admit of any pursuit into a strong and unknown country. The troops bivouacked all night within sound of the chuk, or assembly call. The chuk, which was set up immediately at dark, and next morning commenced then on their return. The whole shout by this time was joined by the Pinnora Bhils, amounting to many thousands. The village of Pinnora was filled by bodies of Mukians and Bhils, under the complete conviction on their part, that they could effect the annihilation of, or at all events, the greatest injury to, the British troops. The result was one where men could only march one at a time, and it is difficult of getting on, owing to the fatigue of the troops, the rivers, rocks, and eminences from which the enemy could fire with impunity, can hardly be described.

The cavalry went in front with an advance guard of the infantry but although the Bhils most strongly advanced, under the protection of the rocks and jungle, and fired continually, to the bottom of the Ghant, in great numbers, strange and most welcome to us, the troops arrived at Deyrol with seventeen men wounded but not killed. Lieut Crauchank commanding the rear guard, which was at one time greatly exposed, received a ball in his leg, during his indefatigable exertions to protect his men. The charge by Mr. Miles with the cavalry was for the purpose of protecting the rear guard, in a space of ground which was fortunately for us a few hundred yards open, and was completely successful. Not an officer or man of the cavalry was wounded, and but very few horses, and in a general idea that these lawless rebels, who had never before seen a British force, supposing, on seeing the light blue jackets of the cavalry, that they were clad in chain armour, would not throw away their fire upon them.

At six o'clock P.M. on the 27th of March, after having surmounted this supposed inaccessible pass, in the face of the whole of the supposed unconquerable Pinnora Bhils, aided by Sooraj Mulli and his Mukians after having defeated them, and sacked and burnt their town, and driven them out of the country as fugitives, and after being engaged for five hours to the greatest disadvantage, on their return the next day the detachment marched into Deyrol, having thus accomplished one of

the principal objects for which they had been assembled.

Further accounts of the skirmish with the Bhils, near Deyrol, in which Lieut Pottinger was killed, have been received. It appears that Capt. Delmun, with a force of 50 men, was despatched against a refractory chief, Saraj Mulli, who had placed himself in the village of Cotali, and that, while the advance guard was setting up the principal avenue of the village, they were fired on from a small fort, which commanded the avenue. It was resolved immediately to take this place, but, as the force had no artillery and the fort could only be entered by a small door, the attacking party suffered much from the fire of musklock men in the interior, who could defend themselves without being exposed. The fort, however, was soon taken, and with it about twenty five or thirty prisoners, while four or five were killed during the attack. The loss on the part of the detachment was not more than twenty-six killed and wounded.

A distant little affair has since taken place. The flank companies of the 9th regt. and a wing of cavalry under Capt. Delmun the whole commandingly. Capt. Shaw, according to orders, proceeded from Nugur, on the 1st inst., in order to surprise and destroy a nest of fireshooters at Khamra. The party reached the town, after a march of about twenty nine miles, by day light, and destroyed it, killing and wounding a number of the banditti and making many prisoners, without the loss of a man. Some sepoy, however, have since been surprised and barbarously murdered by these blood thirsty miscreants, and a party of officers, who were taking a stroll were attracted by them, and one of them, Lieut. Wright, not being able to effect a retreat so soon as the rest, received an arrow in his side and several sabre cuts. He now lies in a dangerous state. — *Dumb C.*, April 11.

#### THE GOVERNOR'S REVIEW

We observe that the *Bombay Gazette*, in imitation of the London press, has favoured its readers with a list of all the gentlemen who were present at Sir Robert Grant's first levee, from Colonel Russell, the commandant of artillery, down to Mr. William McCullum, a "private resident." What the object of this novelty may be, we are utterly at a loss to guess. It surely cannot be meant to give Sir R. Grant an opportunity of marking the absentees, for a thousand things may have occurred to prevent all persons from attending to pay their homage. We rather suspect that a little aristocratic feeling is afoot under the new régime, and that the purification of the

"government-house list" is to be one of the first measures. We are strengthened in this suspicion by an advertisement, which calls upon all persons, who intend to breakfast with the governor, to send their names on the previous day. Under Mr. Elphinstone or Sir John Malcolm, nothing of this etiquette was necessary. The table was laid for thirty or forty, and all attended, *sans cérémonie*, who had business to transact or favours to ask.—*Cal. Englishman*, April 7.

We have been strongly importuned by numerous native gentlemen to notice a peculiarity in the ceremonial of the last durbar. It consisted in a classification of the visitors into three genera, designed, it is supposed, to correspond with the three orders, as they exist in the civilized countries of Europe. The first contained gentlemen in the commission of the peace; 2d, those who stand on the grand-jury panel, and 3d; eligible for the honour of peer-jurors. This certainly does not, at first sight, appear a very remarkable circumstance, giving only an order of precedence to the native community; but, when it is recollected that no such distinctions were ever made before, and that the number admitted into the commission of the peace was so small, as to exclude the larger portion of the wealthiest and most intelligent, it does appear somewhat premature, if not injudicious, to re-establish orders among a people already too much disaffected into parties and castes.—*Bombay Free Press*, April 13.

#### COAL IN INDIA.

Captain Dousey, the resident at Aungahad, after numerous unsuccessful attempts, has at last succeeded in discovering some very valuable beds of coal in the rich mineral district in which he is stationed. In January last, information was brought to him of the presence of large masses of black mineral on the bank of a small stream called the Seta Rawa, one of the tributaries of the Nerbudda; and, on proceeding to the spot, they turned out, as expected, to be beds of coal. The quality of the mineral was found to be remarkably good; for a large fire was soon made, and an intense heat produced from such portions of the bed as lay most exposed. The masses in which it is found vary from ten to fifteen feet in thickness, and their extent horizontally appears to be very considerable, as it has been traced for upwards of a hundred yards, throughout which the coal has been uncovered by the action of the river that runs by it. The discovery of such a mineral treasure in any part of the country, and at any time, would have been an interesting event; but, at the present moment, and from the

situation in which it has been made, ■ becomes doubly so.—*Bomb. Cour.*, May 23.

#### DAK IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Government Gazette* contains a notification by the post-master general, that a new line of dak passed through Malligau and Nasick, has been established between this presidency and the upper provinces of India. Hitherto ■ required at least eighteen days for the transmission of a letter or paper from hence to Agra, but this will now be accomplished in about two-thirds the time. Another and not less important improvement is in progress for hastening the communication with Calcutta, which consists in substituting horses for the usual dak runners, and promises eventually to secure us a regular intercourse with that city in ten days. The Calcutta dak has hitherto required fourteen days, and sometimes more; but by employing horses between Omrawuttie and Auringabad, it is now forwarded in twelve.—*Bomb. Cour.*

#### NATIVE JUSTICE.

We have been much gratified to hear that the native justice of the peace, who sat at the petty sessions yesterday, gave a proof of independence of judgment, which we hope his brethren will uniformly emulate. It occurred in a case consequent on that most oppressive order, which directs the depôts of fire-wood to be removed out of the native town; three wood vendors were summoned for disregard of the orders, and after an animated discussion, one of the three stood Rs. 50, and the others cautioned against re-appearing on a similar complaint. Against this decision Jugonathjee Sankarsett, Esq., protested; but, being in the minority, was obliged to give way, after supporting his objection in a manner highly honourable to him. The hardship of this regulation has been repeatedly exposed, but in vain, as must ever be the case, where public functionaries permit common sense to give up the reins of the judgment to inexperience or prejudice.—*Bomb. Free Press*, April 5.

Senhor B. Pereira da Silva, the ejected, but legitimate, governor of Goa, has issued a proclamation, which is published in the *Bombay Gazette* of April 14, denouncing the acts of the self-elected government of Goa as treasonable. The document is of great length and couched in very intemperate language. We insert the concluding item as a specimen—

"And, whereas the capital of the Portuguese possessions in India, is now abandoned to the rapacity of a gang of robbers, the leader of which is the said commander-

in-chief, who, with impudence, treachery, and villainy, has promulgated that the natives were attempting to become independent from the mother country, killing all Europeans, trying thereby to conceal, with so foolish and slanderous accusations (proved ■■ be false by facts and confessions of honourable Europeans and their descendants) the perfidious and detestable aim of satiating their avarice and destroying and annihilating our unfortunate country, the whole of which case I have already brought to the notice of H.I.M. through my official despatches, and as it would be unbecoming in me, who am the sole and legitimate authority by H.I.M. the duque regent on this side of India, to observe without indignation, horror, and pity, so many evils, which threaten the utter annihilation of the capital of Portuguese India, and it being my duty on the other hand, to make my best efforts in default of physical force, to suppress the revolutionary faction which now oppresses Goa: I do, therefore, hereby declare, as the sole administrative authority of the affairs of the Portuguese India, and delegate of H.I.M., and by her royal name to all the inhabitants of Goa, and its dependencies in general, as well as to every one concerned;—to all the subaltern authorities legitimately appointed,—to all the municipal bodies, and agricultural boards, and to all the corporations, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, that all the acts and conduct of the said commander-in-chief, Fortunato de Mello, are crimes of high-treason against the nation; that all persons who signed, unless by force, the act by which I was deposed, and either directly or indirectly contributed or assisted in it, are guilty of the same crimes;—that the self-elected and self-styled provisional government, established on the 11th instant, is illegal, illegitimate, and criminal;—that all their acts are null, void, and of no effect; that all the sentences and decisions that may have been pronounced, and all the acts that shall have been exercised, or shall be exercised for the future, are null, void, and of no effect; &c."

A private letter from Goa, published in the *Gazette*, states that the late disturbance was not unattended by loss of life—"for, there were troops in favour of the Governor Peres, but, by the well-planned revolutionary measures of the commander-in-chief, this force, as a body, had been weakened some days previous, by his ordering detachments of them to different out-stations,—those, however, who remained at Pangim, were determined to do their best against two regiments and a party of sailors who were sent against them—there were, perhaps, 50 against upwards of 1,000—but, so determined were these few men to defend the cause of the legitimate governor, that many of them blew them-

selves up with barrels of powder, in order to kill double their number of the revolutionists. Persons are now at the head of the government of Goa, who came from Portugal with bad characters,—persons, whose only object is to rob the public money, in order that they may have sufficient to fly with, when they shall be obliged."

The Bombay papers mention that the Portuguese corvette, *Infancia Regente*, with Senhor Peres, governor of Goa, had returned on the 5th, after an unsuccessful attempt to contend against the western monsoon, which appears to have been forgotten in fixing out the expedition against Goa. The rest of the vessels which accompanied him arrived at Bombay a few days previously, and were scattered about the harbour in a disabled state, so that the expedition against Goa would be delayed for some months.

#### PRESENT FROM THE IMAM OF MUSCAT.

The line-of-battle ship *Liverpool*, which arrived at Bombay on the 21st May from Zanzibar, was despatched to that presidency by the Imam of Muscat, for the purpose of being fitted out and sent to England, as a present to his Majesty. She is said to be a splendid ship of her class (a seventy-four), built entirely of oak, and nearly new, having been launched in 1826, and scarcely used at any period since.

## Dutch India.

#### A SHOAL NOT FORMERLY KNOWN.

Omega Shoal, in the Java Sea, has been discovered by Capt. Russell, of the American ship *Omega*, from Canton, bound to New York, of which he has transmitted the following description:—

The ship *Omega*, under my command, March 1st 1835, struck on a shoal, and lay on it twenty five hours, beat off her rudder, and received damage in her bottom; got off by throwing overboard cargo to lighten the ship, value about 15,000 dollars, and she was obliged to be hove down at Onrust for repairs. This shoal, consisting of coral, is steep to its verge, and it is sixty or seventy yards in diameter, extending about N.N.E. and S.S.W. 150 to 200 yards, having from ten to thirteen feet water on it, and bearing about E.b.S. from the south end of the North Watcher, distant one and a-quarter mile. There is a channel of twelve fathoms water between the island and the shoal; and as the latter has been hitherto unknown, it may be worthy of public notice, under the name of "Omega Shoal."—Communication from Mr. Horsburgh.



Accounts have been received from Batavia to the 9th of May. Among other measures for advancing the cultivation of rice in Java, the government was about to undertake the formation of canals upon an extensive scale, to prevent the overflow of the waters of the Danoe Lake, in the vicinity of Bantam. This lake, which is no less than six leagues in length, is situated in the district of Tjomas, in the regency of Serang, and is supposed to have originated in some volcanic eruption. The waters at present discharge themselves by a natural canal named the Pasang Serang. Enormous rocks, however, exist in the bed of this canal, and form in many parts cataracts, with a fall of upwards of forty feet. By the making of a new canal, all the morasses in the vicinity of the lake, at present valueless, would be rendered suitable for the cultivation of rice, and the most important results were anticipated from the undertaking.

### Persia.

The *Dombay Courier* publishes the following letters:—"Bouliere, 12th March, 1855. I have no news to tell you unless, it be the departure of Husain Ally Mirza, the Shoojaool Sultanat, with some 4,000 men, from Shiraz to attack Ispahan. The delay exhibited by Mahomed Mirza in advancing to the south is quite unaccountable. It certainly cannot be without good and sufficient reason, as there are too many Europeans in the court not to point out to him the advantage of occupying Shiraz and Ispahan. I fear, therefore, that the shahsuda of Masenderan is giving him some trouble. This province is almost impregnable, and I do not believe he will be able to conquer it without a Russian force; and when they have once got a footing, as auxiliaries, I suspect our game is up in Persia.

"We have just now had a revolution here; and Mirza Ally Khan has de-camped. As he went off, Shaik Nazir's adherents entered Bushire. Bakir Khan, the Tunganstan chief, cannot interfere, as he is occupied by a serious division in his own tribe; so that Rustom Khan, of Shubadkara, is lord-paramount here at present. He has sent after Shaik Nazir, and in the meanwhile has appointed a relation of the late governor to act here for him. There are about 1,200 of us wild-looking a set of ragamuffins in the town as you can well conceive, and if the good folks of the bazaar escape being stripped of their goods and chattels, they will be fortunate.

"By a letter I have just received from Shiraz, I learn that the mob of Ispahan, excited by the moulkah, have taken and expelled the prince of that city, and are

now in open arms against Mahomed Mirza, so that the Shiraz troops will most likely get possession of the place. The Zelloo Sultan is said to have made his escape to Koom. The prince royal's surbas have had a dispute with the inhabitants of Tehran, and several persons have been killed. At the same time Mahomed Bleeza, the prime minister, has been proclaimed a kafir by the chief cause of Ispahan. Altogether, the question of the succession to the throne of Persia does not appear likely to be settled so quickly as one would have at first supposed.

"Husain Ally Mirza had been despatched from Shiraz, at the head of 4,000 men, to take possession of Ispahan. He was met by Sir Harry Bethune, who had advanced to Koomesh, with about 2,000 troops and 4 guns. As far as I can learn, the Colonel contrived to get between the main body of the Shirazians and their baggage; a few volleys then sent them to the right-about, and the royal troops remained masters of the field, with all the baggage, guns, and arms of the enemy. On this intelligence reaching Shiraz, the Bel-khanes made the Pirum Persia a prisoner in the city, but Mirza Coolly Mirza, and Tanoor Mirza, with several of their brothers, effected their escape to Herroon, where they are at present. Sir Harry Bethune entered Shiraz on the 16th inst. at the head of 1,200 infantry, 2,000 horse, and 26 guns. I have since heard that a force has left Shiraz for Casween, in order to besiege Walce Khan, who has shut himself up in the Kalah Soufid, and I fear it will be a difficult task to get him out of it. The rascal, before his departure from Casween, stripped the place of every thing that could be possibly carried away.

"Shiraz, 16th March.—I have only time to write a few lines, to say that, after the death of Futteh Ali Shah, the eldest son of Abbas Mirza, now Mahomed Shah, marched from Azarbijan, and took possession of his capital and treasure without bloodshed, although one of his uncles, Ali Shah, had crowned himself and sent an army to oppose our advance. After a month's sojourn at Tehran, a force was ordered to Shiraz, under Sir H. Bethune, and I was sent with him. Our army consisted of three regiments of infantry, 16 guns, and about 600 horse. When we approached Ispahan we found it in rebellion, and were obliged to make a forced march of eighty miles (which we performed in thirty hours), to save the prince governor. Our intention was to remain at Ispahan a month, in order that a body of 2,000 horse, and two more regiments of infantry might join us; but we had only been eight days there when we received information of an army having left Shiraz, under the command of Rustan

Alli Mirza, to attack us. Upon this, we immediately marched from Ispahan, and arrived at Gornesha just in time to prevent Hussein Alli Mirza's advance-guard, of 1,000 horse, from entering that place; three days after, we met, and the Shiraz army was totally defeated, with the loss of all its guns, ammunition, and baggage. We then pushed on for Shiraz, and entered it yesterday, when Capt. Shce, who commanded the advance-guard, made the two brothers, Hoomain and Hassan Alli Mirza, prisoners.

"The only serious loss our army has suffered has been in cattle, from the want of provisions on the road, the enemy having laid waste the country in his retreat.

"Bushire, 2d March.—The project of steamship up the Euphrates to Beluk is making great progress. Capt. Chesney is daily expected by Col. Taylor to arrive at the mouth of the Orontes with two iron boats. The Sultan has issued strong firmans for every assistance to be afforded; and, as the Pasha of Bagdad enters very heartily into the scheme, I hope it will not fall of being brought to a successful termination. Col. Taylor states that the directors have advised him of the despatch of a large merchant vessel, with 200 tons of coal, for Bassadore, and 300 ditto for Bussorah."

### Persian Gulf.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the H. C. sloop of war, *Elphinstone*, dated Bassadore, April 25, 1835.—"We have just returned from the first act of our expedition. We received order to cruise off the tamar, opposite Bassadore, in hopes of seeing some of the pirates who infest the Gulf. A communication from the commodore of the station informed us, that the pirates, consisting of seven vessels, had taken a boat under British colours, close to Bassadore. All were on the qui vive; twice were we disappointed, as the object of our chase turned out to be peaceable trafficking men under convoy; the third time, about sunset, on the 15th inst., we saw two or three buglawes, to which we gave chase, knowing we were on their cruising ground; and they being dead to windward, we worked up. It appears they, mistaking us for a brig, made every thing ready for attack; and, confident of success, intended to boil us in oil; but it was ordained otherwise. On the 16th, at broad day-light, the whole fleet was in sight, consisting of three buglawes, two bottillas, and one small boat, capable of holding seventy men. The sheik's boat was towing the prize they had taken, as mentioned before, and seemed tenacious of leaving her. On seeing our perseverance in following them, they formed a line, and sent a small boat as a decoy,

with seventy men armed, thinking we might be detained by her, and afford them an opportunity of boarding; no attention was paid to this; but we fired three shots for them to heave to. They gallantly fired one in return, and hauled their colours up and down several times to insult us. This could not be stood, and they, shortening sail, allowed us to come up between the sheik's boat and the prize, leaving sufficient room for us to pass. Every thing, it appears, was arranged to board us. In passing, we fired a broad-side into each, and completed dreadful destruction. The right-hand boat, commanded by the sheik in person, was ready to board; and the man intending to throw the grapple to lash the two vessels together, was shot through the head in endeavouring to effect his purpose. In an instant, nothing but spears and men were to be seen, but the vessel was so guided that the spears could scarcely touch her. After we had passed, they made sail and dispersed, leaving their prize; but on our pursuing the sheik's boat, which exceeded us in sailing, the remainder of the pirate fleet returned, stripped the prize boat, and left her. The execution was terrible; limbs were seen in all directions. At sunset we gave up the chase, and returned to the southward, in hopes of arriving at Abolthebe before the sheik. The next morning we sighted the abandoned boat, also a raft with nine men, who proved to be the old crew of the captured buglaw. The sheik's brother was one. We succeeded in securing her and the crew, and taking them into Bassadore. The innocent did not suffer, who were in the hold of the buglaw safe, but dreadfully wounded by the pirates, when they made the attack upon them. The sheik's wife was on board, but was taken out by the sheik's people.

On the 19th we left Bassadore to join the *Ankerst* at Abolthebe. On the 21st fell in with her. The buglaw captured by the pirates under English colours belonged to Bombay, by which many of us are the owners of stores, chiefly letters. A bottilla belonging to our agent, and the Immam's brig *Cutew*, which were lost them, they detained, with little intention of restoring. It appears the sheik's boat, which we chased, succeeded in getting into Abolthebe, and on her arrival sent a letter to the *Ankerst*, who had just arrived before us, with a complaint that she (the *Ankerst*) had not been acting properly in firing at them, which surprised them not a little (for they knew nothing about the circumstance). It came out, that the *Elphinstone* in her broadside had killed 160 men; the pirates, expressing their alarm and astonishment at the transaction, intimated that any thing we wanted should be given up; at the same time

bringing the above-named vessels out, which were taken by us, and now going off for safety to Bassadore. The *Amherst* and *Elphinstone* will return immediately for more of the prizes captured by the pirates, not one half having yet been given up. Through the whole business, not a soul of us was touched. Had they boarded us, all must have been put to death; or, as they say, "boiled in oil." I am not surprised at their assurance, for it is supposed that upwards (I shall speak within bounds) of 600 men were in the boats, and what could 150 do against them? They said, the evening before the attack, that, after they had taken us, the vessel should be manned by them, and continued in their good luck of piracy. The broadsides struck them with terror. They pulled and sailed for their lives, as no quarter would have been shown by either party. The sheik, a young man of six-and-twenty, is severely wounded in two places. Five of the pirate boats are still out, I suspect afraid of returning to their town, thinking they may be murdered, and they can be but sunk by us. I trust that they will give up quietly."

### Isle of Bourbon.

Accounts from the Isle of Bourbon, to the 3d of July, state that the sugar crop presented a fair appearance, notwithstanding the drought, which had much impeded the vegetation of the canes. Coffee promised an ordinary crop, but would be less than that of last year. It was quoted 1*l.* 5*s.* Rice had fallen to 2*s.* 6*d.*

The emancipation of the slaves in the French colonies was the all-engrossing subject, and appears to excite much alarm among the colonists. Various suggestions as to the mode of indemnifying the proprietors were put forth, and a general opinion appears to prevail that the abolition of slavery would soon take place.

### China.

#### SHOAL NOT PREVIOUSLY KNOWN.

Owen's Shoal in lat. 8° 8' N., long. 111° 59' E., by two chronometers agreeing, in a run of ten days from Macao, discovered May 11th 1835, by Captain Owen, commander of the ship *David Scott*, on the passage from Canton river towards England, had not been previously known. He got upon the shoal a little past noon, steering S. S. E. and S. E. by S. had soundings of 6 to 4½, and once 3½ fathoms, and at 1 P. M. cleared the shoal, having then no bottom. This shoal appeared to be about two miles in extent, composed of black and white speckled

coral, in a state of rapid accretion, perceived by the vitality and energy of the madrepores, observed in recent formations of large pieces of coral brought up by the haul. Whilst on the shoal, patches of variegated coral were bright and alarming, and although no breakers were visible, as the sea was then very smooth, yet when the sea is high it probably breaks over some of the algal patches, when a large ship would be liable to strike on them.—Communicated by Mr. Horsburgh.

#### WAR IN CHINESE TARTARY.

We some time since\* alluded to an insurrection in Chinese Tartary, and we have observed our Delhi contemporary has endeavoured to give an outline, and we suspect an erroneous one, of the causes which have led to it.

About seventy-two years ago, Yarkund was an independent state, being governed by a prince named Nukesh Bunsur, who was deposed by the Chinese. The reigning family appears to have taken refuge in Indijian. At the period of the last rebellion, the grandson of Nukesh Bunsur, under the title of Khojah Jebangir, intrigued with the Mussulmans, and set up his standard of revolt. At Teshuklash, near Kasgar, his party, which consisted of only five, was joined by 200 sowars, when he proceeded to attack the town of Yarkund. After six days, this place was taken by assault. The few Khitays who garrisoned it were put to death. The Khitaj had now collected a large army, according to native accounts, amounting to 100,000 horse and foot. Kasgar, however, held out, and many months were spent in the siege. Provisions in the city however got scarce, and the amban (Chinese governor), despairing of assistance from China, secreted all the treasure below a tree, along with a description of his case to the emperor; a single confidential servant was privy to the act, and when the amban was satisfied that this man had made his escape, he called twenty-one Chinese sirdars, and blew himself and them up with gunpowder. Next day, the place was taken. Khotan had submitted previously, but a force which had been sent against Uxo, was defeated in a night attack. Seventeen days after that, the Chinese troops arrived, when, after two actions, the rebels were totally defeated. Kasgar was taken, and 40,000 men, women, and children, were put to the sword; similar atrocities took place in the other towns. Khojah Jebangir fled to Badakshan, and 1,000 *koors*, or 1,70,000 rupees, were offered for his head. The bribe ensured his seizure. He was delivered up by the authorities, and sent to the emperor, by whom he suffered death, with every indignity.

\* See p. 22.

The family of the khopb still received protection at Indijan, and a petty warfare between the Chinese and the huckim of that country, has been since carried on.\* The amban appears to be a military governor: he is renewed every three years. Under him is another huckim, a native of the town, who receives his commission from the emperor. The Chinese troops are divided into three bodies, the Ipai Khitays, Kusa Khitays, and Toor-ganees, or Musulmans.—*Mofassil Unhar*, March 28.

Intelligence via the United States confirms the statement that the adherents of Chang-kih-urh, the Mahomedan prince, who caused so much anxiety to the emperor during his rebellion in 1828, were rising to revenge his death. They plead that, as he surrendered himself, his life ought to have been spared. The independent Meao-u-see are, it is said, espousing the cause of this murdered chieftain, who was hewn to pieces in the presence of the emperor, and many of his relations beheaded.

An insurrection is reported to have broken out in See-chuen.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Destruction of St. Paul's Church at Macao.*—On the 16th February, this ancient and superb edifice was totally destroyed by fire. From its conspicuous situation, standing on almost the highest grounds within the walls of Macao, the grand and awful sight of the blazing pile was visible to the whole city. The fire originated in the guard-house, which was a part of the building, and occupied by soldiers. The church was built by the Jesuits in 1602.—*Canton Reg.*

*Local News.*—April 16th: The nan-ha-been has again issued a proclamation, severely interdicting the slaughter of animals for food; and all public officers, high and low, are ordered to repair to the altars of the dragon king (the Neptune of China), to supplicate for rain.

On the 8th of the moon (15th instant), the kwang-chow-foo attended the review of the military shooting on horseback on the eastern parade, and on the 16th he again went to the same ground and superintended trials of skill and strength, such as the sword exercise, lifting weights, drawing the strong bow, &c.

To-day (21st) the kwang-chow-foo has forbidden the catching of fish, as well as the killing of animals.—*Canton Reg.*, Apr. 21.

\* The Toorkoman garb of Rhotin fled towards Ludeck, but almost all perished on their way, from the effect of hunger. Only 300 reached the latter place, and on a demand being made by the Chinese authorities to the governor, they were given up, and the whole number put to death.

*Asiat. Jour.* N. S. Vol. 18. No. 71.

*The Liberator.*—An Imperial edict has been received, dated in the first decade of the 10th moon, directing it to be proclaimed throughout the empire, that, in the 8th moon of the present year, by an act of grace, in consequence of the empress-mother attaining her seventieth year, there will be in every province an extra-examination of graduates who are candidates for the Ksu jin degree, and in the 3d moon of next year, an examination at Peking of the successful Ksu jin men for the degree of Tsin-tze.—*Ibid.*

*Export of Tea.*—By an official statement, published by the British Chamber of Commerce at Canton, it appears that the quantity of tea exported from that city to Great Britain between April 23, 1834, and March 31, 1835, amounted to 43,641,200 lbs., of which 36,382,000 lbs. were black, and 7,259,200 lbs. were green. The quantity sent to London was 31,203,468 lbs.; to Liverpool 5,051,867 lbs.; to Bristol 1,235,066 lbs.; to Ireland generally 2,197,087 lbs.; and to Scotland, 1,462,553 lbs. The whole was exported in 67 ships, being on an average about 651,361 lbs. to each.

*Drought.*—Papers from Canton to the 21st of April state, that the great drought still continued, no rain having fallen since the preceding September. Grain, it was feared, would become scarce and high-priced, and lead to serious consequences amongst the poorer classes. A proclamation had been issued, ordering prayers to be offered up for rain.

#### Syria.

*Letters from Aleppo*, under date the 31st August, bring the following Intelligence:—

"The English expedition for the Euphrates continues still at Bir. Mr. Wherry, the English consul for this place, is waiting for fresh instructions from Colonel Chesney, to proceed on his visit to the Arabs.

"Israhim Pasha, on his return from Adana to Antioch, having been advised that the mountaineers between Siclis and Marsh had refused to surrender their arms, marched his troops against the rebels. The result of this expedition is yet unknown.

"Letters from Latakia, of the 25th August, announce a debarkation of Egyptian troops at Beyrout, freighted with warlike stores for Zuhli, a village in the neighbourhood of Damascus. The same letters mention that ten sail of Egyptian ships of war had been seen passing that port in the direction of Curamania.

"All these movements are any thing but satisfactory indications for the peace of these countries. Sooner or later, the

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whole of Mount Lebanon is sure to rise against Ibrahim Pasha."—*London Paper.*

## Egypt.

Commercial letters from Alexandria state the termination of the sales of the cotton crop of the present year. The total of the crop had been 170,000 quintals, instead of 350,000 to 400,000, as announced by the agents of the government.

The native merchants there were ruined by the system of monopoly adopted by the government, in which it persisted with the most determined obstinacy.—*London Paper.*

## Australasia.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

*Supreme Court, April 4.*—*Barton v. Parry.* This was an action for breach of covenant, brought by the plaintiff against Sir Edw. Parry, as representative of the Australian Agricultural Company. The plaintiff was secretary to the company, and brought this action on account of not having had sufficient lodging provided for himself and family according to agreement.

Mr. Therry stated that the plaintiff had emigrated to this colony under a very lucrative agreement, viz. £500 per annum, and sufficient lodging immediately on his arrival; instead of which, he was compelled to provide himself and family, at his own expense, lodging in Sydney for upwards of twelve months; at the expiration of which period, he was marched into the interior, and installed into what a respectable English farmer would call a barn. Upon this, plaintiff wrote to defendant, stating the inconveniences of the lodgings assigned him. Subsequently, the defendant had taken umbrage at the conduct of the plaintiff.

After evidence had been entered into,

Mr. Wentworth, on the part of the defendant, stated that there was no case for the jury, the plaintiff not having shown that he was at any expense in repairing his residence; and also that the company were at liberty to dismiss the plaintiff at any time by giving six months' previous notice. He also contended, that if Mr. Barton's successor, Mr. Ebsworth, considered the lodgings sufficient, Mr. Barton had no grounds for complaint.

Mr. Justice Barton said, that the jury must set aside all that had been urged by the plaintiff's counsel, in alluding to the defendant having sent plaintiff to England, however harsh and severe it might appear to be; all they had to decide was, the amount of damage plaintiff had sustained

in having such lodgings provided for him. They were to consider the plaintiff was a gentleman, who held a situation of the highest importance and respectability; but the plaintiff had not been able to shew on evidence that he had expended one single guinea in the repair of his establishment. This was the substance of the case.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Glut of Imports.*—We understand there is, at the present moment, a very great depression in the commercial interests of the colony, occasioned by the excessive importations of British and foreign merchandise during the last twelve or nine months. English goods are now said to be selling in the market at fifty and sixty per cent. under prime cost! How is this to be accounted for? The reason is obvious. In this colony, we have hitherto been generally overstocked with goods of a particular kind, or else there has been a total scarcity of those articles most commonly required. Some two years ago, those goods, which are now selling at fifty and sixty per cent. less than the invoice prices, were not procurable at any price. As soon as a scarcity was apprehended, the various mercantile houses in Sydney despatched orders to their agents for precisely the same goods, and thus it is that the colony is so frequently deluged with English merchandise of nearly all description; so that it may be said that we have alternately a frost or a famine. This, however, would be an evil scarcely perceptible in its consequences, were we only possessed of something approaching to a comparative exportation. But this is by no means the case; and the consequence is, that even the most solvent merchants in the colony, who have thousands upon thousands on their books, and who can pay seventy, eighty—aye, one hundred shillings in the pound, are sometimes at a loss to provide for those remittances which are necessarily looked for, in return for the goods imported. And is there no way to remedy this serious evil? Are the colonists, who have the ocean at their threshold—who can distil their own spirits—raise their own tobacco—manufacture their own hats, cloths, and every other necessary of life which might be required—are they still to slumber and groan beneath that weight of mercantile embarrassment, which so frequently presses upon the colony, and which might be so easily removed? Let them no longer seek for foreign spirits, foreign tobacco, foreign hats, or any goods which can be manufactured in the colony, and then it will be seen what Australia is capable of achieving. We are dissatisfied with the listlessness of the colonists of New South Wales. So

long as they will consent to import foreign wheat, tobacco, spirits—even down to the meanest articles of domestic consumption, so long will the balance of trade be against us, and Australia be cramped in her energies.—*Sydney Gaz.*, Apr. 5.

Mr. John Dickinson, late a captain in the Madras Artillery, and commissary of ordnance at Bangalore, who was sentenced by a general court-martial to be transported as a felon for seven years, has arrived in the colony by the brig *Syren*.

From the *Sydney Monitor* of April 1: Bathurst. — Major Mitchell's exploring party, splendidly equipped, halted at this station last week, for the purpose of completing their supplies, and after resting three days, proceeded on their journey to a central spot in the Boree country, from whence they will pursue a south-westerly course, to the Darling, Murrumbidge and Murray rivers. This, and a return to the depot, will form the first division of the work, when it is understood that the whole body will move off in a north-westerly direction, with the view of transversely intersecting the country, and establishing the fact of the existence or non-existence of the great waters which are supposed to have their source among the interior mountains. The party are prepared for a year's absence, and for all the vicissitudes of weather and climate incidental to that protracted period. The men started in high spirits; most of them have been tried servants in the field-service of the survey department, and accompanied the surveyor-general on his last tour. A capacious cedar-boat, and a whale-boat of a smaller size, form part of the equipment, and are conveyed on a carriage nearly forty feet long, made for the purpose.

We have heard that it is in contemplation by some wealthy individuals, connected with the East-Indies, to build an hotel at some eligible spot in the neighbourhood of Sydney, for the accommodation of invalids from that country.

It is again rumoured, that the penal establishment at Moreton Bay is to be shortly broken up.

Building is still considerably on the increase throughout Sydney, and town lands daily becoming more valuable; but no where is the "march of improvement" more apparent than in that now most flourishing part of the town, Darling Harbour.—*Sydney Gaz.*

The number of new houses rising in view on all sides in Sydney is really surprising. The rapid strides made in locating this colony, during the forty-six years and odd months past, is truly astonishing; but it really appears as though its enterprising inhabitants are determined to double that extension in the ensuing forty.

Persons in England are at a loss to conceive how it can be possible that so many towns and settlements of such magnitude can be already established.—*Ibid.*

We are happy to observe, that the decrease of crime in Sydney is daily becoming greater. A short time ago, the business of the police-office could scarcely be got through in the day; now, on the contrary, business there is so slack, that it is no uncommon thing to find it concluded at eleven or twelve o'clock in the morning.—*Ibid.*

Benefit societies are getting into fashion in the colony, which is a very good sign of the times. It shews that there are those in the colony who look beyond the morrow, and who make a better use of their gains than expending them in luxury or debauchery.

An act has passed the Council, reducing the rate of postage, and doing away with the tax upon newspapers.

## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Foreign Coins*.—A bill has been laid before the Council, to legalise the circulation of the dollar and rupee, the former at 4s. 4d., the latter at 2s. 1d. A remonstrance from a large portion of the mercantile community of Hobart Town, against this measure, states, that "At present there is no want of specie to transact the business of this colony, while bills of exchange, of the first description, on banking houses in London, during the last twelve months, have been sold on an average of 2½ discount;" that "While Government withholds giving Treasury bills for the currency of the colony, it is legislating one law for itself and another for the people;" that "If Government forces upon the people, without cause, a system of legalizing two kinds of monies, it proves highly injurious to our commerce with the mother country, affecting materially the interest of our correspondents, and ultimately, but certainly, will raise the price of all kinds of the necessities of life;" that "the rupee at present, and on an average in ordinary times, will not realize more than 1s. 10d. in the London market, and if legalized here at 2s. 1d., will be a loss of 15 per cent;" that "as Government will not give Treasury bills for rupees, English goods must be raised in price, to protect our correspondents' interests; and as this measure will cause a rise on all English importations, it will at the same time lower materially the value of all landed and house property in the colony;" that "these operations will lead the English merchants to send their goods to New South Wales in preference to Van Diemen's Land, where no different currencies exist, and which market, in

consequence, is more steady, and its profits more sure."

**Female Immigrants.**—The *Colonial Times* states, that the female passengers by the *Sarah* (140, besides 30 families), had arrived, without the least disturbance, and most of them were engaged immediately. Much praise is given to the superintendent (Mr. Nobb), for the excellent arrangements made in the vessel. The rations were served out by the matrons, who took the entire charge of the young females, and every precaution was used to keep the crew and passengers distinct.

**Aborigines.**—Fourteen children of the aborigines now domesticated at Flinders Island, have been placed in the orphan school at Hobart Town, to be educated.

**Bushrangers.**—There is an end to Britton's gang. They were met by a party of constables on the banks of the Mersey, near Port Borrell, and made a desperate resistance. Jeffkins was shot dead on the spot, and his body conveyed to the watch-house at Launceston. Brown is mortally wounded. Britton was so exhausted for want of food, which he had not tasted for four days, that he sunk in the bush, before the constables met the others, and is supposed to have perished. Constable Smith is killed, and another constable had his arm broken by a shot from the bush-rangers. —*Trus Colonialist*, Feb. 4.

**Trade.**—The total estimated value of Sydney produce imported to this colony, during the last year, amounted, according to the Sydney custom-house lists, to £70,100. My our returns, including exports of all kinds, is amounted to £105,805, against which we have to place only £26,735, exported from both Hobart Town and Launceston, independent of about £4,000 in Swan River, &c. The chief items of this large importation from New South Wales consist chiefly of cheese and butter (£26,000), and salt provisions (£17,000); the chief exports to Sydney consisted of wheat, far beyond any value of flour, biscuit, or maize, received in return.

**Shipwreck.**—The following particulars of the shipwreck and total loss of the transport ship *Georgy the Third*, with upwards of 300 human beings on board, of whom only 160 have been saved, are given in the *Colonial Times*, from an account taken from the steward of the vessel. This catastrophe took place upon a sunken rock—seldom, if ever, visible—not marked upon any of the charts, almost midway between Acton Island and the main, about three miles from the former, and two miles from the latter.

"When the ship first struck, it was about nine o'clock in the evening of Sunday, and rather hazy; the vessel was under double-reefed topmasts, and making

about two knots an hour—there was a heavy swell at the time, but scarcely any wind. On the ship's first striking, she swung over on her starboard side; the second surf drove her still more so, and unshipped her rudder, and the third was more terrific still, for almost immediately her main-mast and mizen-top-mast went overboard, and she became a total wreck, unmanageable, and at the mercy of the waves—the sea washing over her. When she first touched, I went into the pantry, and such was the force with which the vessel had struck, that every thing was broken and smashed to pieces! I then went on the poop, and orders were given to launch the ship's cutter, to try the soundings, and likewise to stand by the gig; just about this time, shots were fired by the military. I heard three, but am not aware whether death occurred. The muskets were fired through the grating on the prisoners, who were locked down; these men were attempting to make their way on deck. When the orders were given to lower the gig, I got into it, in charge of the captain's chronometer and sextant—there were seven in the boat, and two lowering it. In lowering, the tackle was foul, and with the lurch of the ship, the boat's quarter was stove-in, and she swamped and parted from the ship. Two men got up the ship's side, and the two lowering her jumped overboard; the sergeant's wife and child, and one of the ship's boys, with myself and two more, were plunged into the water. Two sailors, one soldier, and myself, were picked up by the cutter which was sounding the other three met a watery grave. There were now eleven of us in the cutter, waiting for orders from the captain; we could not approach the ship for the breakers. The ship kept striking most violently—after staying ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, the captain gave orders to the third officer, who was in command of the cutter, to go and seek for assistance, and about ten minutes after that, we left the vessel. Just as we were leaving, the foremast went over board, and the stern was much shattered; the water still making way over the decks, and the vessel more on her broadside. We proceeded towards the Derwent, and at day-break next morning saw a light in the bush, and pulled ashore, where we found a whaling boat and her crew; they were resting there for the night. We informed them of the wreck, and these men set out immediately to afford assistance. The third officer went with the cutter to a schooner anchored at a little distance, and obtained another whale-boat and the schooner to proceed to the wreck. I was, during this time, drying my clothes at the fire. This place must have been about forty or fifty miles from the place

where the vessel was wrecked. The cutter afterwards returned, when six of us proceeded to Hobart-town, where we arrived at about half-past seven last evening. The particulars were communicated to the governor, who immediately sent the Governor Arthur steam-boat, two government brigs, and several whale-boats, to assist. The opinion of all of us on leaving the vessel was, that the chance of saving the lives on board depended on their holding fast to the wreck, so long as it kept together. The vessel was a strong built ship, but about twenty years old. Every attempt was making, before I left, to launch the long boat, but when the masts went over-board the difficulty must have considerably increased, and even if it was launched, and did not founder, it could only save a small portion of those on board.

Colonel Arthur having ordered an immediate inquiry into all the circumstances attending this fatal catastrophe, a Board was nominated, composed of the Colonial Secretary, Captain Foster, and Captain Moriarty, before whom Capt. Moxey, the master, Major Ryan, and Dr Wise, R. N., surgeon superintendent, were examined. The evidence of the latter was as follows:

"When the ship struck, the weather was perfectly clear, there was neither breaker nor swell—not a vestige of a breaker a-head, and the moon shone very bright. The prisoners were locked down—the poor fellows put their hands through the grating, and seized me by the hands—'For God's sake, Doctor, let us out.' You promised to stand by us," exclaimed a hundred voices. "So I will," said I, "I will remain with you." Two of the stanchions had been broken down, a few of the prisoners were pushing their heads through the broken space. The military formed a compact guard round the hatchway, with their muskets levelled at the protruded heads, as I conceive, for intimidation. Two of the most deserving prisoners came through the opening to me, and clung to my knees, entreating me to pass them. Corporal Bell presented his musket at them, and ordered them back, the poor fellows exclaiming, "the water is up to our knees." I heard the crashing of the rocks through the ship's bottom, it was most dreadful. I called to Corporal Bell to allow these men (Hart and Nelson) to go up with me, the mainmast then went with a terrible crash.—I cannot say whether any shots were fired previous to the fall of the mainmast. I saw the first officer with two cartridge cartridges in his bosom; and Major Ryan said, "I shall cause some muskets to be fired." I heard the report of two or three shots, but did not see from whence. Major Ryan was sitting in front of the mainmast, he said, "Doctor, what shall we do?" I said,

"God only knows;—five minutes we shall be in eternity." I thought the only chance to save my life was, to attach myself to a spar. I saw the launch float; I rushed to her, and got on board—the prisoners made an opening for me to pass. We cleared the wreck, and the poor fellows left on the spar gave us three cheers! We landed in South Port. I never saw the slightest intoxication, or even indulgence in drinking, on the part of any one individual on board. I heard that one prisoner had been shot; Robert Hart told me so. It is my firm belief, that no order was ever given by any body to the soldiers to fire on the prisoners, who were confined below—it must have been the effect of accident or mistake. The prisoners conducted themselves throughout the voyage with the utmost zeal and good conduct; but, on this dreadful occasion, particularly so; so also the crew and the military. All that men could do was done. Captain Moxey's exertions were superhuman. Embarked 230 prisoners—127 lost—81 saved—12 died on the passage. The scurvy had raged dreadfully, owing to the badness and insufficiency of provisions generally—especially the oatmeal having been withdrawn, and cocoa substituted. Not a soul but the prisoners was affected, the free persons' allowance being nearly double that of the prisoners. Sixty of the prisoners were unable to move when the ship struck, only two of them were saved. The cocoa made the men sick, it created nausea. So soon as the ship struck, she fell over to starboard. Had the whole body of men been upon her upper works, she would have fallen entirely on her beam end, one or two such seas as came in, breaking over her, would have swept every one away. The principal inducement to come through the nearest passage of D'Entrecasteaux's Channel was to reach Hobart Town with the least possible delay, owing to the dreadfully alarming and daily-increasing sickness which raged on board, and the total want of every kind of nourishment for the sick. The mortality, owing to this, was dreadful, we buried a man a day before we made the land, one day three men and a woman—I attribute this entirely to the scantiness of the new system of provisioning, of which this was the first attempt.

Major Ryan, 60th regiment.—"I have just been with the Governor, to recommend to his notice the good conduct of some crown prisoners, in particular, Nelson and others, who saved the ship from destruction by fire on the passage, and I should wish to have a little time to collect my recollection, I shall only now say, that, under Providence, I owe my life, and so do all the survivors, to the exertions of Capt. Moxey, of whom I cannot sufficiently warmly express myself. I un-



derstand that one prisoner has been killed; but I declare solemnly, that no life has been taken by my orders—I gave no order to fire upon any human being."

The accounts received from this colony, to the 20th of June, state that much astonishment had been produced among the inhabitants at the arrival of despatches from the colonial department stating, that as the local revenues of Van Diemen's Land, as well as New South Wales, had been more than equal to meet the expenditure, the arrangement of 1827 should be carried into effect, by the transfer to the colonial treasuries of such charges as were defrayed from the military chests of the police establishments for gaols, and for the colonial marine. The Lords of the Treasury, in a communication made upon the subject, stated that these charges would not exceed £25,000 per annum, for New South Wales, and £12,000 for Van Diemen's Land. The progressive accumulations in the Colonial Treasuries of both colonies are stated to be considerable.—*London Paper*.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Governor Stirling was setting out on a visit to Port Augusta, ■■■ King George's Sound.

A new settlement was forming in a fine tract of country, at a place called Hotham, about 100 miles south of Fremantle, originally discovered and described by Capt. Bannister, in his tour across the country.

A full meeting of the inhabitants took place at Perth, on the 15th of March, for the purpose of establishing a bank, and a committee was appointed for carrying it into effect, by inducing the royal Australasian banking company, of London, to establish a branch bank at Swan River.

Governor Stirling had appointed a gentleman well acquainted with their language, as a mediator or interpreter for the blacks at Swan River. He is to reside among them, and collect them at a place appropriated for the purpose, to teach them to build huts, and to barter game for clothes, &c.

#### St. Helena.

Government have finally determined to garrison this island with troops of the line. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the St. Helena corps, which compose its present garrison, will be absorbed into the regiments of infantry, the officers of these corps being placed on half-pay, from whence such individuals of them as may wish it will be brought on full pay into the regiments of infantry. By this

arrangement, a great public saving of expenses will be made in the reduction of the St. Helena corps. Capt. Bridge, royal artillery, with the officers and non-commissioned officers of his company, proceeds forthwith to St. Helena, where his company will be completed with gunners from the St. Helena corps of artillery.—*London Paper*.

#### The Island of Ascension.

We learn that the improvements in this island had advanced in a most rapid manner. The last public buildings (the barrack, with two small buildings attached) were nearly completed—so much so, that the barracks were alept in, although the mess-rooms were not yet allowed to be occupied. The tanks and magazine of Fort Cockburn were closing in, when a block-house is to be erected over them, hoop-holed for musketry, so as to form a protection to the valuable stores, &c. The tanks had 1,700 tons of water in them; the daily collection from the several drips and wells was somewhat above four tons, giving a surplus over the expenditure of the island of about twelve tons per week; a shower on the mountain made up any deficiencies caused by the supplies of water to the shipping, and merchants' vessels began to call frequently, and were promptly supplied. The stock on the island had increased much. When the *Pelorus* left, there were eighty head of horned cattle, and 300 sheep; goats were numerous—but so many wild that their numbers cannot be well ascertained—pigs, fowls, and ducks were in abundance, and there were a few horses, one mule, and nineteen donkeys. These last are of so very fine a breed, that speculators calling from the East Indies and New South Wales offer large prices for them; one had been sold for £25 to the master of a merchant vessel, on his way to New South Wales. An ox, bred on the island, killed for the use of the *Pelorus*, and which proved excellent meat, weighed 720lb., whilst the cattle on the Coast run generally from 85lb. to 140lb., and seldom exceed 200lb. The game, guinea fowl, jungle or wild (barn-door) fowl, and rabbits, are numerous, particularly the former. The sweet potatoe is plentiful; the English and Chinese are advancing; and pumpkins, turnips, carrots, French beans, eschaloats, and radishes, good and increasing. The great reduction of the establishment, it is however feared, will tend much to retard the march of improvement. The *Pelorus* brought home Lieut. C. O. Hayes (lately promoted from her), and Mr. Taylor, purser (promoted from the *Buzzard*), with several invalids, and twenty marines from Ascension garrison.—*Portsmouth Paper*.

### Cape of Good Hope.

Accounts from the Cape, to the beginning of August, shows that the hopes entertained of peace and tranquillity on the Caffre frontier were illusory. During June and July, there had been many desultory affairs with the Caffres in the new province of Adelaide, which they were overrunning; although they had been in every instance defeated, and had lost many men and about 5,000 head of cattle, which reduced them to great distress, they were unsubdued and in a state of great irritation. The troops were much harassed in this warfare. The Caffres having mustered in force on the Kwei, Colonels Somerset and Smith had proceeded thither. Lieut. Baillie and a party of twenty eight men of the provisional battalion, are supposed to have fallen into the hands of the Caffres and been murdered. A district order of the 21st July, by Col. Smith, gives the following particulars of this mysterious affair—This detachment formed part of a patrol of sixty three men, with Lieut. Biddulph, under the command of Lieut. Baillie, who had received orders again to penetrate the Kloofs of the Umdeuzine, to be most cautious in keeping together, and to be sure to return collectively. On approaching the Kloofs, Lieut. Baillie directed Lieut. Biddulph to march upon them, to bivouac for the night, and penetrate them at daylight, whilst he (Lieut. Baillie) would march by the Tabendodo mountains, enter the bush there, and intercept any of the enemy who might fly from the Umdeuzine in his direction, both to concentrate the following day under the Tabendodo mountains. All this was opposite to the instructions Lieut. Baillie had received. Since he parted from Lieut. Biddulph, none of Lieut. Baillie's party has been seen, nor could any traces of his march be discovered, until the 19th July, when Capt. Baillie (the distinguished and intrepid father of the lieutenant), in command of his company behind the Tabendodo, fell in with some Caffres and one Hottentot women, whose story goes no farther than to say that they heard some white men had been killed, after having made great resistance and destroyed many Caffres. It is supposed that they were surrounded by the Caffres, and that their ammunition was expended.

The order adds "Lieut. Baillie was

an officer of the most cautious, though enterprising character; bold and undaunted, discreet and judicious; possessing every qualification to render him hereafter one of the brightest ornaments of his profession. He had more experience in this desultory mode of warfare than almost any other officer, had frequently distinguished himself in his rencontres with the enemy; and, such was the unlimited confidence placed in him by the officer commanding the province, that, whatever was the number of men given him to command, complete success was anticipated. Some disaster, of no ordinary cast, over which human foresight has no control, must have occurred to this officer and his gallant band, and, whatever it may have been, most assuredly he fell as he had lived, a soldier and a Christian, affording a bright example of both."

This is not the only calamity, two other parties of the colonial troops had been destroyed, the one consisting of twelve, and the other of six men, and a party under Capt. Ross had had a narrow escape, while returning with 4,000 head of cattle, having been attacked while a portion of his forces had crossed the river Gonube, and he was compelled to retreat with the loss of twelve horses, but, being unharmed, he attacked and repulsed the Caffres, and recaptured six of the horses.

It was evident the Caffres in the new province did not intend to accede to the governor's terms. His excellency was about to appoint commissioners to settle the claims of the friendly Caffres to such tracts of land as they were to be located on in the new territory.

Houses and barracks were building in the new province, and Graham's Town, Bathurst, and the other towns and villages, were being put in a state of defence. The lower part of Albany was tranquil, and many of the farmers had commenced their agricultural pursuits. King William's town was beginning to assume a civilized appearance, the fort was in a forward state, the gardens well stocked, the crops of barley promising, and the climate beautiful.

At a meeting of inhabitants at Cape Town, it was resolved to address the governor, recommending the extension of the eastern frontier of the colony.

## SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

### Calcutta.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### ASSASSINATION OF MR. FRASER.

The Nawab of Ferozepore arrived here on Saturday, in consequence of a summons

from Mr. Metcalfe, desiring his attendance to explain some points in regard to the late Commissioner's murder, which implicated him. He was desired to wait upon the magistrate, and it would appear he has not been able to clear himself, as

he was afterwards placed in the officer's quarters over the Cashmere gate, where he is now detained under a guard. This is as it should be: if the crime of instigating the murder shall be brought home to the nawab, we hope that no squeamishness on the part of Government will interfere to prevent the execution of justice. ■ will be too ridiculous should Kureem Khan, the sower, and subordinate instrument be capitally punished, when the instigator and principal escapes comparatively free.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Apr. 22.

The nawab of Ferropore, Shumshooddeen, is at length ■ confinement. What at first amounted to little more than vague suspicion, has now become an almost confirmed certainty; and there would appear to be hardly even the shadow of a doubt that to him, in conjunction with Mogul Beg (his father-in-law), the murder of the late Mr. Fraser is attributable.—*Ibid.*

The particulars of Mr. Fraser's murder are nearly as follows: Mr. Fraser, in the first instance, rendered himself obnoxious to the nawab of Ferropore by setting on foot enquiry in regard to several proceedings, of an objectionable and criminal character, which had come to his knowledge. One of these was the murder of a bunny, which Mr. Fraser deemed it improper to overlook, and on a late occasion, when the nawab visited Delhi, Mr. Fraser declined seeing him, although he three several times went to the late commissioner's house in the hope of an interview. Mr. Fraser also considered that the nawab's brother had been hardly treated, ■ the late decision of the Government in the Lokaroo case; and it was at his suggestion that Amceenooddeen proceeded to Calcutta, with letters of introduction to influential persons there. On the occurrence of the late disturbances, also, in the Bhuttee country, the nawab had been required to furnish fifty sowars to take the duties of the Gurgaon district. These, with a variety of other less serious matters, appear to have weighed on the nawab's mind, and to have led to the rash act of Mr. Fraser's murder. The immediate superintendence and direction of the transaction are supposed to have been entrusted to Mogul Beg, the nawab's father-in-law (whose right to his jagher is believed to have been a question mooted by the late commissioner), and Kureem Khan, the sower. The latter ■ the confidential companion and friend of the nawab, and was sent to Delhi about a month and a-half previous to the murder. The ostensible object of his visit was the purchase of dogs; but, from some correspondence which was found in his possession, and the result, no doubt remains that his real object was the murder. About three weeks after Ku-

reem Khan's arrival at Delhi, another sower, Wasil Khan, was desired to join him, under the pretence of bringing a sword to be repaired; he remained here a few days, and matters seem to have been then finally arranged. Some doubt exists whether it was first intended that Kureem Khan should be the murderer, but he and a Mewatee, of the name of Unnis, were the parties upon whom the nawab relied as active agents, and whilst at Ferropore they were debating who should commit the act; Kureem Khan set the matter at rest by acting in person. Unnis is believed to have been in the neighbourhood when the fatal shot was fired. Immediately on the nawab's hearing of the murder, he despatched Wasil Khan, the second sower, to see Kureem Khan's safety; but on hearing of his apprehension at a short distance from Delhi, ■ returned to his master, who then deputed a secret agent to try and stifle the case by every possible means. This man was discovered, and apprehended, and has since assisted in exposing the nawab's movements. Independent of him, however, the train of evidence is connected and satisfactory, and leaves no doubt as to the criminality of the parties accused.—*Ibid.*, April 29.

#### FRAUDS ON THE STAMP REVENUE.

The imposition of filing, occasionally, in the Court, stamped papers that have been once used, has been detected in the aillah of Futtehpoor. The following is a statement of the manner in which the eye of authority has been deceived in such cases: We are told that stamped papers from cases of old standing in Court have been abstracted, and washed so carefully and well, as to have effaced completely the original writing from it; leaving the paper not in the least injured, and effectually serving to evade suspicion of its having undergone such a process. The manufacturers of the papers, above described, have not succeeded in the accomplishment of the object in some instances; so great was the labour and precision in the performance of their nefarious office.—*Central Free Press*, April 25.

#### TAKING OFF SHOES.

The *Reformer* publishes a letter, under the title of "English Liberty," with the following statement of the case and comments:

"We beg to call the particular attention of the public to a communication headed 'English Liberty.' It comes from certain Hindoo young men, whose names are in our possession. These young people, led on by that commendable curiosity which education is sure to create in the inquisitive mind of youth,

went to visit the curiosities in the Asiatic Society's rooms. They happened to be of the reformed school, and according to its doctrines did not wish to leave their shoes on the steps. They were at first required to part with these necessary comforts by a peon, next by an East-Indian attendant in the rooms, and lastly by Dr. Buhlin himself, and were told, if they did not comply with the request, they would be turned out of the place. The old threadbare arguments, which have been for the hundredth time refuted, were resorted to in support of the regulation. But, as might well have been expected, they had no effect on our spirited young lads, all of whom walked out rather than see the curiosities on such disgraceful terms. Whilst we admire the spirited and exemplary conduct of these young people, we cannot but expose to the view of the public the remains of aristocracy which have been found to lurk within the walls even of the Asiatic Society. It is not necessary to say much to convince the public, in these enlightened times, of the light in which such treatment of our countrymen ought to be viewed. We only ask, if the persons concerned in this transaction would have dared to offer the same indignity to any native member of the Society—one of those who move in the higher circles of the community? Nay, we ask if these very young men would have been called on to take off their shoes, if they had thought fit to come in hats and pantaloons, instead of *puggies* and *dhoties*? We shall not quarrel with the keepers of this depot of curiosity for the case they take to preserve the antiquities collected there, but let them not, in the name of common sense, think of preserving the barbarous customs of the ancient tyrants of India. At all events, they should have no interference with the old (or new) shoes of the natives who visit the institution."

#### SHAH SHOOJA

A writer in the *Dellu Gazette*, who is accompanying Lieut. Trevelyan in his mission to the westward, has published the following particulars respecting the unfortunate ex-king of Cabul.

"Our third halting-place, after leaving Beekaner, was Kandahar, where there is a very fine tank, the scene of a *mela*, or fair, that takes place twice a-year. We arrived there on the 4th March, and on alighting at our tents were agreeably surprised by the information, that Shah Shooja, the ex-king of Cabool, was within two miles of our camp, at a village called Mudh. This unlucky potentate had met with a severe check at Kandahar, in attempting to reconquer his kingdom, and his army being utterly routed by Dost

Mohammad Khan, who came in person with some 17,000 men to raise the siege of Kandahar, the fallen monarch was obliged to fly, abandoning all his guns and baggage. After wandering about as a fugitive for some months, Shoojaool Moolik took refuge with the Umeers of Seind, and remained fourteen days at Hyderabad, where he was very kindly treated; and on quitting that place, was dismissed with presents suited rather to his former than to his present condition. From Hyderabad the ex-king made his way with about 200 followers to Jaisalmer, where he was also civilly treated, and he was on his way from this place, via Beekaner, to Loodhiana, when we fell in with him.

"On hearing that we were in the neighbourhood, his kasee, a most respectable man, who had lived for some days in Mr. Trevelyan's compound at Simla, while deputed from Shah Shooja to make some communication to the Governor general, who was then in the hills, came over to our camp at Kandahar, and intimated that the Shah would be much gratified if the British gentlemen would pay him a visit, and that he would be particularly happy to receive Lieut. Trevelyan, for his brother's sake, as well as his own. Little pressing was required to bring about this meeting, and matters were accordingly arranged so as not to hurt the feelings of the *ghazdars* monarch, to whom the officers of Mr. Dalhousie's mission were introduced under such very different circumstances at Peshawar.

"We arrived about dusk at Shah Shooja's bazaar,—for it is hardly call it encampment as there was not a single tent to be seen, unless a small lot of dirty cloth, stretched upon sticks, deserves the name with much good taste, the king's people had rigged out a kind of audience *al fresco* by the edge of a tank, the high bank of which effectively cut off the gaze of curious and intrusive eyes, and enabled the Shah to receive us more at his ease than if no such place of concealment had been at hand. A charpoy, covered with shawls and pillows, served as a throne; a green tiee did duty as a canopy, two carpets were spread in front of the charpoy to mark the limited space assigned exclusively to royalty, and in front, on either hand, stood a few of the personal attendants, in large blue turbans, while three or four eunuchs posted themselves in the rear of their master. After making these arrangements, with the bank at his back, the tank in front, and "the lofty vault of heaven" above his head, the Shah sat with all due decorum, waiting the arrival of his visitors.

"On our appearance, we were ushered to within a few feet of the charpoy, *above* throne, where Shah Shooja remained sitting, while we stood in front of him, boot-

ed, and with the head covered he expressed himself highly gratified with the trouble he had taken, to come and visit him in his misfortune, and, so far from concealing the extent of his reverses, he detailed to us, with great fluency, and in easy familiar Persian, a sketch of his adventures, during the last two or three years, up to the present time. He told us of his difficulty in raising money from Runjeet Singh, by the sale of such jewels and valuables as remained in his possession before he quitted Loodhiana, and which, after all, only realized 90,000 rupees. His departure from the British frontier, with a small army and four guns, his unexpected success at Shikarpoor, his beleaguering the city of Kandahar with a considerable force and sixteen pieces of ordnance, his first successful resistance against Dost Mahomed Khan, and his subsequent overthrow by that powerful chief were all touched upon in succession, as well as the privations which he had suffered, and the fatigue he had endured while flying from place to place before the face of his enemy. After all this undisguised narrative of his condition, he concluded by saying, that kings were bound to seek advice in all quarters, and he therefore wished to know what his of action we would recommend under his present circumstances—a question easier asked than answered, unless he could be persuaded that it was a Quixotic undertaking, to subdue a distant kingdom with four guns, a mere handful of men, and an almost empty treasury.

"After enough of Persian had been spoken to satisfy the court etiquette, Shah Shooja ordered his attendants to fall back, and re opened the conversation in Hindoustanee, which he speaks with fluency, from having resided so long at Loodhiana. He reiterated the expressions of pleasure derived from our visit, and dismissed us courteously, receiving, with many thanks, from his visitors, a few trays of dried fruits, sent to his camp after our return home—a piece of civility which was the more acceptable as it was quite unexpected, and his hungry followers looked as if they would be glad to see a few apricots and pistachio nuts again.

"The Shah's dress was very simple—a huge *labada*, that had once been embroidered with gold, concealing the whole of his nether garment, a large blue shawl covered his head as a turban, and he had gloves upon his hands, so that there was no occasion for wearing rings, the existence of which was rather apocryphal. His countenance was browned by long exposure to the weather, and he was somewhat pulled down by fatigue and sickness; but his features still retained a dignified appearance, to which a noble black and flowing beard contributed not a little."

#### ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The Calcutta *Christian Observer* for May contains many gratifying proofs of the spread of English education in the country. Rasyt Singh appears well disposed to encourage it, and there is every prospect that a flourishing school will soon be established in Lahor. In fact, east and west, knowledge seems spreading. The most important fact connected with the progress of instruction, however, is, that it is now finding its way among native princes and future rulers, and other men of high rank and influence, whose example may be expected to have such powerful effect in promoting its diffusion, to say nothing of the immense advantages we may anticipate to the people, from the change which education—English education, above all—must work in the native chiefs. At Kotah, a school is established, over which Mr Johnson presides, and in which, among others four new relatives of the rajah are educating. At Nainital, the minister's adopted son, Colonel Sher Jang, has been studying English for some years, under an English instructor, and now speaks English, while his teacher has a small band of scholars, all sons of chiefs of Nainital. General Matabar Singh has also sent for a respectable native, to instruct his eldest son in English. Sheer Jang enjoys the advantage of the instructions of the resident, Mr Hodgson, a gentleman distinguished for his talent and research. The infant rajah of Manipur is supplied with a native teacher, to instruct him in English, the Supreme Government defraying half the expenses of this arrangement. The instruction of the native princes has been ever considered by us one of the most efficacious means of promoting the moral and political elevation of the people subjected to their rule, and we have often lamented that so little had been done to encourage it. It is most gratifying to learn that there is now quite a rage for English education among the chiefs, and it should be our business to improve this auspicious circumstance in every possible way. The Committee of Public Instruction are about to establish schools for instructing the natives in English, at Patna, Dhaka, Hazaribagh, Guwahati, and other places. —*Hutchins, May 4.*

#### THE TAHER.

It was reserved for Sir Charles Metcalfe and, the other liberal gentlemen who now form the supreme council and the law commission, to grant India the boon of a free press. Lord William Bentinck, it is true, had held out a promise that the subject would be taken into consideration, and a decision, favourable to the wishes of the friends of a free press in India, be

given; but the consummation of the measure was left to our present really noble-minded governor general. In another part of the paper, our readers will see the draft of a proposed act,\* which was read in council for the first time on the 27th ult. The main feature of this law—or, as we may with greater propriety call it this bill (for it has not yet become a law)—is the repeal of the odious regulations which had, since the year 1823, cramped the natural energies of the press in India. We admit that Lord William Bentinck virtually allowed the press to act as if it were free, but yet these regulations continued to form a part and parcel of the laws, and thus like a sharp sword, hung by a single thread over the heads of all public writers, paralyzed their best efforts. It was for Sir Charles to rid India of this incubus, and thereby immortalize his name, and hand it down to posterity with the most grateful recollections.—*Reformer.*

#### THE HUKARU

The editorship and proprietorship of the *Hukaru* have, we understand, merged into one individual, a Bahadur. His fact will explain the extreme liberality of tone assumed lately by our cotemporary, and will account for the important figure the shoe controversy has made in its pages. The general style of the editorials is highly creditable to the Bahadur's knowledge of English and his acquaintance with the various subjects which come under discussion in his journal, which we hope to see retain, under its new conductor, the prominent position it has hitherto occupied.—*Majumdar Ubbier, April 25*

#### THE DHARMA SUBHA

The Subha have now given a new direction to their efforts. Hearing that government had become lukewarm in respecting the farther encouragement of Sungskrita literature, they have determined at once to come forward and uphold it, and to renew as far as possible the patronage it formerly enjoyed from royal munificence. At the last meeting of the society, a young man, who had finished his Sungskrita studies, was introduced into the assembly, and carefully examined by various pundits, who pronounced that he was fully competent to undertake the duties of a teacher. The Subhas have therefore engaged to give him a certificate (another European innovation among a people of immutable habits), and to raise a sum sufficient to enable him to open a *tal*, or college. To this proceeding there can be no objection. Indeed, we can fancy nothing more appropriate for a society composed of orthodox Hindus, than to encourage the study of the language which

contains whatever they hold sacred. We have frequently made the remark, that the Sungskrita language was held in such veneration by the Hindoos, that, even without the aid of government, the study of it would be perpetuated in the country; and we think this arrangement of the Dharma Subha a strong corroboration of the remark. Sungskrita literature, in fact, exists and flourishes in India, not because of the trifling aid afforded by government to the Sungskrita college in Calcutta, but because of the universal patronage it enjoys from the great and influential among the Hindoos. As long as Hindooism exists, this sacred language, in which all its mysteries are embodied, will continue also to exist, and long after Hindooism shall have disappeared from the plains of India, this great patent of Indian philology will continue to be cultivated by all who are ambitious of writing the native languages with purity and elegance.—*Friend of India.*

#### TILL FUNJAB

Accounts have been received from Lahore up to the 10th April, at which date Runjeet Singh was at Hotes, not having yet crossed the Indus, but he had a large force assembled on the other side of that river, under his grandson, Now-nehel Singh, waiting for the threatened attack of the Afghans. The Baruckzie prince, although determined upon the enterprise, is said to have very little confidence in the success of the campaign against an army so much better disciplined than his own. The Sikh general, Hurree Singh, however, had been repulsed with the loss of 150 men, killed and wounded, in a skirmish with a partisan force. This officer is a man of a savage disposition, and has rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the Mussulman population. He was once before worsted in an insurrection, excited by his severities, when employed in the hills some time ago.—*Cal. Cour., May 1.*

A report has reached us, that Sirdar Futeh Singh has been invested by Runjeet Singh with the government of Lahore, and has received particular instructions with regard to the manner in which he is to exercise this power. Runjeet was expected at Gurrat, to which place Baileeram and Sookha Sing darogahs have been ordered to proceed. The Sirdar of Dil-Sookh and Ujjub Sing had arrived at Casha, in progress to Lahore; and it was expected that he would have been ordered to proceed direct to Gurrat. Instructions were issued in M. Court, to go to Boothsawghar and make minute inquiries regarding the movements of Dost Mahmood Khan, and the present state of the affairs of Peshawar, reporting the result

\* See p. 116.

for the information of his highness. But in the event of its being known that Dost Mahomed Khan has reached Jelalabad, M Court was desired to proceed to Peshawur, and join the force of Nonsahai Sing. A collection of eleven native regiments has been ordered at Peshawur, with the view of effecting some improvement in the present deranged state of that country. It is anticipated by Dost Mahomed Khan that a strong force is on its way to his assistance, that of Ukhbar Khan consisting of 12,000 in cavalry and infantry and of Yar Mahomed Khan of 8,000 — *Central Free Press, May 2*

It is said that Dost Mahomed Khan has now concerted with his messengers to send Nowab Jubbur Khan and Huse Khan, Khan, into the Kohat district, Ursul Khan, Sher Khan, and the son of Sudir Syd Mahomed Khan, with nururana, and to dispatch Soobah Mahomed Khan and Peer Mahomed Khan towards Delhi, to create disturbances and distract the attention of the Sikhs, and to bring away whatever property and cattle they can lay their hands upon.

Akbar Khan, the son of Sudir Dost Mahomed Khan, is still at Jelalabad, with a large force, and guns, &c., and Sudir Dost Mahomed Khan has addressed envoys to Subardul Khan of Moorutabad,ajah Munwar Khan Kuruli Walli, and Nowab Khan of Jucktonce, and others, in the province of Cashmere, telling them to keep up appearances friendship, unity, obedience and loyalty towards Runjeet Sing but at the same time to maintain their friendship and amity with him and avail every opportunity of weakening themselves of the common enemy with a view to the security and primacy of their religion, that Mihan Singh commandant the governor of Cashmere, being apprized of this, is busily employed in having all the forts and strong holds repaired and put in an efficient state of defence.

It appears from the khbar of Peshawar that Hussain Cooh and others, three chiefs deputed by the late ruler of Peshawar, with 1,000 foot and 200 horse, and several pieces of ordnance, who were resting at the foot of the hills, and often committing depredations in the provinces of the ruler of Lahore, in the Dooh, were attacked on the 8th Fekad, by Sardar Huree Singh and Rajah Soochet Singh, and other warriors of the ruler of Lahore, with about 12,000 troops, horse and foot, that a warm engagement ensued in which the troops of the late ruler of Peshawar fought bravely, that about 200 Sikhs of the troops of Huree Soochet Singh, Huree Singh, with several leaders, were killed, and about 300 more

wounded, and that at length, the Sikhs, not being able to make a stand, were defeated and routed — *Delhi Gaz., Apr 29.*

We understand that accounts received from Hyderabad mention the entire defeat of the Sikh army commanded by Now Nihal Sing, Runjeet Sing's grandson, by Sardar Dost Mahomed Khan, the haikem of Cabool. The Afghans are reported to have given no quarter to the Sikh troops, and thousands of them are stated to have been slain both during and subsequent to the battle. Dost Mahomed pursued the defeated army to Peshawur, of which city he had obtained possession without any opposition being offered. The Afghan chief was said to be making preparations to cross the Indus, and carry the war into the very heart of the Punjab. He had announced his intentions of advancing as far as Lahore, and of making the conquest of the city — *Bombay Durpan, April 24.*

We observe, in the Lahore khbars, mention of various European officers in the service of Runjeet Singh. He is General Artois, 19th infantry, governor of Wazirabad. Col Hattery an engineer officer and commander of a brigade, Mr Chis Grant Bulow (son of Capt J P Bulow late of the 8th Drigs), commander of the 33th infantry. Mr Fitzroy, late a lieutenant in the Nappoer service, who is waiting employment, Mr Holmes of the 1st infantry, who is said to have displaced Mrs. Mervy, and is deprived of his regiment and of the government of Cooper, and ordered to join the horse-artillery, and Dr J Harlan, who has taken the command of the new 36th infantry rising at Peshawur.

#### LIBERTY TO LORD AND LADY BENTINCK

The subscriptions to the tribute to Lord Wm Bentinck amounted, on the 11th May, to Rs. 31,250, those to the tribute to Lady Bentinck to Rs. 7,545.

#### LAUDABLE SOCIETIES

At a meeting of the shareholders in the Laudable Societies, on the 10th May the correspondence of the secretary with the committee of the Government Assurance Office was read, and after a long speech from Mr. Linton, in which that gentleman declared his opinion as a professional man, that the government had no power to guarantee the institution, — the meeting resolved: "That no negotiation can be entered into with the government for the transfer of the risks of the Laudable Societies to the Government Office, even if such a proceeding should be thought ultimately advisable, until the nature and extent of the guarantee which government is willing to give, and the de-

gree of the liability which the subscribers to the new society will incur, can be clearly and distinctly defined and shall be offered by government, and that a communication to that effect be made to government, pointing out the legal objections which have been raised to the guarantee."

A warm controversy is on foot between Mr Greenlaw, one of the directors of the *Laudalick*, and Mr Munro, the actuary of the Government Institution, respecting the right of interference on the part of the government in the matter of insurance.

#### MILITARY BANK

The discussion on the New Life Assurance Society has excited a further reflection to the case of the Military Bank. It is denied that there was any guarantee of that institution. In express words there was not, but the bank was established by the then government recommended in general orders to the army, and conducted by officers appointed by government. In these circumstances do not amount to a guarantee, then it must be concluded that nothing short of a legal contract does so. If ever there was a case in which the honour of the British Government was by implication pledged it was that of the Military Bank and that the impression which prevailed in the army was, that the institution had the security of government, as we believe, beyond dispute. How was it possible, indeed, that the very its unfortunate privates especially who would naturally consider an institution recommended to them in general orders as having the security of government could deem it otherwise? We understand, indeed, that the government, some time before the mismanagement of the Military Bank was discovered, not desiring to guarantee the institution, thought proper to request the directors to communicate to the depositors, that the institution had not the security of government! Now if the authorities had not felt that a contrary impression prevailed among the great body of the depositors, why should they have caused any such communication to be made? The directors, why we know not, better, as we are informed, made the communication. If they had probably the depositors would have taken the alarm, and prevented the mismanagement which ensued, and which has entailed considerable loss on them. We understand that it was this disclaimer of the government which influenced Lord William Bentinck to decide against the liability of the state, but, considering that

the very admission of the necessity of such intimation, and that that intimation never was made to the depositors, we hold that the government was bound in honour and good faith to indemnify them.—*Harkeru*, May 7

#### THE ROMANIZING SYSTEM

The *Culcutta Christian Observer* of May contains some valuable information regarding the progress of English among the natives, mingled with details of the progress of the Romanizing system, both clasped under one head. This arrangement may perhaps be accounted for and excused by the idea that the projects of the new Romanizing system, have, in their own minds, identified its progress with that of the English language. Indeed, we have heard it stated as one of the collateral advantages likely to result from the plan that it will facilitate the acquisition of English. If however, this union of two kinds of information under one head be designed to imply, that the objects are so inseparable, that he who is indifferent to the one is indifferent also to the other we must at once deny the inference. It is true millions of inhabitants, in India, must receive the instruction, which shall cause in them noble the mind, through the medium of their own language and characters, to eradicate the order of which is beyond the reach of any resources possessed by European, though multiplied ten fold.

There is one source in the article which we have perused with deep regret. It is an intimation, or rather a desire, that the Romanizing system may be propagated by *po*. It is stated that the *Sudder Board* of Allahabad have determined to dismiss from the public service every native who is so unable as not to be able to write his mother tongue in the English character. And the writer of the article expresses a hope that the same system of coercion may be pursued throughout Bengal! We hope not, we hope government will never perpetrate an act of such glaring injustice. Let those who are attached to this new scheme use every effort in their power, by rewards, by encouragement to give it a footing in schools and colleges, and in general society, but let it not be disseminated by pains and penalties. If the plan be benevolent, let it not be enforced by intolerance and persecution. Let not families be driven to starvation, because the parent cannot in six months write his own native language in a character so totally foreign to it as the Roman—*Friend of India*



## REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &amp;c.

## WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

*Fort William, Judicial and Revenue Department, March 5, 1835.*—His Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India Council is pleased to direct, that the following documents relative to works of public utility, constructed by individuals at their own private cost, within the Bengal and Agra presidencies, be published for general information:—

## Memoir.

## Works of Public Utility executed by Private Individuals.

The Governor-general, at an early period, having been impressed with a conviction that many individuals of opulence among the native inhabitants of these provinces, if encouraged by Government, would readily be induced to undertake the execution, at their own expense, of works of public utility, considered it of much importance to make the wisdom of Government known through the principal civil officers, with the view of directing their attention to this subject; and requiring their best exertions in promoting an object which, if successfully insulated, could not fail to be highly advantageous to the country at large.

It was not doubted by his lordship that, if zealously supported by the local authorities, the earnest desire of Government would be very generally gratified by the acquiescence of a people whose national, not to say religious, usages strongly dispose them to acts of public benevolence.

District committees were formed, composed partly of native gentlemen in the neighbourhood, with the view of creating in them an interest in the work of general improvement; and it was hoped, that through their influence and exertions considerable progress would be made, in concert with the department of public works, in benefiting the districts to which they belonged, and consequently the country in general.

It was the intention of the Governor-general to mark, by the special approbation of Government, the individuals who might thus be distinguished as public benefactors. And, in pursuance of this design, on January 1834, it was directed that a report should be furnished from each district within the Bengal provinces, stating the works of public utility which had within these few years been executed by individuals at their own private cost.

It is satisfactory to observe, that of the works reported, although there are few on a

very extensive scale, yet that there are many of importance, and that from their number they form a considerable addition to the operations of general improvement which have been instituted and are advancing throughout our territories.

The following is a summary of the principal works referred to:—

- 1st. Four iron suspension bridges,
- 2d. Eighty-six bridges of masonry,
- 3d. Seventy different roads, some of considerable extent, as twenty-four and twenty-eight miles,
- 4th. Four hundred and twelve tanks,
- 5th. One hundred and thirteen wells,
- 6th. One hundred and seven ghats,
- 7th. Fifteen serows for the accommodation of travellers, besides plantations and avenues of trees by the way-side, along the various public roads, and other minor works, contributing to the comfort of the traveller and the convenience of the public.

It is due to the public-spirited individuals who have thus contributed to the benefit of their country, that their names should be known, and his Lordship in Council has accordingly directed the tabular statements inserted below, to be published. But it would not be doing justice to the sentiments entertained by his lordship, were he not to mark by special selection among this honourable body, the following who have been pre-eminently distinguished:—

Rajah Tanchend Bahadoor, late rajah of Burdwan.

Her highness Bala Maloe, sister of the late Maha Rajah Donlut Roy Sandia.

Her highness Uzun Sumon.

Rajah Sookenoy Roy, deceased.

Rajah Puttee Mull.

Rajah Seetchand Roy.

Rajah Narsing Roy.

Hukeem Mohandee Alee Khan.

Rajah Mitrajee Sing.

Rajah Kuchenchund.

Rajah Anand Kishor Sing.

Rajah Jaaperkash Sing.

Rajah Gopal Andoraz.

Ranee Zoorun Niwa, of Purneah.

Bahon Kalcenauth Roy, of Takee.

Bahon Kulee Fotahdar, of Jessore.

To these estimable individuals who have thus taken the lead in, and to those who have contributed towards, an object no less honourable to themselves than beneficial to their country, the thanks of government are eminently due. It is hoped that they will persevere in a course which must be equally gratifying to them, as it is demonstrative of an enlightened understanding, which places them in the van of the age in which they live. His

lordship trusts that their valuable example will be cordially followed to an extent which shall enable government to direct the public labour and resources to specific objects of great and general importance, being fully assured that few measures would tend more to the general welfare of this interesting country, than such an union of public effort with private munificence.

#### CHAPLAINS' FEEL.

*Fort William, Ecclesiastical Department, April 22, 1835.*—The Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to notify, that in future no less whatever shall be required from the military service, or from the families of military persons, by the Honourable Company's chaplains in the presidencies of Bengal and Agra, for the performance of sacred offices.

#### ABSENCE OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

*Fort William, General Department, April 25, 1835.*—The Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleased to authorize the period of leave of absence to civil servants, on sick certificate, for the purpose of proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, or in other places beyond sea, to be extended once, but only once in each case, from eighteen months to two years; the allowances of the party to be subject to a deduction at the same rate, for the last twelve of the twenty-four months, as is now fixed for the last six of the eighteen months.

2. Civil servants will not be allowed to go to America, or to other places beyond the limits of the East-India Company's charter, and retain their offices, or to draw any Indian allowances upon their return. The Hon. Court have been pleased to permit their going to America, and their receiving the allowances prescribed, under the furlough regulations.

3. It is also hereby notified, with reference to an application made to government in 1833, from certain Bengal servants absent at the Cape of Good Hope, for permission to draw their allowances during their absence, that the Hon. Court have not complied with that request, being precluded by law from authorizing the payment of Indian allowances, to any servant, during his absence within the limits of the charter.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

##### Judicial and Revenue Department.

*April 20.* Mr. A. F. Donnelly to be deputy registrar of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nazamut Adawlat at Calcutta, and preparer of reports.

Mr. Charles Grant to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly.

Mr. W. Travers to officiate as head assistant to magistrate and collector of Behar.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bhagalpore.

May 2. Mr. A. Lang to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda.

5. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to officiate as head assistant to magistrate and collector of Jessore.

Mr. A. C. Bell to officiate as head assistant to magistrate and collector of Sylhet; also to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of that district.

##### General Department.

*April 29.* Mr. S. G. Palmer to act as secretary to Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

May 6. Mr. C. H. Lushington to officiate as deputy opium agent at Sarun.

Assist. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., to officiate as first assistant to opium agent of Behar.

Mr. H. M. Parker relieved, at his own request, from situation of honorary member of committee for settling customs laws and post office regulations of the four presidencies.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA.

##### Judicial and Revenue Department.

*April 21.* Mr. C. Gubbins to officiate as magistrate and collector of southern division of Delhi territory.

Mr. W. J. Mason to assume charge of office of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Rohilk.

Mr. C. W. Knolch to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly, in consequence of Mr. A. Smith's assumption of office of magistrate and collector of that district; date 14th Jan.

21. Mr. R. Neave to make over charge of office of civil and sessions judge of Bundelkhand to Mr. A. W. Hecote, until Mr. Eggle to make over charge of office of magistrate and collector of Banda to Mr. W. Crawford, joint magistrate and deputy collector, until further orders.

27. Mr. T. Fennecy to be deputy collector in Allah Boodeghbehut.

*Furlough.*—April 26. Mr. W. F. Thompson, to New South Wales, for eighteen months, for health.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*April 29.* The Rev. John Vaughan to officiate as district chaplain at Dinapore, for six months, from present date.

The Rev. Charles Winderley to officiate as gunnison chaplain of Fort William for ditto.

#### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

*Fort William, April 29, 1835.*—Capt. A. Hodges, 24th, and R. Wright, 14th N.I., employed as revenue surveyors, being each a third captain on detached duty from his regt., a circumstance which appears to have been overlooked, those officers are now placed at disposal of Com-in-Chief, conformably to existing regulations.

May 4.—*Surinam.* Major John Colvin to be lieutenant-col., Capt. Edward Lustin to be major, 1st Lt. B. V. Heilely to be capt., and 2d Lt. H. M. Durand to be 1st lieutenant, from 1st April 1835, in suc. to Lieut. Col. J. Taylor dr.

Enr. Robert Grange, 44th N.I., permitted to decline his app. to Assam local bat., which was announced on 17th March, and re-appointed interim and qu. must. to 44th regt.

Major Samuel Maltby, 2d N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, on pension of his rank.

2d N.I. Capt. C. R. W. Lane, to be major, Lieut. F. W. Boston, to be capt. of a company, and Enr. W. A. Cooke to be lieutenant, in suc. to Major S. Maltby retired, from 30th April 1835.

Capt. John Cartwright, of artillery, and com. of ordnance, to officiate as assist. adj. gen. of artillery, during employment of Major J. Tennant, in temporary charge of powder works at Ishapore.

Capt. T. A. Vauvret, of artillery, to act as com. of ordnance, in Capt. Cartwright.

Lieut. E. Buckle, regt. of artillery, to be a deputy com. of ordnance, in suc. to Capt. Woodroffe.



Military Board have been directed to ascertain the amount, with a view to its recovery.]

■ "The proceedings of the courts martial held on Captains Macleod and Anderson are highly discreditable to those officers, and we cannot but express our regret and astonishment at the sentences of the courts martial, more particularly in the case of Captain Macleod.

13. "Concurring entirely in the remarks of his Excy the Commander in Chief in disapprobation of the sentence of the court-martial, we have had under our serious deliberation the dismissal of both those officers from our service, but trusting that Sir Robert O Callaghan's exposure of the various principles which guided the judgment of the court will have made due impression upon all our officers, we shall abstain from inflicting the punishment to which the misconduct of Captains Macleod and Anderson has justly exposed them.

14. "We have assumed that the vigilant attention of Sir Robert O Callaghan will have exerted to prevent the recurrence of those irregularities which he has so properly animadverted upon, nor is it we hope, necessary for us to add, that his endeavours to maintain both the credit and the efficiency of the service will always meet with our cordial support.

15. "The proceedings of the court martial show very tolerably the objectionable nature of the system for supplying saddlery in use at your presidency, but on that subject we refer you to the orders contained in our letter dated the 11th July, 1834, (No 30).

16. "We direct that these our sentiments may be published in General Orders for the information of the army under your presidency."

#### ALLOWANCES TO ASSISTANTS.

For Sir George, April 11 1835—  
1. With reference to G. O. 6th Nov 1831, and 29th June 1830 the Right Hon the Governor in Council deems it necessary to explain, that an officer in absence with leave on private affairs is not under any circumstances entitled to a pecuniary or staff allowance beyond six months (where the distance amounts to 100 miles) reckoning from the date of quitting the corps or station.

2. Employment on ordinary duty in absence, whether the leave be cancelled or otherwise, will form no exception to the foregoing rule, unless at the requisition of Government.

#### COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. G. LILLIOTT.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, April 11, 1835.—At a General Court held at Vellore, Lieut. G. Lillioth, 5th Madras L. C., was arraigned under the following charges.

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**First Charge.**—1st. "Conduct ■ the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, on the 10th of April 1833, borrowed Rs 400 from Subadar Yuseof Beg, 5th L. C., for the purpose of paying certain grass cutters of the 13th troop their arrears of pay for two months, which they complained were due to them.

2d. In having obtained from a Bazaar broff, through the medium of the said Subadar, a further sum of Rs 100, which was paid to trooper Shuk Horned on account of Lieut. Lillioth, and which he (Lieut. Lillioth) owed even having received thereby causing the Subadar to cancel the debt with Lieut. Lillioth, and himself liable for a sum of money obtained for the said Lieut. Lillioth his troop officer and Acting Adjutant of the regiment, and which has not to this day been paid.

**Second Charge.**—"So indolent and infamous behaviour, such as ■ unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having in a letter addressed ■ the Acting Adjutant of the 5th L. C., falsely and maliciously aspersed my character in the following words: "When I left Ferozabad, in July last, a sum of upwards of two hundred rupees was due to that fund by Lieut. G. Lillioth, having the balance of that deficiency which Viceel Nattan Sawary had caused that officer of embezzling, and which he in preference to a court martial for the purpose of clearing his character, and hiding our atrociously had taken the money, chose of his own accord to pay, on the mere appearance of Nattan Sawary, a low, disreputable person, addicted to drink and totally unworthy in any money matters, and who would not hesitate at any thing to gain his ends."

(Signed) CHARLES H. GRANT,

5th Regt L. C.

Attest March 28, 1835.

**Finding.** Not guilty of the first Charge. Guilty of the second charge, with exception of the word "falsely."

The Court is further of opinion, that the facts proved are not liable to the imputation ascribed to them in the second charge, namely, "so indolent and infamous behaviour, such as ■ unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman."

The Court doth therefore acquit the prisoner.

**Remarks by the Court.**—The Court, in acquitting the prisoner, does not explain to his Lieut. the Commander in Chief, that, from a circular letter of the Judge Advocate General's, and before it by the Deputy Judge Advocate General, it found itself precluded from investigating the character of the charge and convicting the prisoner of a minor offence, it has, therefore been compelled to record an acquittal.

(2 B)

The Court begs further to remark, that ■ would appear that the prisoner wrote the letter, upon which the second charge is based, in ignorance of the value of having confessed himself to be the defaulter, thereby exonerating Lieut. Grime, the prosecutor, from all imputation of misconduct, which its actuating might otherwise cast upon him.

(Signed) G. M. STUART,  
Lt. Col. and President.

The Court is requested to reconsider the finding upon the second charge, which, after convicting the prisoner of "maliciously aspersing the character of Lieut. Grime," nevertheless records an acquittal of the charge.

If the Court, upon reconsideration, is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the charge, or of any criminal part thereof, he should obviously be sentenced to such punishment as may be equivalent to the offence; if the Court, on the other hand, should arrive at an opinion that he is not guilty, of any criminal part of the charge, he is entitled to an acquittal generally.

The circular letter alluded to by the Court has reference to cases, which, not being in any way connected with military matters, can only come before a court-martial under the special provision of article 80, section xiv. of the Articles of War, whereas the transaction, described in the second charge, is undeniably of a military character, the letter in question having been addressed officially, by the prisoner to the adjutant of his regiment, and containing an accusation against a brother officer, for the alleged misappropriation of regimental money.

(Signed) H. W. O'CALLAGHAN,  
Lieut. Gen. and Com in-chief.  
Madras, 6th April, 1835.

*Revised Finding* upon the second charge—Guilty, with the exception of the word "falsely."

The Court ■ further of opinion that the facts proved are not liable to the imputation ascribed to him, in the second charge, namely, "scandalous and infamous behaviour such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," but it considers such conduct to be to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

*Sentence*.—To be suspended from rank and pay for three calendar months.

Approved and confirmed. The period of suspension will be calculated from the date of the sentence, namely the 9th of the current month.

(Signed) H. W. O'CALLAGHAN,  
Lieut. Genl. and Com in-chief.

## SHIPPING.

To sail.—*Lord William Bessborough*, and *Augusta Jessie*, both for London, on 10th June.

## BIRTH AND DEATHS.

### BIRTH.

May 18. At Conbaroom, Mrs. Crisp, of daughters.

May 12. At Madras, Esther Johanna, daughter of the Rev. W. Howell, missionary at Cuddapah, aged 18 years.

Lately, At Secunderabad, Major Poyntz, of H.M. 45th regt. of Foot.

## Bombay.

### GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

#### DEPUTY PAYMASTERS.

*Bombay Castle, May 22, 1835.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the allowance to be drawn by deputy paymasters, on account of office rent, when not provided with a public building for an office, at Rs. 30 per mensem, and to direct that the allowance drawn by the deputy paymaster at Deesa on that account be reduced accordingly.

#### ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL.

*Bombay Castle, May 23, 1835.*—With reference to the G. O. by the Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, dated the 20th ultimo, republished at this presidency under date the 16th inst., the Right Hon. the Governor in Council ■ pleased to direct that the first, second, and third assistant commissaries general at this presidency shall in future be designated assistant, deputy assistant, and sub-assistant commissaries general, respectively.

#### SECURITY FROM OFFICERS.

*Bombay Castle, May 23, 1835.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers be required to furnish security to the amount of Rs. 3,000 each; viz.—The agent for the manufacture of gun carriages; the agent for the manufacture of gunpowder; and the superintendent of the government stud.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

#### General Department.

June 3. W. H. Wathen, Esq., to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor.

C. Morris and L. H. Reid, Esqrs., to conduct Mr. Wathen's duties in general and pension departments.

*Parliamentary*.—April 23. Mr. W. C. Andrews, ■ England, for three years, for health.

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

*Bombay Castle, April 18, 1835.*—2d N.I. Lieut. A. Hand to be capt., and En. H. Franklin to be Capt., in spec. ■ Freeborn retired; date of rank 2d April 1835.

2d Lieut. Robert Walker, Bengal artillery, to be 2d de camp, to Maj. Gen. Sleight, c.B.

April 26.—Lieut. Hunter, 10th N.L., to command Poona police corps.

April 21.—Asst. Surg. John McMorris to be surg. v. secular dec. date 26th April 1835.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—Lieut. G. H. Rivermouth, 3d L.C., to perform duties of staff officer, and to take charge of treasure treasure at Balmora, from date of departure of Lieut. Hamilton from station.—Lieut. P. E. Warburton, 15th N.L., to act as interp. to left wing of 3d L.C.—Lieut. T. W. Hicks, of horse artillery, to take charge of ordnance store department at Poona, during absence of Capt. Lester on duty at presidency.—Lieut. N. Lechmere, horse artillery, to take charge of ordnance store department at Deesa, during absence of Lieut. Foster.

April 27.—Asst. Surg. Hughes, doing duty with 10th N.L., to attend European and native scrupers of sub collectorate at Kulladghoe.

33d N.L. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Watkins to be capt., and Enz. J. Sullivan to be lieut., in vac. to Rankin dec.; date of rank 2nd April 1835.

24th N.J. Capt. T. M. Baillie to be major, Lieut. C. M. Kaur to be capt., and Enz. F. Jackson to be lieut., in vac. to Morris dec.; date of rank 14th April 1835.

Lieut. C. R. Hogg to act as adj. in European regt., from date of departure of Lieut. McIntyre to presidency on duty.

May 26.—Surg. Patch, 7th N.L., to perform duties of deputy medical store house and acting civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, during absence of Asst. Surg. Cunningham to presidency, on sick cert.; date 24th April.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—Enz. C. D. Mylne, 6th N.L., to act as adj. in 1st regt., from 27th April to 21st May.—Lieut. W. Wickham to act as interp. to 1st, from 24th May, during absence of Lieut. and Asst. Enz. J. P. J. Warburton to act as interp. to 1st L.C. from 27th April.

Capt. Hazley to act as commissariat agent at Bortol until further orders; date 7th Feb.

May 27.—Brigade Major Wilson to command engineering at Deesa, during absence of Capt. Harris on medical.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—Lieut. J. Wright, 3d L.C., to act as interp. and paym. to that regt., from date of departure of Lieut. J. W. A. Hamilton to act as interp. and paym. to 3d L.C. on arrival of left wing of that regt. at Madras.

#### FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—April 25, Lieut. M. Wythe, 24th N.L., for health.—27, Capt. S. Paine, 1st L.C., for health.

#### SHIPPING.

##### Arrivals.

May 26.—10th, Spruce, from Calcutta.—June 3, H.C. Schuier, from Hong Kong, from Calcutta.

##### Departures.

June 4, Babby Castle, Suez, for Madras, and H.C. Schuier, Suez, for London.—Edinburgh, Marshall, for China.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH.

April 26, Mrs. G. B. Smith, of a daughter.  
28, At Maragon, Mrs. T. Stevenson, of a son.

#### MARRIAGE.

April 29, At Bonbury, Capt. James Clark, commanding the ship *Comet*, to Miss Mary Ann Rigby.

Feb. 6, In camp, at Sorotra, Enz. F. Goggin, aged 26, of a fever brought on by over exertion in attempting to save the lives of the crew of a boat upset in the surf.

## Ceylon.

#### CIVIL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

April 18, Lieut. M. Bridge, H.M. 58th regt., to be deputy assist. adjutant general, in suc. to Capt. Gascayne.

32, C. P. Lazard, Esq., to be district judge of district court of Alupoe, and assistant to government agent for southern provinces.

Capt. T. W. Rogers, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be district judge of district court of Madulla and assistant to government agent for Central Province.

#### SHIPPING.

Arrival.—May 12, *Fursey*, from London and Cape.

## Dutch India.

#### SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—May 15, *Brabant*, from Clyde.—21, *Palmer*, from Sydney.—June 1, *Wadkin*, from Liverpool.—3, *Batavia*, from Rotterdam.—14, *Pauze*, from Liverpool.—16, *Lady Nugent*, from Sydney.

## New South Wales.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

J. R. Brennan, Esq., to be coroner for town of Sydney and its neighbourhood, in room of M. T. Brennan, Esq., dec.

John Mackenzie and Peter O'Brien, Esqs., to be commissioners of crown lands in colony, in addition to commissioners already appointed.

#### DEATHS.

April 26, At Sydney, the lady of Capt. W. Hunter, of a dau. hier.

May 6, At Sydney, the lady of Capt. McPherson, 17th regt., of a son.

—The lady of Edward Hallen, Esq., Telford Place, Darlinghurst, of a daughter.

#### NARRATIVE.

May 12, At Sydney, Capt. F. H. Chis, of Cloude Bay, in full, only daughter of Wm. Talbot, Esq., Old Broad Street, London.

#### NOTES.

April 21, At Windsor, John, youngest son of Richard Fitzpatrick, Esq., aged 21.

May 6, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Mr. Thomas Humphreys, of Lower Portland Head, in her 57th year.

## Van Diemen's Land.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Frederick North, Esq., to be colonial aide-de-camp to his Exc. the Lieutenant Governor.

Alfred Mundy, Esq., 21st regt., to be visiting magistrate over road parish situated from Oron Point to Spring Hill.

Peter Monckton, Esq., confirmed as police magistrate for district of islands.

Thomas Mason, Esq., to be police magistrate for district of New Norfolk; J. A. W. Dunsmuir resigned; also, to be a coroner for territory, and commissioner of court of requests for above district.

John Clark, Esq., to be assistant police magistrate and master mariner at Hobart Town.

The Rev. T. B. Naylor to have charge of establishment of King's Christian schools and pastoral charge of parish of New Town.

#### SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—April 21, *Lady of the Lake*, from Oron; *Madison*, from Port Phillip; *Eden*, from Cape.—May 2, *Spruce*, from Sydney.—4, *Maria*,

from Sydney—14 *Spencer*, from London—28 *Swains*, from Mauritius—June 14 *John Deane*, from Laver 13.—15 *City of Edinburgh*, from Trinidad Bay.

*Arrivals at Emancipators*—June 1, *Wesley* from London—11 *Lambton*, from London. *Sail* from Swan River—11 *Leuchtel*, from Sydney.

## DEPARTURES

March 27. At Howrah Station, Calcutta. *Plum*, the lady of Capt. James Ashby, of Calcutta.

April 20. At New York. *Miss Dobson*, of Calcutta.

May 17. At Calcutta. *South*, the wife of a doctor.

21. At Norfolk Island, the lady of John Vanu.

June 1. At New York. *Miss*, the wife of a doctor.

## DEPARTURES

March 1. At Robert Town. *William*, the wife of a doctor.

April 14. At New York. *Miss*, the wife of a doctor.

21. At Calcutta. *Miss*, the wife of a doctor.

21. At Calcutta. *Miss*, the wife of a doctor.

June 1. At Calcutta. *Miss*, the wife of a doctor.

June 1. At Calcutta. *Miss*, the wife of a doctor.

## Swan River.

## SHIPING

*Arrivals*—May 1. *British*, from London.

June 1. *George*, from New South Wales.

## Mauritius.

## SHIPING

*Arrivals*—April 20. *King*, from London.

June 10. *Marine*, from London.

June 10. *Marine*, from London.

June 10. *Marine*, from London.

## Capt of Good Hope.

## APPOINTMENTS

July 13. The Rev. John Ayliff, of the Wesleyan mission, of M. Bowker, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Capt. R. D. Hildes and Lieut. G. B. Boulton, of the 1st, to be commissioners for the purpose of establishing and regulating the Pango system of law in the Cape Colony, within district of the Cape Colony.

14. The Rev. William Shepherson, of the Wesleyan mission, of M. Bowker, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Capt. R. D. Hildes and Lieut. G. B. Boulton, of the 1st, to be commissioners for the purpose of establishing and regulating the Pango system of law in the Cape Colony, within district of the Cape Colony.

15. The Rev. William Shepherson, of the Wesleyan mission, of M. Bowker, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Capt. R. D. Hildes and Lieut. G. B. Boulton, of the 1st, to be commissioners for the purpose of establishing and regulating the Pango system of law in the Cape Colony, within district of the Cape Colony.

## SHIPING

July 20. *Cape*, from London.

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## HOME INTELLIGENCE

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## STEAM NAVIGATION.

Some material steps have been taken towards the accomplishment of the great project of a steam communication with India by way of Egypt. Orders have been given by the East India Company, it seems, for the construction of two large steam boats to be employed on the side of India, and through this route conveyance through Egypt wholly unprovided for, that difficulty is also on the point of

being removed. Mr. Waghorn is about to form establishments at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, for the purpose of forwarding goods, letters, and travellers by that route, and it is expected by the end of the present year a person intending to proceed from Great Britain to India by this route, will have the use of the post office packets to Alexandria, and travellers from the Continent will find similar facilities from Marseilles, London, and Leghorn, for Alexandria, at which place all the accom-

modation which that country affords will be provided for their immediate conveyance from thence to Sura, in six days, at a charge of sixty dollars each, including the use of servants, tents, and all other necessaries. At Sura, proper residences and suitable accommodation will be provided, until the steam vessels arrive, and should the use of such vessels be rendered impracticable by the prevalence of the monsoons, country boats will, at that season, proceed to Moche, from which place trading vessels, at that period regularly carry on the intercourse with India. When these arrangements are completed it is expected that the journey will be accomplished in sixty days for eight or nine months of the year, and in six or seven days during the monsoons. When the predicted railroad across the desert is completed some further time will be required. That this undertaking, in conjunction with some vigour applied by the shipments of machinery and iron bars and tools, to be used upon it, now going on with great activity. When finished the part of the journey a distance of eighty miles, will be performed in seven or eight hours. A vessel is to be established in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras to afford similar facilities from India to Europe. — *Idem*, Oct 2

A splendid steam ship, of 1,000 ton and 300 horse power, to be called the *Audacious*, has been constructed for the government, it belongs, to navigate the Red Sea. The contractor is Mr. Robert Napier. She is to be of the most magnificent description, and fitted out as a vessel of war.

#### DECEMBER

Extract from the speech of the King of Holland at the opening of the State General, on the 19th October.

"My desire to lighten the burdens of the tax payers has been favoured by the increase of the produce of our East-India possessions, which will allow for the next budget a more considerable aid to the revenue of the mother country.

"The communications which will be made to your assembly during the present session, will acquaint you with the first results of the new institution which has been introduced into the Dutch Indies. The future prospects promise to be favourable. The measures taken to restore tranquillity in a part of the island of Sumatra are calculated to dispel all apprehensions on that subject. All the other possessions in the East Indies enjoy the most perfect tranquillity.

The existence of the Society of Commerce is an uncertain benefit to Holland. This Society has hindered the commerce

of our Indian possessions from falling into the hands of the English and the Americans, the result is, that we now have the greatest market for coffee and the other productions of Java, and if we add to this the hope that may be entertained of the good success of the cultivation of indigo and cinnamon in that island, the trade with these colonies will soon attain a degree of prosperity which it never yet had in any period, and it will not be surprising if, in a few years, the shares of that Society should rise to 100 above par. — *Dutch Register*

#### CENTRAL WAITING

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Lieut. Gen. Ralph Darling colonel of the 90th regiment, the governor in chief of New South Wales, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, dated 2d Sept, 1835

#### NEW AFRICANIST ASSOCIATION.

The extinction of the monopoly of the East-India Company, and the great increase in the exports of cotton and woollen manufactures to India, China, the Pacific, and the United States, is so fully attracting the目光 from private sources to supply the place of that establishment, and to carry on those important branches of commerce with enterprise and vigour. A mercantile association, upon a very extensive scale, has been formed for this purpose in the city, and it is to commence, as is understood, on the 1st of January. Our gentlemen, a number of this firm, he, it is stated proceeded to the United States to arrange a system of banking and mercantile operations with the country, and to form connecting links with the Pacific, Calcutta, and Canton, where establishments have already been appointed to act in concert with the London firm. — *Times*

#### APPOINTMENTS

The King has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

William Morris, Esq. to be chief justice of the Supreme Court of the island of Ceylon, date 1st Oct 1835.

John Lawrence, Esq. to be second puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the island of Ceylon, date 21 Oct 1835.

My Lord Milnesore to be governor of the island of St. Helena, date 12 Oct 1835.

David Erskine Esq. to be Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, date 23rd Sept 1835.

#### HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE INDIES

##### PROVINCIALS AND CHIEFS

W. J. Inge (at Bombay) Colonel Vice Roy, from 17th Dec 1835, to be colonel, & 1 Jan dec 1836 (at 1.)



11th L. Drago (in Bengal). J. W. Reynolds to be cornet by purch., v. Darnell who retires (18 Sept. 35).

8d Floor (in Bengal). Capt. G. J. Austin, from 95th F., to be capt., v. Edwards who esch. (18 Aug. 36).

4th Peer (in N. S. Wales), Lieut. Gen. John Hodgson, from 83d F., to be col., v. Gen. the Earl of Chatham, dec. (70 Sept. 38) —C. A. Hunt to be ens. by purch., v. Gresham who retires 19 Oct. .

34th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. S. Browning (to be adj., v. Donnelly prom. (23 May 35).—Lieut. C. W. Crickitt, from 34th F., to be lieut., v. Taverder app. to 82d F. (24 Oct.).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. C. Dunbar, from 87th V., to be lieut., v. King who exch. (22 April 35).—Jas. James Gates to be lieut., v. Campbell etc. (27 Feb 35); 501 Maj. Alex. Macpherson to be capt., v. Gates (9 Oct.).

20th Finc (in Bengal). Enn, J. T. Bouscher by  
lie lieutenant by purch., v. Shelley who retires; and  
Hon. W. G. Osborn to be ens. by purch., v. Bous-  
cher (both 11 Sept. 33).

WMA Trust (at Mortuus) Inc. Wm. Hemphill  
to be lout. by purch., v. Morgan who return. W.  
Durbin to be ans. by purch., v. Hemphill (both  
D Oct.).

20th Root (at Madras). C. C. Deason to be em.  
by purch., v. Ord who returns (28 Aug 25) — Cry.  
Maj. John Brennan, from 24th F., to be ens., v.  
Nelson app. to 61st F., (5 Sept.) — Enr. James De-  
wald, from R. p. 24th F., to be ens., repaying dif-  
f. v. Brennan app. qu. mast. 60th F. (10 Oct.).

40th Dist (at Bombay). Drev May. J. H. Barnett to be major, v. Lurton dec.; and Lieut. Joseph Curtin to be capt. v. Barnett (both 14 Oct.).

45th Regt at Madras), (Capt John Landon, from N. Y. 10th R., in the Capt. v. H. Forbes who exch., reg. dis. (28 Aug. 35).—Lieut G. H. Clarke to be

capt. by purch. v. Landrum who surrend. Ena. 11.  
A. Landrum goes to court by purch. v. Clarke;  
and C. A. L. Hankins surrend. to him by purch.  
Cumberland jail all 4 capt. - Asst Surg. S. Mcve-  
wright, m. m. from 11th I. 11 reg. to be surgeon.  
v. Watson app. to hold fort (20 pt.) - Asst. S. L.  
L. Webb to be maj. v. Boyds doc. 1 Asst. Thos.  
Smith to be cap. v. Webb; and Ena. 11 A.  
Cumberland to be licit. v. Enar all 22 April.  
Ena. 11 Wm. O'Malley from 14th I. to be licit.  
by purch. v. Cumberland whose prom. by purch.  
has been cancelled (9 Oct.).

With Four (at Miram). Asst. Staff Surg R. H. Elyard, M.D., to be asst. surgeon, v. F. Moran, M.D., placed upon h. p. (20 Aug. 55).

Soth Post (at Madras). En. (3. T Brooke to be  
lieut., v. Sheppard dec. (26 April), Lieut. E. G.  
Daniell, from 8th Lf., to be ens., v. Brooke (3

5741, Foot (at Madras). Lieut. C. T. King, from  
5742 F., to be Lieut., v. Dumbai, who took 182

Stef Abot (in Ceylon). Lieut. Owen MacDonnell to be capt., v. Harris dec. to May 16; Pm. W. P. Hony to be lieut., v. MacDonnell; and Com. C. C. Deacon, from 30th F, to be com., v. Hony both 3 Sept.).—Capt. Alex. Grant, from Ceylon regt., to be capt., v. Wallcut who exch. (18 Sept.).

64th Foot (at Madras). Assist. Surg. R. M'Call  
kill from Royal Regt., to be assist. surgeon, v.  
Hutchinson, app. to 11th I. Drago. 63<sup>rd</sup> Sep. 35).  
Capt. A. F. Gregory, from h. p. 8th Brigade, to  
be capt. v. S. Parker who each. (1 Oct.)—Brev.  
lieut. Col Geo. Hillier, to be lieut. col., v. John  
Reed dec. (27 Sept.); Brev. Maj. Geo Marshall,  
from 82d F., to be major, v. Hillier (23 Oct.)

63rd Foot (at Madras). Surg. J. W. Watson, M.D., from 45th Regt, to be surgeon, v. Boham dec. (25 Sept. 33).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. S. M. Burrows, from h. p. 5th Garrison Regt., to be ens., v. (rank-shank (28 Aug. 35).—S. M. Eddington to be ens. by purch., v. White prom. (31 Sept. 35).—F. E. Caldwell to be ens. by purch., v. Burrows who retires (9 Oct.).

57th Force (at Mauritius). Staff Asst. Surg. C. Lawson to be asst. surg., v. Marshall app. to 7th Dr. Guards (9 Oct.)

28th, Food (at Manching). Ena. H. A. Overy to be  
 ill. by purch., v. Werge who retires; and A. W.  
 Reed to be ill. by purch., v. Overy (both 4 Sept.).

Clyde Regt. Capt. C. Wallett, from 81st F., to  
Lieut. J. Grant who exch. (18 Sept. 33).

Unattached. Ensign H. J. White, from 78th ██, to be lieut. by purchase. (11 Sept. 31).

## INDIA SHIPPING

**Activity.**

5<sup>th</sup> 22 Lady Gordon, Harmer, from Mauritius 12<sup>th</sup> June; off Portsmouth, 20. Vatel, Christian, from Cape 24<sup>th</sup> July; off Eastbourne. 24. Lodius, Clara, from Van Diemen's Land 4<sup>th</sup> June; at Deal.—Thomas Pade, Elliott, from Cape 23<sup>th</sup> June; at Dublin.—O<sup>r</sup>. 8 Guber Memo, Duff, from Madras 5<sup>th</sup> April, and Mauritius 1<sup>st</sup> May; at Deal.—10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813.

## Dennis Salsky, et al.

[illegible]

## PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Isis*, from Ceylon: Lieut. Gloster, H. M. 61st regt. of Foot.

Per *Blonnet*, from Ceylon and Mauritius: Mrs. Hawcock; Esq. Collins; H. M. 60th Regt.; (John Williams, Esq., Bombay C. B., was landed at the Cape).

Per *Katharine Stuart* Fishes, from Bengal: A. Smith, Esq.; Wm. Corrie, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Browning and three children.

Per *Fatula*, from Cape: Mr. Stood; Mr. Harting.

Per *King Willem*, from Batavia: Mrs. Steward.

Per *Lotus*, from Launceston: Mrs. Cook, sen.; Mr. and Mrs. Cook and 4 children.

Per *Lord Stanley*, from Bombay: Mrs. Tonge.

Per *Ann*, from Launceston: Mr. Babington; Mr. Shelta; Mr. Shepherd.

Per *Peto*, from Bengal: Esq. Vickers, Company's service; Mr. Stafford.

Per *Calcutta*, from Bombay: Mrs. Williams and son, Mrs. Horton; Dr. Kimball, Medical Board; one child.

## PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *H. M. S. Jupiter*, for Bengal: The Right Hon. Lord Auckland, now governor-general of India; the two Hon. Messrs. Eden.

Per *Cuthbert*, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Carter; Mr. and Mrs. Hughes; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Spencer; Mr. Hodgson; Mr. Smith.

Per *Hamilton*, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Howland; Mrs. Kyd; T. H. Maddock, Esq., Bengal C. B.; Capt. Howden, Madras Army; Regt.; Lieut. Napleton, 48th Regt. N. I.; Mr. Campbell, Mr. Mackay; Mr. Clark.

Per *Larkins*, for Bengal: Hon. Mrs. Frisling, Hon. J. C. Frisling, Civil service; Capt. Freeth, 55th N. I.; Capt. W. Wms, 54th N. I.; Mr. George B. Stevens; Mr. Head; a native female servant returning to Calcutta.

Per *Heinrich*, for Bombay: Mrs. Johnston; two Misses Standish; Lieut. Johnston, 54th N. I.; Lieut. Walsland, 51st N. I.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. At Cobham, the lady of Edward Currie, Esq., East India Company's civil service, of a daughter.

3. At St. Andrew's Terrace, Plymouth, the lady of Capt. Christopher Newport, of a daughter.

6. In Tavistock square, London, the lady of A. G. Rousac, Esq., of Calcutta, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Sept. 25. At Aberdeen, Major Thomas Wardlaw, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment, to Margaret, daughter of James Davidson, M.D., Professor of Natural History, Marischal College.

Oct. 8. The Rev. Lawrence Otley, B.A., eldest son of Sir Richard Otley (late Chief Justice of Ceylon), to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Bickersteth, vicar of Acton, Suffolk.

12. At Camberwell, James Davenport, Esq., M.D., Bengal army, to Mrs. Julia, daughter of the late William H. Nuthall, Esq., Hon. East India Company's service.

15. At Woolwich, Capt. C. H. Cobbe, 60th regt. Bengal N. I., to Ann, eldest daughter of Colonel Graves, late of the Royal Engineers.

20. At St. Marylebone Church, Capt. W. J. Hughes, of the 4th Light Dragoons, to Georgina Brauce, only daughter of Maj. Gen. Sir Lotus Otway.

21. At Rivenhall, C. Heathcote, Esq., of the Pastures, Derbyshire, to Miss Georgiana, widow of Capt. Barton, Bombay army.

22. At St. Mark's, Kensington, Justinian Quarre, Esq., of Kensington, to Harriet Eliza, third daughter of the late Capt. Benj. Bunn, Hon. Company's service.

— At St. George's Hanover-square, Thos. Polard, Esq., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Macdonald, Esq., of the East-India Company's civil service, and grand daughter of Thomas Macdonald, Esq., late First Commissioner of American Claims.

Lastly. At Plymouth, Henry John Andrews, Esq., surgeon, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Capt. Dolling, R. N.

— At Mylor, Capt. P. Hots, jun., of the Aragonian brig *Rosa*, to Charlotte, daughter of James Miller, Esq., of Rushing, and niece of J. B. Buckingham, Esq., M.P.

## DEATHS.

Sept. 6. On board the ship *Duke of Edinburgh*, on her way to the Mauritius, where he was proceeding for the benefit of his health, T. Mainwaring, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

Sept. 20. At Houlfort, in France, after a long and painful illness, in the 77th year of his age, Robert Mackay, Esq., a lieutenant general in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— In Regency-square, Brighton, Sarah, relict of the late Lieut. Col. G. J. Gillingham, 4th Madras Cavalry.

27. The lady of Dr. C. Rogers, of Dorset-square.

Oct. 3. At Oak Hill-place, near Twickenham, in her 14th year, Emily, second daughter of the late William James Turquand, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

6. At Bowcar, near Pannth, in the 5th year of his age, Lieut. Col. W. Munro, of the Madras establishment, highly distinguished as an officer, having been in active service during a period of twenty six years.

— At Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, Lieut. Col. H. V. White, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

9. At Portobello, Capt. John Ogilvy, late of the 24th regt., eldest son of Alexander Ogilvy, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service.

18. At Highgate, Mrs. Barbara Chippendall, mother of Henry J. Chippendall, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, in her 60th year.

20. At Twyford Lodge, Surrey, Maj. Gen. Robert Sewell, 95th regt.

21. At the house of his daughter, in Brompton, Edmund, relict of the late T. Melland, Esq., of the East India College.

— In Baker street, Maj. Gen. Shaw.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Matilda Marjoribanks, daughter of the late Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., of Leam, Dorsetshire.

24. At his residence on Clapham Common, Samuel Lawford, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

Lastly. Henry Arendt Ittmann, Professor of Criminal languages in the University of Leyden. He was carried off by a severe illness a few days only, in the 46th year of his age, only a week after the death of his wife.

— On board the *Thames* Harbison, on his passage out to Van Diemen's Land, John, eldest son of Mr. Adam Thomason, late of the Navy Pay Office, in his 23d year.

— Rear-Admiral Miley, ex-Governor of Pondicherry, who had been replaced at that residency by the Marquis of St. Simon. He died on board the corvette *L'Os*, three days after his embarkation for Europe.

— On his passage out to Bombay, in the *Bedford*, by falling overboard, April 22, James Rosseter, only son of the late Mr. W. Holden, of Liverpool.

— At Kona, in Aile Minor, aged 22, John, only son of James Blanchard, Esq., Urinsburgh house, near Preston.

N.B. The letters H C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers price, A. adder (per cent) on the same, D. discount (per cent) on the same. N.D. no demand. The boxes around is equal to 112 lb. 2 or 2 drs., and 100 boxes maunds equal to 1100 lbs. Goods sold by Sa Rupree H mds. produce 5 to 6 per cent more than when sold by C. Rupree F mds. The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Burt Candy is equal to 744 lb. The Pecal is equal to 153 lb. The Congo is 26 pieces.

## CALCUTTA, May 7, 1855

	Rs A	Rs A		Rs A	Rs A
Anchor	14 0	14 0	Iron Swedish, sq	6 12	6 12
Bottles	100 8 12	9 8	do flat	6 11	6 11
Coals	100 0 5	0 7	do English, sq	5 4	5 4
Copper Sheathing, 16 12	56 0	56 12	do flat	1 1	1 5
do Brass	54 4	54 0	do	5 15	5 15
do Thick sheets	do	do	do	4 3	4 3
do Old Cross	31 12	36 0	do	22 0	24 0
do Bolt	31 4	31 10	do	3 12	3 12
do Tile	27 0	27 12	do	3 10	3 10
do Nails, assort	34 0	40 0	do	1 0	1 0
do Vera Nails	33 4	34 0	do	7 14	7 14
do Russia	do	do	do	30 12	30 12
do Copper	3 8	3 12	do	0 10	0 10
Cottons, Chintz	do	do	do	7 14	7 14
do Muslin, assort	1 2	1 0	do	2 1	2 1
do Yarn No 10 to 17	0 6	0 1	do	1 1	1 1
do Cutlery, fine	10 4	10 4	do	1 1	1 1
do Glass	1 10 1/2	1 1/2	do	1 1	1 1
do Earthenware	10 1	10 1	do	1 1	1 1
do Pottery, cotton	1 10 1/2	1 1/2	do	1 1	1 1
do Dye, silk	1 10 1/2	1 1/2	do	1 1	1 1

## MADRAS, April 15, 1855

	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Bottles	100 7	100 7	Iron Hoops	24	24
Copper Sheathing	200	200	do	42	42
do Old	200	200	do	42	42
do Nails, assort	40	40	do	42	42
Cottons, Chintz	4 to 8 Rs	4 to 8 Rs	do	42	42
do Muslin and English	2 1/2	2 1/2	do	42	42
do Longcloth, fine	2 1/2	2 1/2	do	42	42
do Cutlery, fine	10 4	10 4	do	42	42
do Glass and Earthenware	10 1	10 1	do	42	42
do Pottery	10 1	10 1	do	42	42
do Iron Swedish	24	24	do	42	42
do English sq	24	24	do	42	42
do Lat and bolt	24	24	do	42	42

## BOMBAY, Jun 6,

	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Anchor	14 0	14 0	Iron Swedish	6 12	6 12
Bottles	100 8 12	9 8	do flat	6 11	6 11
Coals	100 0 5	0 7	do English, sq	5 4	5 4
Copper Sheathing, 16 12	56 0	56 12	do flat	1 1	1 5
do Brass	54 4	54 0	do	5 15	5 15
do Thick sheets	do	do	do	4 3	4 3
do Old Cross	31 12	36 0	do	22 0	24 0
do Bolt	31 4	31 10	do	3 12	3 12
do Tile	27 0	27 12	do	3 10	3 10
do Nails, assort	34 0	40 0	do	1 0	1 0
do Vera Nails	33 4	34 0	do	7 14	7 14
do Russia	do	do	do	30 12	30 12
do Copper	3 8	3 12	do	0 10	0 10
Cottons, Chintz	do	do	do	7 14	7 14
do Muslin, assort	1 2	1 0	do	2 1	2 1
do Yarn No 10 to 17	0 6	0 1	do	1 1	1 1
do Cutlery, fine	10 4	10 4	do	1 1	1 1
do Glass	1 10 1/2	1 1/2	do	1 1	1 1
do Earthenware	10 1	10 1	do	1 1	1 1
do Pottery	10 1	10 1	do	1 1	1 1
do Iron Swedish	24	24	do	1 1	1 1
do English sq	24	24	do	1 1	1 1
do Lat and bolt	24	24	do	1 1	1 1

## CANON, April 11, 1855

	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Cottons, Chintz, 24 yds	100 7	100 7	Iron Swedish	6 12	6 12
do Longcloth	2 1/2	2 1/2	do flat	6 11	6 11
do Muslin, 48 yds	1 2	1 0	do English, sq	5 4	5 4
do Canvas, 48 yds	1 2	1 0	do flat	1 1	1 5
do Bandannas	1 2	1 0	do	5 15	5 15
do Yarn No 10 to 17	0 6	0 1	do	4 3	4 3
do Cutlery, fine	10 4	10 4	do	22 0	24 0
do Glass and Earthenware	10 1	10 1	do	3 12	3 12
do Pottery	10 1	10 1	do	3 10	3 10
do Iron Swedish	24	24	do	1 0	1 0
do English sq	24	24	do	7 14	7 14
do Lat and bolt	24	24	do	30 12	30 12



**LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.**

[illegible]

# LONDON PRICE CURRENT, October 23, 1835.

199

## BAW-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	¢.	¢.	¢.
Coffee, Batavia .....	2 14	@	2 18	0
— Sumatra .....	2 10	0	2 18	0
— Cheribon .....	2 10	0	3 4	0
— Sumatra .....	2 10	0	2 18	0
— Ceylon .....	2 4	0	3 8	0
— Mocha .....	3 8	0	5 0	2 1/2
Cotton, Surat .....	0 0	0	0 0	7 1/2
— Madras .....	0 0	0	0 0	7 1/2
— Bengal .....	0 0	0	0 0	7 1/2
Bourbon .....	none	—	—	—
Drugs & for Dyelng.				
Alum, Epatic .....	5 10	0	15	0 0
Anniseeds, Star .....	3 4	0	3 10	0
Borax, Refined .....	3 2	0	3 5	0
— Unrefined .....	3 12	0	3 15	0
Camphire, in tub .....	10 0	0	11 10	0
Cardamoms, Malabar .....	0 2 10	0	0 3 3	0
— Ceylon .....	0 1 3	0	0 1 8	0
Camla Buds .....	3 15	0	4 0	0
— Ligna .....	2 17	0	3 2	0
Castor Oil .....	0 0	0	3 1	0
China Root .....	14 0	0	18 0	0
Cubeb .....	2 0	0	3 6	0
Dragon's Blood .....	0 13	0	28	0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop .....	6 0	0	7 0	0
— Arabic .....	0 2	3	0 3	8
Anastofida .....	1 10	0	4 0	0
— Benjamin, 6d Sort .....	10 0	0	10 0	0
— Ani .....	5 0	0	8 10	0
Gambogium .....	4 0	0	13 0	0
Myrrh .....	2 0	0	9 0	0
Olibanum .....	2 0	0	9 10	0
— Kino .....	19 0	0	—	—
Leo Lake .....	0 2	7	0 2	8
— Dry .....	0 10	0	6 0	0
— Shell .....	2 4	0	2 17	0
— Stick .....	0 10	0	1 5	0
Musk, China .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
Nux Vomica .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
Oil, Camis .....	0 4	0	0 5	0
— Cinnamon .....	0 4	0	1 13	0
— Coccos .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
— Onjapula .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
— Mace .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
— Nutmeg .....	0 1	1	0 1	2
Opium .....	none	—	—	—
Rhubarb .....	0 1	0	0 2	3
Sal Ammoniac .....	3 10	0	—	—
Sassa .....	0 0	0	0 1	2
— Turmeric, Java .....	0 0	0	0 10	0
— Bengal .....	0 10	0	0 16	0
— China .....	0 10	0	1 2	0
Galls, in Sorts .....	4 5	0	—	—
— Blue .....	0 0	2	0 0	2 1/2
Hides, Buffalo .....	0 0	2	0 0	2 1/2
— Ox and Cow .....	0 0	2 1/2	0 0	2 1/2
Indigo, Blue and Violet .....	—	—	—	—
— Purple and Violet .....	—	—	—	—
— Fine Violet .....	—	—	—	—
— Mid. to good Violet .....	—	—	—	—
— Violet and Copper .....	—	—	—	—
Copper .....	—	—	—	—
Corn .....	—	—	—	—
Do. and low .....	—	—	—	—
Do. very low .....	—	—	—	—
Java, low .....	—	—	—	—
Madras, mid. to fine .....	—	—	—	—
Oude, mid. to good mid .....	—	—	—	—

## Mother of Pearl

	£. s. d.	¢.	¢.	¢.
Shells, China .....	1 15	0	3 10	0
Nephew .....	—	—	—	—
— Bazaar .....	0 4	0	0 4	0
Rice, Bengal White .....	0 10	0	0 12	0
— Patna .....	0 19	0	0 15	0
— Java .....	0 7	0	0 8	0
Safflower .....	1 10	0	7 10	0
Sago .....	0 0	0	0 10	0
— Potli .....	0 13	0	0 17	0
Salt .....	1 5	0	1 7	0
Silk, Company's Bengal .....	—	—	—	—
— Novi .....	—	—	—	—
— China Tassels .....	—	—	—	—
— Bengal Privilege .....	—	—	—	—
— Tassels .....	—	—	—	—
Splend, Cinnamon .....	0 6	1	0 8	0
— Cloves .....	0 0	0	0 1	3
— Mace .....	0 5	0	0 7	0
— Nutmeg .....	0 6	0	1 10	0
— Ginger .....	0 0	0	0 0	8 1/2
— Pepper, Black .....	0 1	0	0 1	8
— White .....	0 1	0	0 1	8
Sugar, Bengal .....	1 7	0	1 10	0
— Nam and China .....	1 0	0	1 15	0
— Mauritius (duty paid) .....	2 18	0	3 0	0
— Manilla and Java .....	0 0	0	1 18	0
Tea .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
— Congou .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
— Tschong .....	0 1	8	0 4	0
— Ceper .....	0 1	2	0 1	10
— Campol .....	0 1	2	0 1	11
— Twankay .....	0 1	6 1/2	0 3	10
— Pekoo, (Orange, &c.) .....	0 1	0	0 4	0
— Hyson Skin .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
— Hyson .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
— Young Hyson .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
Gunpowder, Imperial .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
— Tin, Banca .....	0 15	0	—	—
Tortoise-shell .....	1 4	0	1 8	0
Vermilion .....	0 11	0	0 0	0
Wax .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
Wood, Sandal Red .....	0 0	0	0 0	0
— Ebony .....	11	0	19	0 0
— Sapan .....	3	0	15	0 0

## AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood .....	0 0	0	0 0	7
Oil, Fish .....	134	0	0	0
Whalebone .....	130	0	0	0
Wool, N. S. Wales, etc.	—	—	—	—
— Best .....	0 2	0	0 3	0
— Inferior .....	0 1	0	0 2	0
— V. D. Land, etc.	—	—	—	—
— Best .....	0 2	0	0 2	0
— Inferior .....	0 1	0	0 1	0

## SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Alum .....	1 0	0	1 13	0
Ostrich Feathers, and .....	—	—	—	—
Gum Arabic .....	1 5	0	1 10	0
Hides, Dry .....	0 0	42	0 0	8 1/2
— Salted .....	0 0	31	0 0	8
Oil, Palm .....	1 10	0	—	—
Rubber .....	—	—	—	—
Wax .....	7 10	0	8 0	0
Wine, Cape, Med., best .....	17	0	18	0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality .....	14	0	18	0 0
Wood, Teak .....	7 0	0	0 5	0
— Wood .....	0 1	0	0 2	0

## PRICES OF SHARES, October 26, 1835.

	Price.	Dividend.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividend.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India .....	77	—	438,867	—	—	March. Sept.
London .....	54	2 1/2 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's .....	75	3 p. cent.	1,234,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debitures .....	—	4 1/2 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto .....	101 1/2	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India .....	98	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural) .....	40	—	10,000	100	36 1/2	—
Bank (Australian) .....	44	—	5,000	40	35	—
Van Diemen's Land Company .....	11	—	10,000	100	14 1/2	—

## THE LONDON MARKETS, October 23.

**Sugar.**—The sugar market is more animated, and prices have somewhat improved. In Mauritius there is nothing to report; in India the transactions are trifling.

**Coffee.**—The market is dull, though prices are firm. Some parcels of Mocha have fetched full prices.

**Tea.**—The East-India House sale of 53th commenced on the 18th, and finished yesterday; the quantity contained in the caskings was 3,000 bales Bengal raw, the sale commenced with great animation, and prices advanced about 10 to 12½ per cent. on the last sale, and in some instances rather higher prices were paid. Not a single bale was refused. The quantity now remaining for future sale is 3,000 bales.

**Snuff.**—The market is firm.

**Cotton.**—This market continues in a very depressed state.

**Wool.**—There is an appearance of demand and advance in prices. A sale of Van Diemen's wool took place at Edinburgh during the month, the first public sale of foreign wool in Scotland. The wool fetched fair prices.

**Indigo.**—The quarterly sale of East-India Indigo commenced on the 30th October. The quantity declared for sale was 8,134 chests, of which 6,811 were of recent importation. The descriptions of goods to be offered were as follows:—7,000 chests of Bengal, 43 ditto Madras; 64 ditto Kurpah, 10 ditto Oude, 26 ditto Prussian Blue, and 30 ditto Trash. This exceeds the quantity put up at the July sales by about 400 chests. The demand for exportation was very brisk. The prices realized were equal to those of last sale, in

most instances, for consuming qualities, but shipping samples sold from 3d. to 4d. per lb. lower. The quotations realized were from 3s. 4d. to 6s. per lb.; good to fine violet colour fetching 5s. 6d. to 6s.; ordinary to middling from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; and low to good consuming qualities, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. The sales will not conclude before the 25th. A portion of the recent importations is in a damp state.

Since the commencement of the sale, the demand has increased and prices have advanced 8d. per lb. The quantity passed the sale, up to last night, is 2,823 chests, of which 214 were bought in.

**Tan.**—The public sales of free-trade tan, which commenced on the 11th in Munich lane, were brought to a conclusion on the 22d. Of the 23,000 packages brought forward about 20,000 have been bought in for the proprietors. The inferior descriptions have given way in price about 1½d. per lb., while the finer sorts have realized from 1d. to 1½d. above former rates. The next sale will be the East-India Company's quarterly sales, after which more free-trade tans are advertised to follow.

It is believed that not less than 40,000,000 lbs. of tan will be the amount of clearances this year, showing a considerable augmentation in the consumption since the East-India Company's trading monopoly has been discontinued. For exportation also there has been an increased delivery.

The East-India Company have declared for sale in December next 4,000,000 lbs., consisting of the following descriptions:—Soken (Pekin), 800,000 lbs.; Congou and Pekou, 2,500,000 lbs.; Tunkay and Hyson skin, 600,000 lbs.; Hyson, 100,000 lbs.

## DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from September 26 to October 26, 1835.

Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	7 Pr. Cl. Cannals.	24 Pr. Cl. Nash.	New 1/2 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Mills.
26	Shut	Shut	91 1/2	Shut	99 1/2	Shut	255 1/2	91 1/2	4 6p	18 20p
28	—	—	91 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	91 1/2	4p	18 20p
29	—	—	90 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	254 1/2	90 1/2	8 6p	16 18p
30	—	—	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	—	15 17p
Oct. 1	—	—	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	255	90 1/2	1 4p	10 16p
2	—	—	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	254	90 1/2	1 8p	14 16p
3	—	—	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	254 1/2	90 1/2	1 8p	13 15p
5	—	—	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	255 1/2	90 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
6	—	—	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	254 1/2	90 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
7	—	—	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	253 1/2	90 1/2	1 2p	14 16p
8	—	—	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	253 1/2	90 1/2	1 3p	14 16p
9	—	—	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	253 1/2	90 1/2	1 3p	14 16p
10	—	—	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	253 1/2	90 1/2	1 3p	14 16p
11	208	89 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	253	90 1/2	1p	12 18p
12	208 208	89 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	—	90 1/2	2 3p	12 16p
14	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	252 1/2	91 1/2	1 3p	13 17p
15	208 208	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	253	91 1/2	1 4p	14 17p
16	208 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
17	208 208	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	253 1/2	91 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
19	209	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	253 1/2	91 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
20	209 209	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	254	91 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
21	209 209	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	254 1/2	91 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
22	209 209	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
23	209 209	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
24	209 210	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	255	91 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
26	209 210	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	2 4p	14 16p

## ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE

## Calcutta.

## LAW.

**INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, May 23d.**

*In the matter of James Calder and others.*—This was an application of Mr. John Wm. Sutherland, under which Mr. Storm, Mr. R. C. Jenkins, and Mr. Vanthart, were examined on the 17th of January last, in order to shew, from the circumstances of the co-partnery, that Mr. Browne Roberts, who claimed a debt as a creditor, is not entitled to have a dividend paid to him by the assignees, until all claims against the estate are discharged. The matter came before the court in January and February last, (see last vol. p. 310), and has since stood over for decision.

Mr. J. P. Grant now gave judgment, declaring that the credit given in the books of Mackintosh and Co., in respect to the shares of Mr. Browne Roberts, the partners being utterly insolvent at the time, as well as Mr. Roberts, is not binding on the assignees. Secondly, that on the 1st of May 1840, when the partnership was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Browne Roberts, the firm was utterly insolvent, and which fact was well known to all the partners. Thirdly, that at the time of the dissolution of the co-partnery, there was no balance struck whatsoever, or no sum which could be divided, and that the sum credited to Mr. Browne Roberts was not a *bona fide* credit; and, fourthly, that the assignees do therefore strike out from the accounts of the insolvents all entries of any sums at the credit of Mr. Browne Roberts in respect to such shares. With regard to the costs, his lordship ordered that all reasonable costs, as between party and party, should be paid out of the estate.

*June 20th.*

*In the matter of Alexander Culson and others.*—Mr. Turtan moved that the sum of Rs. 2,40,000, which had been reserved from the former dividend, and deposited with the accountant-general, be released for the purposes of a further dividend, the twelve months having expired since the date of notice of petition filed in the *London Gazette*.

The court granted the order, and the assignee stating that this sum added to the amount now in his hands, amounted together to Rs. 9,18,869, equal to ten per cent. on the amount of debts, Rs. 91,88,000, a dividend of ten per cent. was declared payable forthwith.

*In the matter of James Calder and others.*—Mr. Bird moved for a like order in this case, to release a sum of Rs. 3,00,000, *Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 18, No. 73.*

which, together with an amount of Rs. 3,50,000, now in the assignees' hands, would enable them to pay a dividend of three per cent. on the amount of debts, Rs. 2,32,53,492.

Order granted. A dividend of three per cent. declared payable on the 15th July next.

*In the matter of James Young and others.*—Mr. Turtan moved on a petition for the final discharge of these insolvents. The assignees testified that a majority of creditors, Indian and to the west of the Cape, who had taken part in these proceedings, had assented to the insolvents' discharge, and he apprehended that the consent of creditors who had taken no part in these proceedings were unnecessary.

Mr. T. Ryan said, that, at first view, he was disposed to think that the court could not discharge an insolvent unless with the consent of a majority of creditors whose debts were set forth in the schedule. That was his first opinion, and it was formed on this ground,—that the debts must be considered as established against the insolvent, because the insolvent admitted them; but, on looking more minutely into the clause, he was of opinion that the sound construction of the word 'established' must be taken with reference to both parties, and not against the insolvent alone; and it is impossible to say, when the creditor is not an active party in this court, but out of the local limits, and who is not bound by the act of the court, that the debt is established on his part. The case was different with regard to those who resided within the limits of the court, and with regard to those who resided in Europe, and who had chosen to act in these proceedings. Therefore, supposing the insolvents entitled to their discharge, it would not include all the debts on the schedule, but merely the debts of those who resided within the limits of the jurisdiction or who had chosen to act in this proceeding. The number of creditors, Indian and European, on the schedule, was 2,629; those who had taken part in this proceeding were 1,733, and the number of consents was 894. It was formerly the practice of the court to refer to the examiner to inquire and report when matters of a similar nature were brought before the court; but this practice had been departed from, as he was informed, for the purpose of a saving of expense. He had, however, looked through the whole of the papers, and he found that of the assents there were 561 on which there could be no dispute whatever, being given in the words of the Act of (2 D)



Parliament; and the second claim contained a general power of release. There were only five powers of which he had any doubt, and these, though one of them, that of Fletcher, Alexander and Co., was for a very large amount, would not turn the scale, either as to number of creditors or value of debts. He was aware that Mr. Fullarton and Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. had a general power to act for Fletcher, Alexander and Co., and that, the former gentleman not thinking he had the power to consent, some correspondence had taken place between him and the London house, who had replied, "and if also you have exercised your judgment, and given the insolvents a discharge, we will ratify that measure." There could be no doubt but that Fletcher, Alexander and Co. were truly consenting parties; but it was not necessary for him to decide on the validity of a power which was not required for these proceedings. On these facts, he thought there was enough for an order nisi, with one month's notice to creditors, as in the case of Messrs. Cullen and Brown.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE PRESS.

A meeting of inhabitants convened by the sheriff, in compliance with a requisition numerously signed, was held at the Town Hall on the 8th June, to consider the propriety of addressing the Governor-general in Council upon the proposed law relating to the press of India, and for repealing the regulations of March 1823, relating to the press of Bengal. In spite of the heat of the weather, the attendance was very numerous.

Mr. Twiss observed, that, in a former case, in that hall, he had found himself in hostility to the proposer of an address to Sir C. Metcalfe, on the occasion of his departure from Calcutta. He did not repent the course he had then taken; he had acted conscientiously. He had then stated his objections to an address which he could only look upon as merely adulatory; the case was now different, and he fully concurred in the propriety of an address to Sir Charles. It was well known to them now, that he had sanctioned the proposed law; they could appreciate the motives that had led to the measure, knowing as they did that Sir Charles had been employed for many years in situations of high trust, which enabled him to estimate the value and the danger of a free press. He never had greater satisfaction in proposing a resolution, than he felt in moving the one thanking the Governor-general for the proposed law. He had been in this country for some years, and even during that time all the changes of opinion on the part of the government regarding the press. He

remembered the declaration in its favour by the Marquess of Hastings, and the acts, inimical to its liberty, of the succeeding government, of persons who had been here as long, but who were not so wise; and he had had opportunities of hearing the opinions of men whose views were liberal, as to the press in Europe, but who could not extend those liberal views towards the press in this country; he could, therefore, very well appreciate the motives of Sir Charles Metcalfe, who had been surrounded by men not of the most liberal opinions, and who, he might almost say, had been fostered into importance by the India-House, where laws of the description recently promulgated had not hitherto been the most palatable, and who had got rid of early prejudices regarding the press laws, which he might have imbibed from his intercourse with an Adam and a Lushington. This was, indeed, a subject of congratulation for the meeting and for the natives of this country, intimating, as it did, that brighter times were in store for them, and that the prejudices by which India had been kept down in the scale of nations were fast fading away. He did not merely view the obrogation of the press laws as an important act of itself, but also as the harbinger of others that were to follow it. He regretted that Lord W. Bentinck had not come forward to repeal these laws, and that he had expressed an opinion as to the necessity of summary power over the press; for he had a great respect for Lord W. Bentinck, admired many of his acts, and considered him as liberal and single-minded a governor-general as ever came to the country; he believed also that no man had ever more sincerely at heart the happiness of the people. When the deputation from the former meeting waited on Lord W. Bentinck, his impression was that his lordship had not considered the subject,—he did not think that Lord William would have given his sanction to a measure, empowering the government to come down on the conductors of the press with any summary proceeding; but he was now convinced that he had been mistaken, and that Lord W. Bentinck had a firm conviction that such a summary power was necessary for the government of the country. This was a spot on Lord William's character, but it was a spot on a character that could afford to have a spot upon it. Another subject for congratulation on the proposed law was, that it made no distinction of persons. It was not a law for those only who might be supposed to have a common interest with the government, but for the natives of the soil also. He held it to be the brightest feature in Sir C. Metcalfe's law that it repudiated the idea of any distinction, and made all alike, native and European, amenable to the law. He was no advocate for the licentiousness, but

for the liberty of the press; but he thought that licentiousness of the press was amply provided against by the law. So far from believing the existing laws of England insufficient for restraining the press, he believed that they imposed too many restrictions upon that liberty, and he trusted that if any new laws for the press were provided, they would extend and not curtail its power. Mr. Turton then moved a resolution in favour of an address.

Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore expressed the pleasure he felt at the promulgation of the proposed law. He had ever felt a deep interest in the removal of all restrictions on the freedom of the press, and had partaken in every public expression of feeling on that subject. It was natural, therefore, that he should be pleased with the victory, and as he had helped to fight the battle he could not do better than second this resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dickens congratulated the public on meeting them for the first time at a public meeting, convened by the sheriff without the permission of government having been asked by that officer. As for the value of the testimony in favour of the press, of Sir C. Metcalfe, after thirty-five years' experience in this country, he need not dilate on that point—supported by such a council as the present, that testimony must be decisive and set the question for ever at rest. The more the subject was canvassed, the better—the more would the utility of the press appear, and the measure, instead of being, like the enactment which enslaved the press, the effect of a rash impulse, would be the result of reason and calm deliberation. There was one topic mentioned in the address, on which it was necessary to say a few words—a formal and deliberate disclaimer of the existence of any party in this country opposed to the government. Much mischief had been done in England, by the employment of nicknames and watchwords of party; but here there was no excuse for the use of them, for he would deny that there was a party opposed to the government. When they felt a grievance, they appealed to the government respectfully for its redress; but he would deny that there was any political party here that did otherwise than praise the government—that was not positively and absolutely contented with it; but it was most important that this fact should be recorded—for such was the ignorance which prevailed at home, that even official correspondence, party-cathartes were introduced, which had no application here. It was the more important to record the fact, from the ignorance which prevailed at home as to the real condition of the country, and which led every ignorant there to pronounce legislation for In-

dian a bore. If that ignorance led men to neglect a sacred duty—to be guilty of a political crime,—there was no measure better calculated to dispel it than the freedom of the press. They would shew that they would not abuse that freedom—that they wanted the liberty and not the licentiousness of the press. Mr. Dickens concluded by reading the address.

Baboo Dukhununder Mookerjee said:—“As it appears that the meeting is unanimous in its opinion as to the freedom of the press, allow me to explain that the reason of presenting myself to its notice, is, because I consider that the proposed law is one of the greatest importance to the native community, in whose behalf I rise to express my sentiments. Sir Charles Metcalfe, certainly, deserves all the thanks that we are able to bestow on him; and I concur with Mr. Turton, that the liberty we require, is not limited liberty, but absolute liberty, under responsibility. Let the offender be amenable to the laws, and, if he deserves punishment, a court of justice is the tribunal to inflict it. I am sorry that we have some cause of complaint against Lord W. Bentinck, for not having passed this proposed law. It was his duty, according to his oath, if he thought the present law good, to enforce it—if not, to repeal it,—to do neither was hypocrisy. The proposed law is well calculated to promote the benefit of the country; for no country so much needs a free press as that whose government is despotic. We cannot all, like Rammohun Roy, cross the ocean to make our appeals in England, because we have not all the same genius, the same courage, or the same readiness to make great sacrifices.”

Mr. Osborne (of the Bar) observed, that, although they could not elevate their voices at a public meeting, there were many of the wisest and most experienced heads in this society opposed to the freedom of the press. With respect to the English newspapers, indeed, he did think there was much necessity for the law. Those papers address themselves exclusively to a highly civilized class. He did not think that any benefit would arise from the increased circulation of native papers. He did not conceive that the press was an instrument of civilization; he believed that it was only in a very advanced stage of civilization that the press was at all required. In a country like this, in the lowest grade of civilization, what good was to be expected from the native press? from the *Bumackar Durpan*, and papers whose names he could not pronounce? He did not anticipate any great result from them, even if they went forth in all the glory of licentiousness, circulating only among a few wealthy natives. In fact, he looked upon the native press as utterly worthless—a mere nullity; but,

were it otherwise, they had the Hindoo college, from which pure fountain they might suck all the knowledge really useful to them. Many of the best-informed members of this society did not approve of these public meetings for the liberty of the press. He thought the press had been going on very well under the old law, and he saw no reason for change.

Mr Longville, Clerk, said, he believed that the number of clever heads opposed to the press was so few that the future governor general, if disposed to rely on them, would not derive much support from them. He had been many years in this country. When he first arrived, he admitted, there had been great diversity of opinion relative to the freedom of the press, but, as time had passed away, so had prejudice also, and every year the feeling had continued to increase, that the liberty of the press was essential to the well-being of India. He agreed that it would afford a strong argument against them, if they were to call on the council to precipitate the measures. A short time ago, he was in opposition to his learned friends, Messrs. Lorton and Dickens, and they had supposed that personal motives had been attributed to them. On his part and that of all his friends, he utterly disclaimed having imputed such motives to them or their spirit of factional opposition.

Biboo Koori, *Asst. Magist.* had not intended to address the meeting, but the ungenerous attack on the native press claimed from him a few words in its defence. Mr Osborne had contended that the native press should have been continued shackled—should not have been set free, because it circulated not among the highly civilized but only among the seditious natives, and that its contents were worthless. Yet the learned gentleman confessed that he could not understand the native papers, could not even read their names, and yet he condemned them! He had long known this press, but could Mr Osborne say that its articles were such as merited the stigma the learned gentleman had cast upon it? The *Sanchin Dispust* circulated in various districts, and was full of useful discussion. This was not the first attempt that had been made to separate the native from the European press, but he was glad to see that our rulers had scouted the proposition. Neither the European nor native press would advocate licentiousness, and the native press could be restrained by the same laws that applied to the English. Why such distrust of the natives? there were good and bad of all races. He would conclude by calling the attention of the opponents of the native press to a passage from Milton: "Who kills a man, kills a reasonable creature, God's image, but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself, kills the image of

God in the very eye. Many a man lives a burden upon the earth, but a good book is the precious life of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose for a life beyond life."

Mr Trench, of the civil service, vindicated the service to which he belonged against the imputation of being hostile to the freedom of the press, and declared that he was convinced the majority of that body were among the warmest supporters of free discussion.

Dr Carbyn asked why, when acts were restrained by law alone, should mind be hampered by previous restriction? He would not have it supposed that the service to which he belonged cherished sentiments hostile to the press.

Mr Cron, on behalf of the East Indians, with whose sentiments he was well acquainted, expressed a decided opinion in favour of the freedom of the press. Mr Joachim Smeets, also an East-Indian, expressed similar views.

Mr Palk had not intended to speak, but he felt it now incumbent on him to rise, and repudiate the opinion that there were many enlightened persons in this community opposed to the liberty of the press. He could declare that, in the service to which he belonged, the minority holding such opinions was so very small that he believed he might be entitled to say that the whole service was favourable to that liberty. They courted publicity, honest men never feared it. He who did was not honest, and he hoped that such men might meet the exposure they deserved. He believed that their opinions were equally in favour of the native press, for himself, he thought very highly of it, it had been ably and temperately conducted, and he thought it would be a useful instrument for diffusing knowledge among the people. He had heard of danger from it to our government, but the best tenure of our power was the voice of the people in its favour. So long as the people preferred our government, (and they would prefer it the more it was known) so long would that government endure, whenever they ceased to prefer it, he hoped it will endure no longer. His address was carried unanimously.

The following are the most prominent names in the address:—

"The nature of the British government of India has long made it a subject of debate among statesmen, whether the free expression in print of the thoughts of its inhabitants could be permitted to exist without destroying that government or perpetually endangering its stability.

"There have not been wanting former governors of India, who have declared that apprehension was needless. The Marquis of Hastings expressed that opinion. Lord William Bentinck implied it by per-

mitting the press to be free, with scarcely an exception, and your testimony has now been added to theirs; the experience of a whole life passed among the people of India, in its most remote and warlike provinces, and its most turbulent times, renders this testimony the most valuable of all. We view this, as one among other recent proofs, that the government of India is wisely and safely intrusted to those who are intimately acquainted with the course of its administration, and with the manners, opinions, and feelings of its people.

"As it is not improbable that some misapprehension on another subject connected with this, may prevail in England, we take the opportunity afforded to us by this address, to declare our belief that there exists, in this country, no political party in opposition to the government. It would be an error, that might produce ill-will, discontent, perhaps injustice, to apply the designations of political party, in England, to the differences of opinion on local subjects which exist here, though there are many who think that great and obvious deficiencies exist in the late act of the Legislature of Great Britain, providing for the renewal of the East-India Company's Charter,—deficiencies which they deem ought not to have been left to any other power to supply; yet we express it to be our deliberate conviction, that the great body of the people here are contented and more than contented with the government,—that they are attached to it and grateful.

"We think it not superfluous to allude briefly to the possibility, that some difficulties may occur in framing the provisions of a law to restrain all excesses and injuries which may be committed by means of the press. It is obvious that the subject could not be suitably discussed within the limits of an address, nor do we assume to ourselves to instruct the government. We content ourselves with saying that, while we pray for a lawful freedom of the press, and are thankful for it, we do not wish to liberate the press from just and legal responsibility which may attach to its licentiousness.\* We feel satisfied that the power of legislation is now in wise and liberal hands: we do not fear that exorbitant penalties will be imposed, or that the spirit of the proposed law will be impaired in its progress. In case future legislation should become necessary, and, in particular, if temporary or local difficulties arise, which shall render it necessary to restrain the liberty of the press, we trust that the measure of precaution will be in proportion to the danger apprehended, and that no restrictions

will be made permanent, which are not now and at all times necessary."

The reply of the Governor-general to the address is extremely long; we extract the most material paragraphs:—

"To all who doubt the expediency of the liberty of the press, I would say, that they have to shew that it must necessarily cause imminent peril to the public safety, such as would not exist without it, and cannot be averted by salutary laws; for otherwise there can be no doubt, that freedom of public discussion, which is nothing more than the freedom of speaking aloud, is a right belonging to the people which no government has a right to withhold. It also rests with them to shew, that the communication of knowledge is a curse and not a benefit, and that the evence of good government is to cover the land with darkness; for otherwise it must be admitted to be one of the most imperative duties of a government to confer the inalienable blessings of knowledge on the people; and by what means can this be done more effectually than by the unrestrained liberty of publication, and by the stimulus which it gives to the powers of the mind? If their argument be, that the spread of knowledge may eventually be fatal to our rule in India, I close with them on that point, and maintain, that, whatever may be the consequence, it is our duty to communicate the benefits of knowledge. If India could only be preserved as a part of the British empire by keeping its inhabitants in a state of ignorance, our domination would be a curse to the country, and ought to cease.

"But I see more ground for just apprehension in ignorance itself. I look to the increase of knowledge with a hope that it may strengthen our empire; that it may remove prejudices, soften asperities, and substitute a rational conviction of the benefits of our government; that it may unite the people and their rulers in sympathy; and that the differences which separate them may be gradually lessened, and ultimately annihilated. Whatever, however, be the will of Almighty Providence respecting the future government of India, it is clearly our duty, as long as the charge be confided to our hands, to execute the trust, to the best of our ability, for the good of the people. The promotion of knowledge, of which the liberty of the press is one of the most efficient instruments, is manifestly an essential part of that duty. It cannot be, that we are permitted by divine authority to be here merely to collect the revenues of the country, pay the establishment necessary to keep possession, and get into debt to supply the deficiency. We are doubtless here for higher purposes, one of which is to pour the enlightened knowledge and civilization, the arts and sciences

\* The words in italics are Mr. Tait's amendment, in place of the following: "for the liberty of printing without any previous restraint."

of Europe, over the land, and thereby improve the condition of the people. Nothing surely is more likely to conduce to these ends than the liberty of the press.

"Those who object to it are further bound to show that it is not salutary for the government and its functionaries to have the check of a free press on their conduct, and that the exercise of arbitrary power over a restricted press is preferable to the control of the laws over a free one, assumptions which cannot be maintained.

"In speaking of those laws, I cannot refrain from adverting to the individual who, having been at the head of the government when they were passed, bears all the blame of being their author. He was, one of the best, and purest, and most benevolent of men, that ever lived. In proposing those laws, he must have been actuated, as he always was, by the most upright and conscientious motives. Had he been now alive, and at the head of this government, he would probably have been among the foremost to propose the abolition of those laws, which he formerly thought necessary, but would now have seen to be useless and odious. To what a degree popular feeling prevails against them cannot be more strikingly shown than by the detraction which they have brought on the memory of one, who was eminently deserving of all praise, distinguished by great talents and the most important public services; the soul of honour and virtue, admired, beloved, revered by all who knew him; but condemned by the public, who knew him not, solely on account of those laws which they abhor.

"You have alluded most justly to the difficulties that beset the framing of a law to restrain all excesses and injuries which may be committed by means of the press. On this point, I fear, legislation is set at defiance. We cannot apparently enjoy the liberty of the press without being exposed to its licentiousness. We must submit to the attendant evil for the sake of the predominant good. Although the boundary between liberty and licentiousness is perceptible enough in practice, it can hardly be defined by law, without the danger of encroaching on useful liberty. The laws of England have utterly failed to prevent the licentiousness of the press, and yet perhaps could hardly be made more efficient without endangering its freedom. Much therefore necessarily depends on the good sense and good taste of those who wield the power which the press confers. The worst enemies of the press are such of its conductors as destroy its influence by prostituting its use for the gratification of base passions. When public measures are fully and freely discussed, and censured or approved, as may be, in a spirit of candour and justice, the influence of the press must be great and beneficial. But when men

find themselves the objects of gross personal scurrility, without any reference to public measures, or real character and conduct, they may at first feel pain; because sensitive men, with benevolent dispositions towards all their fellow-creatures, grieve to perceive that they have rancorous foes, busily employed against them, but lurking in concealment, the cause of whose enmity they know not, and whose wrath they have no power to appease; but they cannot respect the instrument of unjust virulence; they must know that such attacks proceed from personal hatred or wanton malignity; and they must learn to despise calumny, which cannot be guarded against by any goodness of measures or any correctness of conduct. The proper influence of the press is thus destroyed; and ultimately, just censure, which would otherwise be respected and dreaded, is disregarded and discredited, and being confounded with the mass of indelicate abuse, loses its due effect."

#### ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements appertaining to the estate of Mackintosh and Co., for March and April 1835, filed by the assignees, and published by the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

##### Receipts.

Cash balance on 20th Feb. 1835	Rs. Rs. 3,46,413
Sale of indigo	1,20,491
Ratio of landed property	29,169
Ratio of indigo factories	21,113
Ratio of seven double-lactol guns, three iron chests, &c.	1,430
Ratio of bill on J. Graham	117
Steamer <i>Booby</i>	27,410
Produce colliery	5,600
Ratio of landed property	4,015
Refund of payments in anticipation of dividends	1,12,717
Ratio of post office account credits with a balance	1,461
Remittances from Dr. committees	1,50,434

Rs. Rs. 11,17,029

##### Disbursements.

Government securities	Rs. Rs. 4,59,100
Unsettled accounts	2,84,540
Cash balance and in Union Bank	2,41,045

Rs. Rs. 11,84,685

##### Disbursements.

Advances for satisfaction of judgments	Rs. Rs. 24,020
Steamer <i>Booby</i>	18,565
Life insurance premiums	3,307
Expenses of valuing land property, repairs, arrangements, &c.	3,020
A half year's annuity to Dr. Lamden, secured on mortgage of landed property	1,500
Office establishment	4,537
Law charges	6,423
Advancing indigo factories for sale, postage, &c.	542
Refund to creditors of sums realized since the failure	353
Payments in satisfaction of dividends	9,444
Dividends paid	5,34,247

Cash on hand and in the Union Bank

Rs. Rs. 6,06,329

2,41,000

Rs. Rs. 8,47,400

### Abstract of receipts and disbursements for May 1635.

Receipts	
Cash balance 30th April	Rs 2,41 793
Sale of Union Bank shares	42 436
Ditto of Government securities and in interest	34 409
Ditto of India	20 972
Ditto of landed property	14 760
Ditto of Company cotton screws and paper manufactory	11 940
Ditto of two private engineworks incomplete	210
Treasury notes	2 4 0
Private colliery	1 36
Rents of landed property	31
Refund of payments in anticipation of dividend	40 297
Remittances from Dr constituents	47 314

Debitum	
Government securities	4 37 00
Interest & expenses	6 01 3
Cash balance and in Union Bank	77 115
	Rs 10 72 121

Debitum	
Advances for the manufacture of Indigo	8 01 0
Insurance & interest	11 11
Life insurance premiums	4 07
Contract for purchase of land	73
Contract for purchase of land	449
Office establishment	1 11
Medical expenses	214
Government paper purchased	1 11 178
Payments on bills and dividends	1 000
Law charges	2 11 11
	Rs 2 77 11
Cash in hand and in Union Bank	Rs 4 77 314

### MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND

Mr Curmin's plan of a Military Retirement Fund seems to continue to give satisfaction. The *Indian House* of May 22d states — "From all we can learn, the Bengal army is quite enthusiastic about the plan, scarcely a day passing without the resolutions of corps or committees of corps being published."

### THE CHOWRINGHIE THEATRE

A meeting of proprietors of this theatre took place on the 26th May, and is described as one of the most stormy, most tedious, most irregular, and most unnecessary meetings ever witnessed in Calcutta. The object of this meeting does not appear to have been clearly known, it was supposed to be to settle the question respecting the letting of the theatre to the Italian Opera. A resolution was moved by Mr Chas Prinsep, condemning the conduct of those who had instigated the calling of the meeting. A resolution was carried by a majority of one, removing Mr Longueville Clarke from the management. Several of the managers declared (according to the *Herkara*) that they could not go on with Mr Clarke. This resolution seems, however, to have been subsequently rescinded. The following resolutions stood —

"That by the deed of co-partnership, it is provided, that the managers had full power to let the theatre to the Italian Opera Committee, and that the terms on which they have let it are binding on the proprietor."

"That the majority of the managers having settled, until the annual meeting of the proprietor, the question of letting the theatre to the Italian Opera Committee, this meeting thinks it necessary to express its dissatisfaction that the minority of the managers did not acquiesce in such decision, in the course best adapted to promote that harmony and cordiality among the managers which is essential to the true interests of the theatre."

### GOVERNMENT LIFE ASSURANCE

It has been determined in council to refer the question of a government life-assurance office to the Court of Directors, prior to proceeding further in the business. We suspect the principal motive for this reference to have been the difficulty of satisfying the scruples entertained by many persons, some of them well-wishers of the scheme, as to the power of the local government to offer the guarantee required on the two points of premium and legal liability until the sanction of the home authorities shall have been received, which difficulty seemed to render it impossible to conclude a bargain with the directors of the private offices for the transfer of their risks. Under the circumstances, the course that has been taken seems to be a most proper one. To force a new office without an assurance of its stability, which yet threatened to undermine the stability of the pre-existing ones, it did not absorb them, would have been in unavailing proceeding, productive of much unpopularity to the public, and not called for by any pressing emergency, like the rotten condition of the Calcutta institutions for life insurance, at the time when government first contemplated the tender of its interference, yielding in fact to the clamour of the public for protection. Setting aside the question of general expediency, and looking only to probabilities of favour or disfavour at the India House, we now think the projected government institution will never be carried into effect — *Calcutta Courier*, May 14.

### NAVIGATION OF THE GANGES AND BUTTS.

Formerly, the passage by these rivers, through the Bhawalpoor and other foreign territories, was rendered unsafe for boats, being much infested by robbers on both banks, but since Capt Wade, the political agent at Loodiana, proceeded to that part of the country, the navigation of the rivers have been rendered more safe, he having opened it with the consent of the

Isahore and Bhawalpoor governments, and made the chiefs of the country, on the two banks of the rivers, enter into written agreements, guaranteeing the protection of the trade. Many of the people on the banks of the rivers, who formerly only grazed oxen, camels, and sheep there, have now taken themselves to industry and the cultivation of the soil: and the country is becoming daily more fertile and populous. —*Dacca Gaz.*, May 6.

#### BREAKING PRISON.

The *Central Free Press* of Cawnpore states, that some native prisoners had cut completely through their irons with hemp-thread and a mixture of powdered crockery, brickdust, and oil; they did their work in one night and were found out next morning; the irons were so strong that they could not wrench them when cut through on one side, so they were obliged to cut the rings twice through.

#### EXACTIONS OF NATIVE SIKHARS.

The *Friend of India*, commenting upon the conviction by the magistrates of Calcutta of a sikh, for extorting money from the workmen of Messrs. Jessop and Co., observes, that these exactions are part of a regularly-organised system in all establishments, which no vigilance on the part of the employer can counteract. "The head sikh, who has his master's ear, acquires a degree of influence over the inferior servants, which enables him constantly to levy contributions on them, both on their introduction to work, and subsequently upon every monthly issue of pay. The workmen and servants themselves acquire such a degree of dread of the chief sikh, as to submit in most cases willingly to these exactions. We have known instances in which, to prevent such extortions, European masters have paid money to natives, with their own hands, and sent them out at a private door, cautioning them against making any present to the head sikh; but even this precaution has proved unavailing, as the men have been found to return to the office and to leave some douceur with him. The fact is, that few if any natives have sufficient moral courage to resist the threats of the native over them; and, unless his exactions exceed all bounds of propriety, they seldom venture to complain. The ignorance of the current native language, which prevails among Europeans, gives additional strength to this pernicious system. In Calcutta, almost every sikh speaks English; and a European is enabled, through the medium of his own language, to carry on extensive establishments without finding any occasion for the vernacular dialect. The poorer workmen have, therefore, no means of bringing their complaints before those who

could afford relief; and they would rather suffer with silent patience than risk an accusation against a superior, to whose vengeance they would be incessantly exposed, unless they could bring sufficient evidence of his extortions to secure his expulsion."

#### WHOLESALE MURDER.

On the 4th May, a most horrible affair happened at a village called Sorale, about seven coos from Cawnpore, on the Futtighat road, by a Rajpoot cutting and wounding twenty-four females, belonging to his family, fourteen of whom are dead, and report says that the other eight are dead also. The man is secured. It appears there had been a wedding in the family, and he was taunted with bringing a woman of an inferior caste to his own, which is assigned as the cause of this most shocking outrage. —*Englishman*.

#### BENGALESE MILITARY BANK.

The directors of the military savings' bank have declared a further dividend of 5 per cent., making in all 80 per cent. We hope, when their means of making further dividends have altogether ceased, the government, in consideration of the circumstances under which this bank was established, the objects it embraced, and the claims of the sufferers upon its bounty, not to speak of claims on its justice, will yet determine to make up the deficit to depositors. —*Herald*, May 20.

Our view of the matter is, that the limited nature of the government interference in the management was well understood by the officers who deposited their money, but not by the soldiers, who, indeed, were persuaded to resort to the institution for safety, as well as under the temptation of its yielding the best rate of interest compatible with a guarantee. This gave the soldiers a good equitable claim upon the government, which sent them the alluring message through their officers—and the more so, since the loss incurred is really not a loss arising out of the depreciation of property, but strictly a loss by the negligence of the directors, most of whom were then appointed by government. With exception of a comparatively small cash-balance in the house of Alexander and Co. at the time of their failure, the loss has arisen purely from negligence, in allowing arrears of interest on mortgages to run on from year to year, without foreclosing the mortgages and selling the property. —*Cal. Cour.*

#### GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

General Consultation, 7th March 1835.

The Governor-general of India in Council has attentively considered the two letters from the secretary to the committee

(of public instruction), dated the 31st and 22d January last, and the papers referred to in them.

His Lordship ■ Council is of opinion, that the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science among the natives of India, and that ■ the funds appropriated for the purposes of education, would be best employed on English education alone.

But it is not the intention of his Lordship in Council to abolish any college or school of native learning, while the native population shall appear to be inclined to avail themselves of the advantages which it affords; and his Lordship in Council directs, that all the existing professors and students at all the institutions under the superintendence of the committee, shall continue to receive their stipends. But his Lordship in Council decidedly objects to the practices which has hitherto prevailed, of supporting the students during the period of their education. He conceives that the only effect of such a system can be to give artificial encouragement to branches of learning which, in the natural course of things, would be superseded by more useful studies, and he directs that no stipend shall be given to any student who may hereafter enter at any of these institutions, and that when any professor of oriental learning shall vacate his situation, the committee shall report to the government the number and state of the class, in order that the government may be able to decide upon the expediency of appointing a successor.

It has come to the knowledge of the Governor-general in Council, that a large sum has been expended by the committee ■ the printing of Oriental works; his Lordship in Council directs that no portion of the funds shall hereafter be so employed.

His Lordship in Council directs that all the funds which these reforms will leave at the disposal of the committee, be henceforth employed in imparting to the native population a knowledge of English literature and science through the medium of the English language; and his Lordship in Council requests the committee to submit to government, with all expedition, a plan for the accomplishment of this purpose.

#### ATTACK ON A MAGISTRATE.

Extract of a letter from Moradabad, dated 19th inst.:—"A few days ago, a rascal of a police burkadar, who was dismissed his situation for repeated misconduct, drew his sword in kutcherry, and attacked Mr. Lewis, the joint magistrate and collector. The assault was so sudden, that all the people in court took to their heels, even a man with a drawn

sword over a prisoner under examination. Mr. Lewis was saved by the sword taking the panka; it, however, severed a piece of the scalp at the back of the head, and inflicted a deep wound across the back and shoulder. Mr. L., in trying to escape, was followed by the rascal; but got to a door before the blow was repeated, and, by shutting it, only received a slight cut down the back. The man then turned and wounded the alieristadar, two chuprasses, and a bunneseah, but then falling in with Mr. Browne, a collector (whose room adjoined), who was armed with a lattee, the rascal paused, and made off; he was soon captured. All the wounded are doing well."—*Hark*, May 40.

#### THE BREVEE PROMOTION.

The General Order (see our Register) promoting to the rank of colonel ■ the army all the Company's regimental lieut. colonels who had been superseded by this brevet promotions of King's officers consequent upon the advancement of Colonel Thomson, of the cavalry, and McLeod and Tuckell of the engineers, has been the subject of comment in the Calcutta journals.

The *Calcutta Courier* complains that Lieut. Colo. Whish and Hastings, of the artillery, and Geo. Hunter of the infantry, are not promoted thereby according to their army rank, though, according to their standing, they ought to have been inserted between Lieut. Colo. J. H. Cave and R. C. Andres. They were promoted, by special brevet, on the recommendation of Lord Combermere, transmitted to the Crown through the Governor-general in Council and the Court of Directors, for their conduct at the siege of Bhurtpore.

It is said to be the intention of government to apply ■ the King's Commander-in-chief to remedy this error. With regard to Lieut. Col. Skinner, of the local horse, who received the rank of lieutenant-colonel by the King's brevet, and who is entirely overlooked, the *Courier* observes that his case is materially different from that of these officers. "He was not promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel, but his Majesty was pleased, on the 21st December 1826, to confer on him the rank of lieutenant-colonel, when he held previously no rank either in the King's army, or in the regular Bengal army. In virtue of that commission, he, of course, commands every junior lieutenant-colonel; but ■ does not follow that he should be promoted, as a matter of course, to a higher rank."

The *Hurduah* remarks: "As the promotion is purely a brevet one, we are at a loss to understand, why the army rank of lieutenant-colonel should not have been the standard, instead of regimental rank. It may be that the officers above-named are considered to be—in their brevet capacity



—as to many King's officers, whose interests are to be protected by the Royal Commander-in-chief, precisely in the same manner as those of any of the officers of his Majesty's regiments, passed over by the advancement of Company's lieutenant-colonels to the rank of colonel."

#### THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

A *Mofussil* correspondent of a Calcutta paper points out the extent of injury which the government sustains from the following causes:

"A talookdar, possessing a small spot on the borders of the Gaury river, established upon it a village, the *jumma* of which was at the time fixed at only Rs. 16, which he has since been and now continues paying into the collectorship of Pubna, and owing to the filling up yearly of the adjoining *djehls* with new soil, he is now collecting an annual revenue of upwards of Rs. 1,000. Another possessor of a small spot, at the entrance of a *djeel*, established also a village, for which he pays only Rs. 6. 12as. to the said collector of Pubna, and owing to the above mentioned cause, receives an annual revenue of Rs. 125. The third one had also a spot upon which he formed a village, for which he pays to the collector only Rs. 2. 12as., and collects upwards of Rs. 500. There are thousands, and, I may venture to say, millions, of similar instances; but, strange and provoking it is to see those usurpers of the government rights, who with such a large profit do not ever contribute directly, in any way, in the least improvement of the interior of the country, and, when falling in dispute with a cultivator, or any one else, for the least encroachment of boundary upon a piece of ground, be allowed to lay actions for damages in the *mofussil* civil court, at the exorbitant rate of Rs. 10, a *biggal*, while the average rate they annually pay to government does not exceed two pice or one anna per *biggal*. Should the members composing the Board of Revenue take the trouble of inquiring from various quarters and appoint (not native deputy-collectors, for their own countrymen will tell you, that these being framed of a like tempering as moonwicks, and most part of the swindler means, and far from being bribe-proof, will think it a higher honour to try eluding their monthly income than to stick to their oaths, and not fail to act upon the same principle which renders it impossible for them to resist temptation when a handful or bag of silver is humbly presented to them) smart young crooks of this country, to survey the whole of the low provinces; and you may rest assured before-hand, that by adopting a measure of the kind, government land-revenue in this and the *Jessore* district would rise to at least a fourth of its present amount, besides leaving to the

talookdars and *seemindars* a profit of 75 to 100 per cent.; and, certainly, most of the neighbouring districts would produce an increase on the same scale of proportion."

#### BENGAL BANK.

A special meeting of proprietors was held this morning, for the purpose of more fully ascertaining the opinions of the proprietary on the question, whether or not in the new charter it should be declared, that persons holding the office of director of any other bank should be disqualified from acting as directors of the Bank of Bengal. There were but fourteen gentlemen present, including the secretary.

The following resolution,—"That the resolution of the meeting of the 6th of April, on the subject of which this meeting is convened, be now confirmed," was put to the vote, and the following is the result: against exclusion, 20; *pro* exclusion, 16; majority against exclusion, 4.

Considering that these numbers exhibit only about one-tenth part of the entire number of votes, the result cannot be taken as any criterion of the opinions of the majority. Letters, we understand, were written to a large number of proprietors resident in India, but only three answers were received by the secretary, so indifferent were they to the question at issue. These answers were all for exclusion, and were counted among the proxies.—*Cal. Char.*, June 5.

#### SAUGHAN.

We understand that orders have been received from home, disapproving, in the strongest terms, of the troops having been removed from the station of Jaunah, and concentrated on the then large *furou* at Secunderabad. The removal of that brigade was among the most injudicious acts of the late administration. It withdrew a body of troops from the best and healthiest station of the Madras presidency, to concentrate an immense force, for no conceivable object but that of mischief, at Secunderabad. Property was destroyed—and four whole regiments removed from a station where all were comfortable, where grain was cheap, provisions excellent, and fire-wood plentiful; from an open campaign in one of the finest military positions in India, to a station in the vicinity of a dissolute capital, with provisions, food, and grain exorbitantly dear; where the extra-charge for gram, for the cavalry alone, exceeded the entire saving by abolition of the brigadier's pay; and where, from the scarcity of bungalows and the difficulties of procuring building materials, a great many officers are still living under canvas. The measure, moreover, destroyed the finest field-bazaar of the Madras army. ■ was well known

that Col Morison recorded a most energetic dissent from this measure, which had been, unhappily, decided before he joined the council at Calcutta, and that it is truly satisfactory to find that the practical experience of that gentleman's view has met with such ready attention, and has proved of such material advantage to it least one portion of the Indian army. We learn that a brigade of troops is forthwith to return and garrison the station of Jaulnah — *Hunt, Jan 13*

#### ROMANIZING SYSTEM

Mr. Duder, the secretary of the Board of India, has sent to the *Friend of India* an unequalled contradiction of the assertion made in the *Christian Observer* (vol. III. 185), that "the British Board at Allahabad have determined to dismiss from the public service every native who, in six months, shall not be able to write his mother tongue in the English character."

#### DIET ADVERTED

Different reports are current in society, about the conduct of Lord Low, of the 19th N I., interfering in a quarrel that took place at the mess table of the 11th dragoon, about a fortnight ago. We give, therefore, the correct version.

One officer insulted another, most unwarrantably in Mr. Low's opinion, and when, next morning, Mr. Low heard that the consequences had settled into a challenge, he waited upon Col. Bruton, told him what had passed at the mess table, and begged he would exercise his authority as commanding officer to prevent the duel. Col. Bruton endeavoured to look at the reference in the light of private conversation and expressed his dislike to interfere in matters not brought before him in a formal official way. Mr. Low then stated that he had called officially, and begged Col. Bruton to do the duty imposed on him by the Articles of War. Col. Bruton then put both the parties named under arrest, and the duel was, of course, smothered — *My Ukbar, May 23*

#### CHANDERNAGORE

We understand that one of the highest public functionaries of the French colony of Chandernagore, is about to proceed to Pondicherry, and Madras, in the ship *Re-source*, on a special mission to the Supreme Government, — a mission which, we regret to hear, is rendered but too necessary by the daily increasing embarrassments of every description, under which that ill-fated settlement is at present labouring. If the voyage alluded to be undertaken at the present unfavourable season of the year, in obedience to a sum-

mons received from the new Governor, the Marquis De Saint Simon, we hail this sign of the times as a joyful event for the small, but public-spirited, community congregated under the national colours of France amongst the ruins and rubbish of what was once the flourishing settlement of Chandernagore. We sincerely congratulate them on the day having come at last, when their just grievances will find an impartial and unprejudiced hearing, in a council over which a man so enlightened and so firm as the noble marquis now presides — *Calcutta Courier*

#### WATERING THE ROAD

Certain complaints are, and long have been, made by the residents in Calcutta of the nuisance of dust, at some seasons of the year. The following correspondence on this subject is curious.

Mr. McLachlan, the magistrate, writes to Mr. Sec. Munro (2d April) — "I have the honour to report that the publication of my letter to the address of Mr. Sec. Munro, dated the 5th February last, has not been productive of any movement whatever on the part of the inhabitants of Calcutta. No meeting has been held to give expression to any sentiments favourable to or against the propositions contained in the letter, and, if we wait for any public expression of the desire of the people to be taxed or not to be taxed, for watering the principal roads, I fear that nothing will ever be done. With reference to what has already passed, to the private assurances I receive from my acquaintances, and to the excessive annoyance experienced during the last week from the clouds of dust that pervaded the town, I beg to recommend that the legislative council of India be moved to pass a law similar to that for which a draft was submitted by me in a separate address to Mr. Macnaughton, of the 5th February last, in order that the principal thoroughfares of the town may be watered."

A reply to this letter is contained in the following extract of a letter from Mr. Sec. Macnaughton (4th May) — "I am directed by the Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from the chief magistrate, relative to the imposition of taxes for the purpose of watering the roads, on which subject Mr. McLachlan recommends that a law should be enacted. The draft submitted by that officer, with his letter of the 5th of February last, has engaged the attention of government, but I am directed to observe, that the Governor-general in Council deems it inexpedient to enact a law requiring the payment of taxes, for the purpose of relieving the inhabitants from an inconvenience which judging from the indifference on the subject hitherto manifested, they would probably rather

submit to them be subjected to taxation for the removal of

## ICE TRADE

We understand that several vessels with ice may be expected from America. In fact, an attempt will be made to establish a regular trade with India in this article — *Hulk, June 3*

An attempt made by the Calcutta folk to procure ice for themselves failed, the commodity became fluid. The vessel appears to have incurred, besides a trial which was scarcely conceivable. The *Calcutta Courier* says "strange as it may seem, the brig *Apikap* has had a narrow escape from fire owing to the ice with which she was laden. On opening the hatches, the beams of the deck were found to have been almost melted by the heating of a large quantity of straw in which the ice was originally imbedded."

## MEDICAL RETURNING FUND

The terms proposed by Mr. Curmin, on which the Medical Returning Fund might be permitted to join in, and participate in the advantages of, the plan of a returning fund now in course of adoption by the Indian army, have been rejected by the Committee of Management of the Medical Returning Fund. Mr. Curmin observes, that the plan of a returning fund, devised for the officers of the Indian army, derives its chief support from two sources—the off reckonings allowed to colonels of regiments, and the donations of officers on the attainment of superior rank. "For the first source of supply, he says, 'the medical service has, at I conceive, no adequate substitute, for the relinquishment of the superior positions allowed to superintending surgeons and to members of the medical boards will be found quite insufficient for this purpose. For the second a substitute may be found in periodical donations.'"

The committee are of opinion, with respect to the amount of the donations that "whatever may be the benefits to be expected from Mr. Curmin's scheme of a returning fund, the members of the medical service have not the means of paying the contributions requisite to secure them, according to the rates now submitted to the management, and even if, by great exertion, the means could be raised by officers after seventeen years service, the committee are unanimous in opinion, that an annuity of £165, or thereabouts, is not worth the sum of Rs 25,500."

They resolve. That, in consequence of the reduction of two superintending surgeons the committee of management feel, that the basis of the calculations on which the Bengal Medical Returning Fund was originally founded no longer exists

and they therefore recommend to the general body of subscribers, that for the present all payments on its account be suspended from the 31st May."

## TRIBUTE TO LORD AND LADY BENTINCK

The subscriptions realized on the tribute to Lord Wm Bentinck amounted, on the 15th June, to Rs 6,649, those to the tribute to Lady William, to Rs 8,531. A writer in one of the papers remarks, that the former far exceed the sum expected to be raised, in *present times*, for this purpose. "The amount is the admission, by one third, that the sum subscribed to raise a similar tribute to the Marquess of Hastings, even in the prime season of his administration."

## DISSENT OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA

The draft of an act to permit Europeans to acquire, and hold in perpetuity property in land, in any part of the territories of the East India Company has just been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The act is in the highest degree liberal. The new charter lent the permission to Europeans to purchase lands, without the permission of government, to certain districts. The present act recognizes no such restriction but throws open the whole of India at once, and without reservation, to the free tenure and settlement of Europeans. So rapid a change is thus denoted in the opinions and practices of the ruling authorities, it would be difficult to parallel. Many can remember the time when the settlement of Europeans, even in the long-conquered provinces, was deemed incompatible with the safety and stability of government. Now, when Parliament, in deference to the sense or the wisdom of those who ruled in Indian affairs, had committed to the Supreme Government the power of excluding Europeans from a large tract of our most recent territorial acquisitions, the Supreme Government declares, by a legislative act, that no such restriction is necessary, and that the settlement of Europeans in all parts of the country is equally free from objection.

Thus, then, after seventy years of restrictive policy, every barrier to the free resort and residence of Europeans in India, and to the acquisition of property, is broken down, and colonization is permitted to the fullest extent. History affords no instance of so long a perseverance in a line of conduct fundamentally opposed to the practice of all governments, and inimical to national interests, and it will be difficult for posterity to credit the fact, that India was actually governed from the year 1765 to 1813 upon the preposterous principle of excluding every European from all permanent connection with the soil. If, at an earlier period, the resort of

Europeans had been encouraged, we should have witnessed a far different scene from that which the country now presents. The eye would have been refreshed by beholding the seats of a European gentry, the country would have been intersected with roads, improved methods of tillage would have been introduced, every natural advantage of soil and climate would have been improved, and converted into an element of national prosperity, nor should we have been obliged to witness the fact, that from an empire so boundless in extent, so rich in all the gifts of nature, the exports to England were confined to one or two staple productions. And we have now the melancholy reflection, that through the long delay in removing these restrictions, the season for the extensive settlement of Europeans in India has been, in a great measure, lost. Other colonies have, in the mean time, been planted, some in the vicinity of India which hold out greater advantages to settlers, and thus they have the tide of emigration set in, while the resources of landed property in India have become gradually more complicated and less inviting to European capitalists.—*Journal of India*

#### SALT PROVISIONS

The *Calcutta Gazette* states, that government, at the recommendation of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, intend very shortly to appoint Europeans and Indian as superintendents of the salt chowkies, upon salaries of about Rs. 100 per month, with a view to suppress, as far as possible, the abuse which now exists in the management of those chowkies.

#### NATIVE MAGISTRATES

We are informed that only three honorary magistrates are to be at present appointed, and that the gentlemen selected are Mr. James Esq., Baboo Rukmunt Deb, and Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore. The nominations have been made, it is understood, with a view of recognising the provision of the Legislature which authorises the appointment of natives to India to the office of justices of peace. The number to be hereafter increased it should appear advisable.—*Herald*, June 15

#### LAW COMMISSION.

We are glad to find that the arrival of Mr. W. Anderson, of the Bombay civil service, will enable the long-talked of law commission to enter upon its important duties. One other of its members, Mr. Macleod, of the Madras civil service, arrived some weeks ago, and, as the commission is now cut down from the Parliamentary limit of five, to three members, only it

will be full when Mr. Cameron, of the English law, shall make his appearance in the *Athenian Notes*. Meantime, the two members now present are setting to work, with the assistance of their able secretary, Mr. Milnes, of the Bengal civil service, who we should have been glad to see in the union itself. It will be the province of the press to keep the eyes of the public upon all their proceedings, and to mark every step in the progress of their undertaking.

It cannot be disembodied, however, that the public has very little reason to be satisfied with the present constitution of the committee and when it is remembered, that little or no other provision has been made to the law council for the improvement of the local laws and institutions,—that our legislative body in its present revised form, has no other task to confide in and respect than the individual character of the official persons composing it for the time being,—that the whole of the organic reforms so loudly called for have been left to the law commission,—and that all our hopes therefore rest on its successful labours,—no one can be surprised at the expression of general disappointment, that a business of such extent and difficulty should be entrusted to a little knot of two civilians, with whose very names the public were, till recently, unacquainted, and one a lawyer from the mother-country, an utter stranger to the language, habits, and institutions of this country, and, even in his own profession, a mere novice in the practice of the courts either of England or of India. If a committee so constituted should happen to do good service, their success will be the more gratifying, because it will have been wholly unexpected. Should it fail, the injury to the public will be severe, but it will be a matter of no astonishment.—*Calcutta Herald*, May 27

Although the law commission is not complete, we believe that body have commenced their labours. We understand that the local government intends to avail itself of the talents and legal acquirements of Mr. Macleod, by placing that gentleman at the head of the commission.—*Herald*, June 17

#### STEAM NAVIGATION

We understand that the *Canary* is to go, or to try to go, to Suva by the southern passage, and, under circumstances of course, from Incommensurate to the entrance of the Red Sea. We congratulate the community on this measure, for we believe that the *Canary* will make the passage in seven weeks or two months, and that she will find her packets from England waiting there. Her return may be made in thirty days.—*Herald*, June 2

## ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Alexander and Co., from 9th February to 31st May 1835, filed by the Assignees and published by the Court.

## Receipts.

Cash Balance, 7th Feb. 1835	23,589
Sale of Indigo	4,32,301
Ratio of Land Property	68,424
Ratio of Indigo Factories	1,24,946
Ratio of and Interest on Government Paper	7,893
Ratio of Steam-boat Engines	2,688
Ratio of Saltpetre	7,152
Refund of Advances for Rajapoor, Broomden, and Khurree Indigo Factories	53,149
Ranice Gunge Colliery	31,142
Rents of 1.anded Property	7,108
Remittances from Dr. Consultants	1,75,187

Rs. Rs. 10,20,681

## Memorandum.

Cash in hand	49,780
Ratio Union Bank	3,60,719
Cash 4 per cent. notes	8,500
A do. 5 per cent. do.	3,500

Rs. 4,22,509

## Unrealised Acceptances.

7,16,722

## Disbursements.

Advances for the manufacture of Indigo, To Bank of Bengal for Loans on Mortgage	2,32,006
Ranice Gunge Colliery	2,90,175
Peergunge Saltpetre Concern	20,000
Union Bank	364
Assessments, Ground Rent, &c. of Land-Property	1,601
Costs Establishment	14,317
Law Charges	4,313
Refund of sums realised subsequent to failure	12,043
Incidental Charges, Printing, and Postages	2,688
Government Stamp Duties	1,121
Paid into Union Bank	4,30,501
Loss received thence	1,70,104

3,18,323

## Cash in hand

2,34,812

49,780

Rs. Rs. 10,21,681

## INDIAN LEGISLATION.

The *Calcutta Courier* has given a sketch of the legislative proceedings of the Council, for 1834 and the early part of 1835, which "presents," it states, "a succession of errors and defects, that ordinary care and skill might have avoided." This statement is supported by an analysis of the acts themselves, some of which, it must be confessed, bear rather glaring characters of negligence and illegality upon the face of them. We subjoin examples:—

Act No. 1, of 1836, passed on the 7th January 1835. "Be it enacted, that from the day on which the governor of the presidency of Fort St. George shall next enter within the limits of the said presidency, till three months shall have elapsed, or till the said governor shall arrive at the said presidency, whichever

shall first happen; all officers, civil and military, attached to the said presidency, shall obey such orders as they may receive from the said governor, and that the orders of the said governor shall be as valid an authority for any act done by such officers as the orders of the said governor in his council could be."

The *Courier* remarks:—"The first of these new statutes relates exclusively to Madras, but is one of very great importance from its daring illegality. It is nothing less than an expedient for vesting temporarily in the governor of Madras personally, all the powers, which were suspended by reason of his absence from his council, and the seat of his government. As a precedent, it is of the most dangerous character; for it is an assumption by the legislative council of India, of a power to remodel the governments of the minor presidencies, without a reference to the home authorities, and in the teeth of the acts of Parliament, under which those governments were erected. The British legislature had vested some powers and duties in the governor of Madras individually, and others in the governor conjointly with his council. By this Indian act, without any reason or emergency assigned, the whole of the latter class of powers and duties is transferred to the governor alone, for the term of three months certain, or so long as it may please his honour to continue absent from his council. If the Indian legislature be competent thus to tamper with Parliamentary enactments, what is to prevent its re-modelling or abolishing any one or all of the subordinate presidencies or governments, or carving out a new presidency of its own authority, whenever it has a favourite to provide for? To transfer vested powers from one body to another, is, in principle, as great a stretch of usurpation as to create or destroy them. For this palpable excess of its authority, it would be difficult to divine any other motive, than the wish to indulge a governor in the full exercise of his patronage; which, for aught that has appeared, may have been suspended for no better reason, than an excursion of pleasure or of ceremony."

With regard to the first act of 1831 (passed 20th November 1834), which enacts that "all acts done by the Governor-general of India in Council, or by the Vice President of Fort-William in Bengal in Council, or in pursuance of any authority given by the said Governor-general in Council, or by the said Vice-President in Council, between the 22d of April 1834, and the 14th of November 1834, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if the said acts had been done before the said 22d day of

April 1834," it is observed by the writer, that "it would be difficult to compire an equal extent and variety of error within the same space." The writer argues that its very form is erroneous, that it should be Act VII instead of Act I, and that it should have been framed in compliance with Reg. XLII of 1793. As to the merits, he remarks, that it is repugnant as an act of indemnity, but such legislation was beyond the competency of the council, and if it was not, the object of the act has been defeated by the terms of the act itself.

"The very terms of the act are destructive of its avowed object. The alleged 'acts done,' and desired to be legalized, are declared to be 'valid and effectual as if done'—how? why, as it done before the 22d day of April 1831? Had the 'acts done' been done by the old authorities in existence before 22d April 1831, there would have been common sense and meaning in this proviso. But those authorities had ceased to exist, the new government had been proclaimed, and the 'acts done,' and sought to be legalized, had all been done by the new authorities. Now, as those new authorities neither had, nor could have had, any legal existence or functions previously to the 22d April 1831, had the 'acts done' been really done before that date, they must have been wholly illegal and inoperative *ex quo*, (for the conclusion is inevitable,) all the acts in question done between the 22d April 1831, and 11th November 1831, are, by Act I, of 1834, declared null and void to be absolutely void and illegal—the poor Bombay act is not excepted!"

The writer adds the following severe remarks, the application of which will not be difficult. "What, then, is any ground of confidence, that the master-hand, which has produced so little of what is complete or workmanlike, will be found equal to the Argonaut labour of codification, creation, and revision, for which the public look to the law commission? Have we not ample cause, in the experience of the past, to exclaim '*non tibi auxilio*,' to invoke other and more powerful aid, and to warn the public that, unless such further aid be obtained, their hopes must end in disappointment and fruitless expenditure? But why lay all the burthen of past failure upon one head? Because, if he have not this responsibility, he has none at all, his office is an abuse and a waste of the resources of a mortgaged revenue, if he be not accountable for the legality and sound principle, for the consistency, precision, and efficacy, of each and every act that emanates from the body of which he is the parliamentary assessor and adviser, and those who would shift the

onus to other shoulders, or propose to lighten its participation, are friends neither to the office itself, nor to the reputation of him who was sent to fulfil the promise of reform and regeneration, held out to this country by a renovated legislature. The opinions we have uttered are not confined to ourselves, but shared by others, who though averse to any public exhibition of their sentiments, have impressed us with the fullest confidence in the soundness of their judgment. We shall, however, rejoice to be convinced even by argument still more by public acts—that we have made an erroneous estimate of the legislative talent we have felt ourselves compelled to call in question, or to find, that those talents are only dormant, and so have been the means of calling them into action."

The *Friend of India* has endeavoured to vindicate the gentleman referred to in the following manner:

"The subject of the laws enacted by the legislative council, since the new charter came into operation, has just been brought, rather abruptly, before the public, by one of our contemporaries, in a manner at once novel and surprising. Indisposed as we are to mingle in a dispute regarding the deliberations of a body to which the public have no legitimate means of access, and, convinced as we are, that the individual, who has been indignantly singled out for censure, is able amply to defend his own conduct, we cannot but perceive, in common with others, the impropriety of laying at the door of one individual, the legislative blunders, real or imagined, of a body consisting of four or five members. It must be obvious to the simplest understanding, that if the individual in question voted in a majority on the passing of those laws, he shares whatever discredit may attach to them with his colleagues, if he voted in a minority, no blame whatever can be ascribed to him, even if the laws were ten times more objectionable than they are said to be." It adds, "It is not, however, in what the legislative council have done, but in what they have left undone, that we feel the severest disappointment. Among the omissions, we notice, as foremost in importance, the non-enactment of Mr Millett's consolidated civil regulations. More than five months have elapsed since we were informed that this great and useful undertaking had been completed, and that the work had been diligently revised by the sadder courts in Calcutta and Allahabad; but to this day the legislative council appear not to have advanced a step in giving it the sanction of law. In lieu of a hundred regulations scattered through nine or ten volumes, mutually counteracting each other, and rendering the game of law

as complicated as the game of chess, he has embodied, ■ five or six short and simple regulations, the spirit and essence of the present laws."

#### THE NEW COINAGE.

The new rupee is a thin, flat, simple, indeed meagre, coin: in breadth nearly equal to a dollar. On one side is the king's head with "William IV.," on the other a wreath of laurel, in whose centre is an inscription in Devanagari and Persian and English, simply "one rupee." We understand that several designs were submitted to government, some of them very chaste and elegant, and all better than the pattern finally selected. Why this meagre and unseemly coin has been chosen, unless it be for its singular simplicity, it is hard to conceive. We fear it argues the absence ■ any taste for the arts at the Legislative Council Board; however, that defect may be supplied by other more solid acquisitions. With reference, however, to the known per-  
centage of the money-changers of India, to extract batta on every practicable occasion, from those who may need their assistance, we cannot but think it would have been better to have adopted some unchangeable device for the standard rupee, than one which must vary to a certain extent on the accession of each successive sovereign.—*Harkara.*

We have seen a specimen of the intended coin. It is not the size of a dollar, but of half a dollar, being exactly of the same proportions in breadth and thickness as the English shilling; and, with regard to the objection taken to its breadth by the *Harkara*, he is evidently not aware of the particular motive for making it so much thinner than the present silver rupee,—to prevent the drilling and plugging with lead, which is now practised to a considerable extent. The device on the rupee will be the king's head, with the words "William IIII. King," and on the reverse the words "East-India Company," round the edge, and in the centre the denomination of the coin in English and Persian, surrounded by a wreath, with the year of coinage. There were certainly many other devices offered to the choice of government, and perhaps one or two of them might have been prettier. The change of face on the demise of the crown has never yet been made an objection in theory or practice. The new rupee, with the king's head upon it, will not only have general circulation all over India; it will travel to our settlements in the straits, and to Mauritius, and the Cape, and Australia, and ere long, perhaps, will have a more extended currency than the Spanish dollar, which, indeed, has been deprived of its passport of universal confi-

dence by the subdivision of the American states, and the inequalities already discovered in the coinage of the different mints.

The device of the future copper coin, we believe, is not yet determined; but a suggestion has been offered ■ adopt that of Madras and Bombay, namely, the Company's arms, and on the reverse the denomination of the piece surrounded by a wreath.—*Cal. Cour.*

#### TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

The *Harkara* of June 29th, states that an application was about to be made to the sheriff, to convene a public meeting for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be best calculated to secure trial by jury in civil cases in the Supreme Court, and likewise for considering the expediency of extending and promoting the jury system generally throughout the country. It observes, that, "since offences of the press will henceforth become subject to the courts of law alone, it is the more essential that we should have juries for the trial of civil cases."

#### THE ARGUM GUMBOO.

The province of Sirdhana cuts no figure in ancient story; previous to the Moosulman invasion, it was governed by Raja Sirkat. The principality was granted by Najir Khan to Sombre or Sumbro, and at his death, in 1770, was made over to his widow, Zebonnissa Argum Sombre, on condition of keeping up a force of three battalions of infantry. Whether we consider the celebrity of her highness as a successful leader of an army in the day of battle against men of the most determined courage, or remember the highly respectable position she maintains in society for integrity for her magnificent patronage of objects of public weal, or her benevolence to the unfortunate and indigent, we cannot help yielding to her the palm of excellence over all those of her sex who hold a place in the annals of India. In her younger days, during periods of civil commotion and anarchy, it is possible her career may not have been unmarked by deeds of an objectionable nature. But where is there a single instance on record of a person who has taken a prominent part in eventful times, being free from a charge of a similar nature?

A few months ago, her highness publicly proclaimed Mr. David Dyer Sombre, her adopted son and heir, and invested him with government of the principality. Her highness, however, daily hears the most important papers read over to her by Mr. Sombre, and often passes orders. The remarks which she causes to be recorded on some of these occasions, considering her advanced age of eighty-three years, manifest an uncommonly acute un-

derstanding and sound judgment. She is exceedingly jealous of her prerogatives, and, in consequence Mr Sombre has a delicate part to perform. In the first place, he has to satisfy and assuage her highness of not a title of her authority being usurped, while at the same time, he is responsible for the execution of the laws, and when this is taken into consideration, much credit is due for the quiet, unostentatious and comparatively speaking, orderly government at present established in the principality.

For some time past, her highness has led a retired life, owing to increasing infirmities consequent on old age. She is, however, excellent health, and all the appearance of having been, when young, a beautiful woman. She retains excellent good spirits, and often entertains conversation with witty remarks and interesting anecdote. She is very punctual in attending in business every day at noon. Her highness has absolute power, and is independent in her own territories. She exercises her authority with great discrimination and justice, and generally commutes capital punishment into imprisonment for life.

The city of Sirdiana contains a population of 40,000 inhabitants, including about 600 native Christians, mostly the descendants of Europeans, they are well provided for as long as they conduct themselves properly. Her highness is of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and has erected a very handsome church at Sirdiana, which contains a beautiful altar piece, and in the Mosiac style with precious stones, and a splendid organ for the performance of sacred music. The church is endowed with a tithe of ruyees. The Roman Catholic priest, Julius Casari, is duly installed by the Pope with the dignity of a bishop, at the suggestion of the Begum—and a better man could scarcely have been selected for forwarding the views of this church. He is a gentleman of mild and winning manners, has considerable talents, and, being very well read, is an agreeable companion. There are several good farms or cantonments in the city but only one of them is of any consequence, having been planned by a very eminent French engineer, who did not, however, live to complete it. A school has lately been established, and a fund set apart for its support. At present, it is superintended by the bishop, who does a great deal of good in an unostentatious way, and is often seen plodding through the narrow streets to attend on members of his flock requiring the consolations of religious indulgence as usual in the east. A new and handsome Roman Catholic chapel has been erected at Meerut, at the Begum's charge, where a priest from Sirdiana officiates principally to the Roman Catholic soldiers in the British army.

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A new and spacious palace has lately been completed at Kerwah. It is on a very grand scale. Her highness keeps up a regular establishment in the English fashion, and her table is daily attended by the principal officers. Her hospitality is profuse, and a charitable institution daily distributes food and raiment to the poor.

The Begum's regular forces are—one regiment of artillery (eight companies), six regiments of infantry (1100 companies each), one deta of mounted body guards (four troops), one deta of foot ditto (four companies)—27000.

#### MR G J SIDDONS

We understand that Mr G J Siddons, the collector of government customs, is to be our future portmaster general in succession to the Hon John Lillicrup. We only hope that the successor of Mr Siddons may be as sincere and courteous in the discharge of the arduous duties of the custom house as Mr Siddons has been. We believe that no one who ever fills the office has been so successful in giving general satisfaction as it is in Mr Siddons. Our humblest tribute to that gentleman's official merits is at least disinterested and free from any taint of personal intimacy. We do not profess, indeed, to speak from our own experience on this point, for our intercourse with the custom house has been very trifling. But we echo the sentiments of many with whom we are acquainted when we warmly have afforded them sufficient opportunity of judging, to render their testimony in Mr Siddons's favour entitled to great weight, and we hope that they will adopt some more convincing mode of giving expression to their sentiments on the occasion of his removal to another office. It is a useful check on public men to ensure that official conduct when it may deserve censure, is as equally useful to perform the more glorious task of announcing public approbation where it is due.—*Illustrator*, Jan 16.

#### PRINCE MIRZA VIKRAM CHAND

Disappointed with the arrangement made by our government, as it related to the succession to his predecessor's throne, his royal highness Prince Mirza Vikram's long suppressed ambition has recently been kindled by the appointment of the son of the celebrated Rannobhan Roy. Inspired by this ingenious youth with an assistance of success, his royal highness has determined to usefully to avert his pretensions, whenever it becomes violent to mount the peacock throne, and we find that Akbar Shah has issued a firman, formally declaring his majesty's election of Mirza Vikram to the dignity of the apparent, and solemnly invoking all the faithful to come forward and attest his

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royal highness's eligibility, according to ancient usages and the rules of inheritance prescribed in the *Koran*—*Delhi Geo. May 13*

Madhu Prasad Roy has written to the editor of the *Delhi paper* a contradiction of some parts of this statement. He says, "I came to Delhi with views entirely the reverse of those alluded to. The fire of ambition, far from being kindled by my appearance at the court, or his royal highness far from being 'impaired by my assurances of success,' you are perhaps not aware, that this ambition was awake and long ere my arrival here. As far as my knowledge of his majesty's affairs goes, no such person has appeared, nor do I believe his majesty to possess the power of electing the heir-apparent to the throne, without reference to the British Government. That his majesty, acting under no assurance from me, is about expressing such a wish to the local government, I do not attempt to deny."

#### ORIENTAL LITERATURE

We are glad to see the *Fort of India* making the good cause of the Asiatic Society in their endeavour to procure a revision of that Gothic resolution of Lord William Bentinck's government to deprive the classic languages of Asia and the literature of India, of the patronage and pecuniary support which in Act of Parliament had assigned to them. Our contemporary however, is of opinion that some doubt may exist as to the intentions of the British legislature in the passing of the grant "for the revival and improvement of literature, and for the encouragement of learned natives of India, whether the object was not merely to promote education in such a way as should be deemed most desirable. To us on the contrary, the words appear very distinct: "the revival of literature must mean the restoration of lost or declining literature,—of something which existed before,—not the introduction of *the literature hitherto unknown*, and "the encouragement of learned natives of India" cannot possibly be construed otherwise than as the encouragement of a known class of persons usually so designated, and the particular learning, which they devote themselves to perpetuate. With more propriety, it seems to us, may it be doubted whether Parliament did not intend that the whole amount of the grant should be appropriated to the ancient literature and learned languages of Asia, and none at all to instruction in the arts and sciences and language of the ruling nation, indeed we suspect that the discontinuation of these was little thought of when the charter of 1813 was under discussion. The property of employing a portion of the public revenue in extending such useful knowledge, will on that ac-

count be disputed. This may be the more deserving object, but ought it to be fostered by the misappropriation of a Parliamentary grant?

The question, we understand, will come before the Asiatic Society again at their monthly meeting next Wednesday evening, when the answer of Government to the memorial of the Society will be read, which, we are sorry to hear, is far from satisfactory. The meeting will of course be a full one.—*Ed. Comr., June 27*

#### ANSWER TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

The *Central Free Press* (Allahabad paper) of June 6, gives the following account of an attempt to assassinate Sir Chris. Maclellan, at Calcutta, on the faith of "an authority to be relied on." It seems that a person was seen making anxious enquiries on his Sunday week about Sir Charles, he enquired for him at the Government House, and was told that he was at church. He proceeded there and continued his investigation endeavouring to elicit minute particulars as to the door through which he was to come out, and how he was attended, &c. This, together with the manner of the enquiries, excited suspicion and he was apprehended, when the weapon discovered upon his person confirmed the opinion formed of his intentions. It is said to be in the interest of a noble in the family up the country. We do not think ourselves justified in this stage of the affair to be more explicit.

#### PROPERTY OF THE INVOLVEMENT FIRM

The following advertisement appears in the *Calcutta papers*—

"To be sold by public auction the 15th June, 1835 by order of L. Macnaghten and D. Munster, Esquires, assignees to the estate of Messrs Ferguson and Co and Messrs Crutenden and Co, about 300 chests of indigo, which is to be put up and sold under the orders of the assignees is given in the following extract from their letter of instructions:—'The assignees of the estates of Messrs Ferguson and Co and Messrs Crutenden and Co, not having been able to obtain for the indigo now in their possession, the produce of the last season, what in their opinion were fair and reasonable prices, and what the advices from the Europe market led them to expect, have determined to take advances from the Hon. Company, and ship to the London market the indigo now on hand before, however, taking this step, they have determined to try the indigo at auction, and in the event of the indigo not being sold, it will be immediately shipped for London.'"

This determination has been condemned, as neither politic nor legal, by writers in the journals.



fluens to recapitulate documents ready at hand, but, as strangers, unacquainted with the peculiarities of the people of Bengal, have been appointed to legislate for them, and in some measure to standardize the experience of the two senior members, room to be further reduced by the substitution of an additional, all-powerful stranger, your memorialists beg leave to submit, simply, the alternatives resorted to before the regulation, so conducive to good order in the industry, was enacted, namely, a clause in the *condonant* or *contract*, by which the ryot authorized the planter to cultivate and sow the lands named, in the event of his neglecting to do so himself, in due season, he binding himself to be answerable for the expense, and when this alternative was had recourse to, owing to the ryot's idleness and dishonesty, losses ensued, first in many instances, being inevitable, and a ruinous load of debt was laid upon the defaulter, which bore him down with despair under accumulating burdens. I need the more painful provision of a law which the ryots have in good respect *themselves* before enjoining for fear, goes to the ryot for his industry, and your memorialists have no hesitation in declaring that the losses against ryots under the *first* law is not satisfactory proportion, in reduction, to what they were under the *second*, and that expenses have been reduced in most concerns on third, and even on fifth in several factories.

APPEAL UPON THE FIRST PRINCIPLE OF THE  
AS SYSTEM

On the 11th June, Major Alves the British agent, Mr Blake, Constable Macnaghten and I went to Lullow, had an interview with the Muzahib at Jessore. About an hour and a half after sunrise, they were about to proceed homewards, when, just as Major Alves prepared to mount his elephant again, with a drawn sword in his hand, advanced towards him, and, before he could attempt to defend himself, wounded him severely in three places. Messrs Blake, I allow and Macnaghten immediately apprehended the assassin, and Major Alves was put into a palanquin, and although pelted with stones, reached home without further injury. Lieut Lullow and Constable Macnaghten galloped home and escaped the former with a slight sword wound in the wrist, and the latter with a few contusions from stones, Mr Blake remained to secure the assassin. The disturbance became more threatening, and, during the chuprassies in attendance to escort the persons home, he got on his elephant and endeavoured to escape, accompanied by a coolie man, a chuprassie spears were hurled at him, and he was wounded on the neck with a sword, but he might have escaped had the city gate been open. On this day

it closed, he turned the elephant, and endeavoured to reach the city by another route, but, seeing the mob increase, and being attacked on every side, he stopped the elephant opposite the mundur of Ramnath. Fortunately the probut was absent, and, as a last resource, he jumped down, and entered the mundur, closing the door after him. The chuprassie, at the same time, descended from the elephant, but he was immediately attacked, and his hand severed by the stroke of a sword. Notwithstanding, he remounted with the crowd, and did all he could to stop their further progress, of course, the opposition of one man was readily overcome, and the crowd, rushing forward, forcibly entered the mundur and destroyed Mr Blake. The other chuprassies in attendance were severely bruised and wounded, and it is only surprising that they escaped with their lives.—*The Calcutta Times* 10

A correspondent of the *Hartford* gives the following details of this melancholy affair which differ from the preceding—

Lieut Col Alves had been on a visit to the camp, where every thing had gone off most favourably. On returning from the encampment and arriving in the outer court of the palace, the party separated to mount their respective elephants when a dirty-looking fellow sprang forward and cut down Col Alves, inflicting three severe wounds on the head. The Colonel fell, but was rescued by Capt Dowling and the chuprassie while the Jesporees looked on in stupid silence. Col Alves was then put into a dokey, and a Mr Capt L on came side and Constable Macnaghten on the other, taken out to camp, while Mr Blake remained behind to see the murderer secured. After proceeding some distance, Constable Macnaghten returned to the place, to see that the murderer was safely secured, and found Mr Blake in the act of tying him. Seeing him thus, he proposed to Blake to come and look after Alves, but Blake said, he would not stir until he had seen the man safely delivered over to the Rival's people. Macnaghten then mounted his horse and galloped off. The party inside the palace, which is a very extensive building, appeared quite unconcerned at there being any tumult in the town. On quitting the outer court, Mr Macnaghten was assailed with hooting and yells and several men attempted to seize him. He put spurs to his horse and dashed through them, and rode down amid showers of stones, bricks and earth, hurled at him from all quarters, through the long street, and finally escaped to camp. Some time after, Mr Blake, having delivered the man over to the Rival's authority, proceeded to quit the court-yard on his elephant, with a chuprassie in the howdah and a coolie dragging behind. The crowd had now greatly increased. They

assailed him with every sort of abuse—some horsemen came up and poked at him with their spears, but he steadily pushed on. At length, they him—strung his elephant. He then got from the howdah into an adjoining house, but the ruffians forced open the doors, and seeing him, some of the party held him down, whilst the others, inhuman monsters, deliberately cut his throat. In the evening, when the riot was quelled, his body was recovered and sent out to camp. Col. Alves, by the last accounts, was doing well, the minister's authority was respected within the walls, and so long as that lasted, he would be safe from further assault. I expresser had gone to Nusserabad, eighty miles distant, for troops.

No cause can be assigned for this proceeding. It was but a few months since, that the detained minister, Jotum, was removed from that city by our interference, and Col. Alves by whom that act was effected, hailed as the deliverer of the country. Englishmen were in high favour, and all was greeting and wish—and yet now, without a single assigned or divisible cause, the people have in an ominous excitation, and in cold blooded treachery murdered one of our high functionaries, and attempted the murder of the chief agent of the state.

Several other persons were engaged in this atrocious proceeding. I standibly, none of the events are imple and it is therefore probable that not a few of the wretches have been aaked and will be eventually secure.

We add some other details. On the morning of the 1st inst., and driving at the place where the chief minister was murdered, Major Alves was riding, Capt. Ludlow a short distance behind him, and Mr. Blake and Cornet McNaghten, in conversation with one of the aides were bringing up the rear. They were all at this time within the walls of the palace, with a crowd of natives around them, and Major Alves was preparing to mount his elephant, when a man suddenly advanced out of the crowd to attack him, and ere the fellow could be secured he had inflicted three severe wounds on the major's head which immediately brought him to the ground. Capt. Ludlow, who was nearest to him, fell immediately upon the assassin, who was secured, offering no resistance. The wounded officer was then put into a palkee and sent home. The Jeyporees around did not afford any aid to secure the villain, nor had they assisted him, they looked on at the murderous attack as unconcerned spectators, with calm indifference, and seemed to view the affair as a matter of course. Capt. Ludlow and Cornet McNaghten set out by the side of the wounded officer's palkee, the former alone on the elephant—the latter on horse

back. Cornet McNaghten, after proceeding a short distance, turned back to look at the villain who had wounded Major Alves, and found Mr. Blake with the wretch's sword in his hand almost bent double, with four scabbards, and two chuprasses engaged in binding the man. The combat was probably about five minutes looking on at this scene, when he urged Mr. Blake to come on and leave the man to the guard's guard, as he was now well secured. Mr. Blake declined proceeding until he should see the fellow delivered to the guard, and wished the cornet to stay, but the latter, desirous of going on with the wounded major, set off at a hand gallop to rejoin his palkee. He was at this time within the walls of the palace, and had not the remotest suspicion that any commotion had occurred outside, but he had scarcely got without the palace-yard, when he was assailed with the greatest abuse. Astonished, he looked round to see what was the matter, when suddenly about twenty men rushed forward to seize him—immense brickbats were hurled at him, and he rode the gauntlet down the principal street of Jeypore through a perfect shower of these missiles. This city was peculiar—had he stood another minute, it had the speed of his horse been checked, nothing could have saved him. It was afterwards discovered that the animal had been struck in several places in the most dangerous parts. The corpse of Mr. Alves, who had been severely murdered, was recovered after the riot was quelled, and brought into camp on the evening of the 3th, and on the morning of the 5th the remains of this gentleman were conveyed to the grave.

The services and his fixed sustenance have been in Mr. Alves' murder. A friend who knew him well, and who is but the best opposite of forming a judgment of his character and services, observes, "He was a noble fellow, universally considered likely to make a distinguished figure in public life. Although he has taken a service to some local expedition at Jeypore, it was decidedly popular among the natives, his warm-hearted disposition, frank and cordial manners, commanded their regard, while his high independent spirit commanded their respect. As to his public services, he has been employed in the settlement of several affairs connected with the natives, requiring the exercise of great judgement, tact, and decision, in every one of which his efforts were attended with the most complete success, and since his deputation to Suchas Alie, he has received the thanks of government for the valuable assistance given by him to Major Alves."

Mr. Blake's chapria is believed with great fidelity, call it murder me but spare my master. The chuprassie

had his arm cut off, and died repeating the vain appeal for mercy to his master.

An account of the affair, given in the *Assesed Ushin*, connects it with a dispute in the Jeypore durbar, regarding the surrender of Joti Kham, whom Baice Sal, the pious at present, demanded of the regent. A refusal was, of course, given, and, in the discussion which ensued, the regent's retainer and the Jhupots present, from being authoritative and insolent, became inflamed with passion. It is said elsewhere, however, that Mijor Alves has declared to government that the outrage was altogether unconnected with politics.

On the 5th ult. we quiet again in the city, and no further violence interrupted Mijor Alves doing as well as could be expected from his wounds. Troops were promptly summoned to Jeypore. A letter states that two squadrons of the 11th Cavalry, the 17th regiment Native Infantry, and four 8 pounders, had reached Jeypore from Nasarabad. They will immediately be employed there for the protection of Mijor Alves and party until order is received from Calcutta. It is added that our troops at Bhopalpur expect to be called to Jeypore, but the fact is, that Shikharwar seems to require the presence of all the troops now in it. Certain symptoms of discontent and turbulence have recently been manifested in Shikhar, and hints have been received that it is in contemplation to attack the forts of Dargah and Rugunthier. The commanding officer in Shikhar, having detached, on the 1st instant, small reinforcements, with supplies of provisions, to both those forts, in view of any attempt at a siege—and a rapid and certain communication is kept up with them by means of chains of troopers. Two regiments of Skinner's Horse have been ordered to join the Shikharwar force.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of June 23, states: "A letter from Benares, received to day, mentions that the report of the murder of Tottaram was generally believed there. It is said that 'his body was cut into small pieces, put into a bag and sent to the British residency; and that a general ferment over his person, consisting of one hundred, one truck and twelve sipahis, has been destroyed.' We learn a few more particulars about Jeypore from the same quarter. The residency house is a detached building, about a mile from the city, with a large garden in front, the whole surrounded by a high well built wall. The enclosure, being capable of easy defence except against cannon, afforded a protection to the weak party which Captain Thowdy (who remained at the residency during Mijor Alves's visit to the city) was able to muster, and who hurried the place until the arrival of the troop from Nasarabad. The force since arrived from that station consists of the 11th Cavalry, 17th N I

and four guns, besides which, the 22d N I, 3d Local Horse and some heavy guns are reported to be close at hand.

#### CASHMERE

It appears, from the *Likhibars* received from Cashmere, that Bichan Singh, commandant, the governor of that country, is bestowing much time and attention towards the amelioration of the condition of the people of the country, and is endeavoring to throw tranquillity and easy comfort among the inhabitants, who had been comparatively ill, and emigrated in consequence of the great night and scarcity of grain last year, both from the love of their native land, returned to their homes. The governor is endeavoring, by every means in his power, to render Cashmere a populous and fertile country as it was before, and with this view he has prevailed on many of the shawl weavers by his compulsory measures, to rebuild and set up new shop and manufacturing, according to their several means and conditions, and has hundred new looms have already been registered.—*Likhibars*, Vol. 1.

#### ARRIVAL OF MR. COLMAN

The local government has deputed Mr. Colman to conduct the trial of the Nivith Shumwadeen. We have no doubt that the latter company had been entered into before the departure of Mr. Colman, and that he is gone in possession of the full authority of power. The authorities are evidently most eager to make public the state of things connected with the murder. Much has been said about the illegality of enforcing capital punishment on the natives. If we have no right to punish capital, we have no right to punish at all, whence then is the power of arraigning, detaining and where the justifiability of previous confinement? This has been called a special case, and the conduct that it requires, from the British Government must be of the same character. It is impossible to succeed to any idea of punishment that does not involve adequate retribution, such as the British Government, by right of its position, is entitled to impose. That the measures of government have not been carried on with energy sufficiently effective, we fear, too true, and the mind of the native is just such as to gather a kind of security from the legislation.

We have been told that the faithful have determined to make an effort to redress the wrongs in the event of his condemnation to the gallows, and that it has been necessary to call a cavalry regiment from Mooltan in case of any such attempt.—*Central Asia Press*, June 6.

#### BARON HUGEL

Baron Von Hugel, the Austrian tra-

veller, left Cawnpore on the 14th June for Multa, Meerut, and the Hills, from whence he will proceed to Lahore and Cashmere, and return by Bombay by the Jyepore route. He has with him a young Brahmin, a distinguished student of the Agra college. The baron's present pursuits are botany and zoology.

#### AFFAIRS OF CABOOL.

It appears from the newspapers received from Peshawar, that his majesty Miran-ul-Rumjet Singh, the ruler of Lahore having reached Peshawar, had made the necessary preparations and arrangements for giving battle to Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, that having arranged in place his army, consisting of foot and horse, in both rows, he drew it up in columns within view of Dost Mahomed Khan's army, and posting his soldiers and generals in divisions to the different wings of the army, and having strictly enjoined them to be on their guard, he himself took up the rear at the distance of about a coss.

Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, seeing the order and arrangement of the Miran's immense army, became alarmed and dismayed, and giving up the design of fighting, precipitately retired from the ground he had taken up when a pass (that of the horses) of the night had intervened on the 11th of May, towards the pass of Khyber (through which he had designed) the chiefs and commanders of the Miran's troops, having heard of Dost Mahomed Khan's retreat, followed him up to the pass of Khyber, but not coming up with any of his troops, and considering it imprudent to follow them into the pass, they returned to their encampment.

Sirdar Bakhsh Mahomed Khan, the former chief of Peshawar, had come to terms with his majesty having made overtures of obedience and allegiance and attended upon the Miran.

It is said that the Miran's sent confidential people to Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan with offers of peace, and a jagir of three lacs of rupees, on condition of his giving up all further pretensions, and remaining quiet and peaceable, and sending over one of his sons as an hostage, with several pieces of artillery, Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan at first agreed to the proposal, but, after further consideration, declined accepting the proffered terms — *Drish Gae, Jan 5*

The same paper contains a letter from Loodhanah, dated 21st May, which states the latest news from the camp of Runjet Singh is, that Dost Mahomed Khan had retired as far as Jalalabad, in three days, and in his passage through the valley of Khyber, some part of his baggage was plundered by the people of that pro-

Ventura was to be governor of Peshawar, four regiments of infantry, 2,000 Sikh sowars, and 5,000 irregular troops, to protect the country. A jagat of three lakhs of rupees is granted by his highness to the late Peshawar sardar, who deserted their brother, Dost Mahomed Khan, and joined Runjet Singh, at Udhinagar which yielded an annual revenue of Rs. 1,50,000 is appointed for Sultan Mahomed Khan, and Kohat, which is equal to Rs. 1,20,000 for Peer Mahomed Khan, and a jagat of Rs. 50,000 is to be settled on Syad Mahomed Khan, the third brother, Runjet Singh now intends to draw all his troops from Peshawar, with the exception of those mentioned above. He designs also to bring Sultan Mahomed Khan along with him to Lahore, where he will detain him until the celebration of the Dusra. It adds "We are a loss to make out the cause of Dost Mahomed Khan's rash measures, who, it is said, was determined either to retake Peshawar or to die in the attempt. Before he left Cabool, he ascribed all his brothers, and, taking a piece of cloth, tore it into a number of pieces and divided them, who were determined to let himself to conquer or die, to help them each to a piece each as a shroud for their corpse. Such foolish, when he commenced this expedition also declared that he would obtain a throne or a burr, *istisalat*." The people insist that he was discouraged by the desertion of his brother of Peshawar.

#### DISSENTS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Among the proposed new enactments of the Supreme Council, we observe one intended to empower the Governor of Bombay in Council to appoint any person whatever a magistrate, or an assistant magistrate, in one or more districts, and to confer on any assistant magistrate, by a special order, any of the powers of a magistrate, from the absence of provincial magistrates. The laconic enactments now in fashion with government, is not easy to come to a certainty about the objects and scope of their provisions. But there does not appear much danger of mistake in the present case. Are we then to take for the beginning of the end of the exclusive constitution of the civil service, in the Bombay presidency, and, by necessary consequence, in all the other presidencies? We can put no other interpretation upon it, and it will afford us sincere satisfaction to find that our interpretation is just. It cannot be questioned that the civil service is far too scanty for the necessities of the country, or that the finances of government are too reduced to admit of its extension on the present system. Can no longer be concealed that the interests of the people require that the public functionaries should be multiplied, and that

therefore they must be procured at a cheaper rate. The judges, collectors, and magistrates are overloaded with duties, which in many cases it is physically impossible they can discharge. Part therefore is hurried over unsatisfactorily; part is left to inferior agents unworthy of the trust; and, after all, there is an ever-increasing accumulation of arrears, too clearly indicated by the appointment of the additional judges who are now to be found at almost every station, and occasionally even in pairs. The whole of the evil, or even the greater part of it, does not lie in the inadequacy of the service to get through the business actually brought before its members. A more various mischief is, that a vast quantity of the business they ought to perform never comes before them at all, and large opportunity is left for their irresponsible subordinates to administer a pernicious system of chicany and oppression, which more or less neutralises their own best intended and most energetic efforts to promote the welfare of the people.

If government are really dealing with this great evil, we should like to see it fairly avowed. The people would rejoice to know that their rulers are thinking of their necessities, and taking measures to relieve them. The public service, too, would naturally wish to have information of every change which may be contemplated in the allotment of their offices. The commencement now proposed of reforms in the organisation of the civil service appears in its judicious. In the magistracy, some important qualifications for the office officers committed to the civil service, may be readily dispensed with. For them, enlarged views of general jurisprudence, and national interests and resources, as well as intimate acquaintance with local laws, regulations, institutions, and customs, are indispensably requisite. But if a magistrate be a man of natural good sense and right feeling, all the professional attainments necessary for a perfect discharge of his duty he may very soon acquire. He lies in general to deal with simple matters of right and wrong, and has much more to do with natural equity than with the subtle mysteries of law.—*Friend of India, June 11.*

#### THE JYNTSEH RAJAH.

A correspondent of the *Friend of India* gives the following as an authentic account of the causes of the annexation of part of Jynteah to the British territories:—

"In the year 1821 or 1822, some ryots of the Sylhet district, where it borders on the territory of Jynteah, were attracted to a certain spot by cries of distress, which they found proceeded from one of their fellow peasants, whom the enemies of

the Jynteah rajah, as it afterwards appeared, had seized for the purpose of sacrificing him to the goddess Kaloo. They attacked and succeeded in securing the aggressors, who were tried in the court of the Sylhet judge, and sentenced to several years imprisonment in jail. The affair having been reported, as it seems, to the Governor-general, Lord Hastings, a letter was despatched, through the usual channel, to the rajah, to whom its contents were very carefully interpreted, to the effect, that the late murderous incursion having been fairly traced to him as the author, any repetition of such an offence would draw down a serious punishment, not upon the agents, but the instigator of the deed. After this, though it is scarcely to be doubted that these barbarous practices continued to be perpetrated in the interval, no occasion of collision occurred between the British Government and the rajah, till about three or four years ago, when the successor of the former rajah, who succeeded not by right of blood but by adoption, was on the gaddi. The present rajah has succeeded by right of blood, and during the reign of his predecessor was, as is usual, a personage of no ordinary distinction and power in his court. He it was who, as was afterwards fully proved, sent directions to the chief of the territory belonging to the Jynteah rajah on the confines of Assam, to secure for him a certain number of victims, as a votive offering to Kikee, either in supplication for, or on occasion of, his grandmother's recovery from sickness. These victims were accordingly obtained from among our subjects; two were sacrificed, and the third escaped by jumping down a precipice head-by, where, as he lay senseless, he was abandoned as dead; but at night he rallied and escaped to Gowahatee, where his evidence was regularly taken by the British officer in civil charge. The man was after this suffered to depart, as he appeared, and the rajah's party endeavoured to lull him over in their favour, and he lay secluded in a remote village for some time, when he was discovered, brought forward, and again examined by the present agent of the Governor-general, Capt. Jenkins, who found that his testimony varied in nothing essential from that given and recorded on the former occasion. The inquiry and investigation of the whole affair was conducted forward from that time, according as evidence was discovered and difficulties removed, during the administration of Mr. Robertson, till it was brought to a conclusion by Capt. Jenkins amounting to satisfactory proof, that the present rajah, then heir-apparent, was the real and bona fide perpetrator of the act. By the orders of government, he has been deprived of his territory in the plains in consequence, with permission to retain the

rest of his domain in the hills: to select for himself a place of residence (he has chosen Sylhet) with a property of about two lakhs of rupees, and a handsome pecuniary salary expected, though its precise amount has not yet been settled by the orders of government. The punishment may appear to some excessive; but it is to be considered that warning had been duly given to one of his predecessors—that he cannot be considered as an independent potentate, since the very existence and preservation of his dominions depended on the British power, under whose shadow he reposed—that no pecuniary mulct, or minor penalty, could be expected to prevent a repetition of practices so generally followed by surrounding tribes, so deeply rooted in the blind prejudices of hereditary superstition, and for the perpetration of which clandestine opportunities must so frequently present themselves along a line of frontier contiguous."

#### INTERNAL STEAM NAVIGATION.

We are most happy to learn, that the experiment of navigating the river by steam has more than answered every reasonable expectation. The *Lord William Bentinck*, with her companion, has eighty thousand rupees at credit in the public accounts, for freight and passage-money, since the launching of the former, over and above the current charges. In this sum is of course included the freight of public treasure, calculated at the rate of charge which would have been incurred in its conveyance on the former system. We also learn, that the expense of each trip to and from Allahabad is reduced to about eight thousand rupees, which would be covered by all the freight and tonnage were engaged. This will probably be the case at no distant period, as the freight of packages sent by this steamer, on her last trip, amounted to nearly half that sum.

These are most gratifying results of the noble experiment which we owe to the enlightened views and public spirit of our late Governor-general. The conveyance of public treasure is not only more expeditious and safe, and attended with less risk to the health of the officers and sepoy sent to guard the treasure, but it yields a large item towards paying for the block of the vessel. At the same time, the public enjoy the benefit of a cheaper mode of conveying light goods than the dark bany afforded, and a more speedy and commodious form of travelling. The inestimable advantage of a splendid river-navigation, and of exhaustless mines of coal, are here combined, by the aid of matchless machinery, for the comfort and convenience both of the governors and the governed; and a prospect is opened of connecting by a more rapid and frequent communication

the distant provinces of this vast empire.  
*Friend of India, June 11.*

## MADRAS.

### LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 7.

Venemachellum was indicted for maliciously drawing a trigger of a loaded musket, and attempting to discharge the same at Lieut. Col. Stephen Townsend of the 30th N. I., with an attempt thereby to kill and murder.

Lieut. Col. Townsend deposed that he resided at Peramboor. On the 18th of June, he retired to bed, in an open verandah, in front of the house, at nine o'clock in the evening, and was awaked about ten by a dog barking. On rising up, he saw the prisoner. He was a sepoy, who had been discharged from witness's regiment on the 1st May last. He saw the prisoner in the act of presenting a musket, and immediately sprang forward, and seized him with both hands: at the instant witness seized him, he pulled the trigger, and the gun snapped; the muzzle of the gun was pointing towards witness's couch where he had been lying. There was a servant in the house; on the dog barking he came up. On his crying out, witness told him not to make a noise, and called the other servants. He had hold of the prisoner all this time, and then the servants clad him up, and he was afterwards delivered into the custody of the police peons. When the servants came up, witness examined the musket by putting down the ramrod, and found it loaded. The lock was down; there was no priming in it. On the next morning, he observed in the verandah the end of a cartridge and some powder. When the prisoner pulled the trigger, there was no flash. The gun was given into the hands of the police peons. At the time he was taken, there were eleven rounds of ammunition about him in his cloth; eleven rounds of cartridge—he believed there were other things mixed with the powder. The prisoner was about six or seven feet from witness. He was in the act of raising the musket to his shoulder, when he snapped the trigger.

Appayoo, a servant of Col. Townsend, remembered, at ten o'clock on the 18th June, he was awoken by a dog barking, which was tied up to the leg of his master's couch. Witness was sleeping in the hall near Col. Townsend. He did not get up immediately, but in four or five minutes afterwards, on hearing master call; heard the sound "cluck," and saw a flash, which seemed to come from close to the verandah. When witness got up, he went into the verandah and saw his master, and also the prisoner. He had known the prisoner before; he had been discharged. Col. T.

(2 G)



had got hold of the hand of the prisoner, and also the musket. Witness did not go any where, but stood and cried out. The butler, palanquin-bearer, and other servants came. The police peons came, and prisoner was taken away. The musket was examined in the verandah; the ramrod was put into the gun, and would not go to the bottom: no other examination took place. The musket was delivered to the police peons. On the next morning witness examined the verandah, and saw some gunpowder and pieces of cartridge paper close to the pillar.

Appachee, Col. Townsend's butler, deposed, that his master told him to ask the prisoner why he came there, at that time of the night, in the Malabar language, as Col. T. spoke but little of that language. The prisoner said, "as my bread or rice is taken away, I came to shoot Colonel Townsend." Witness is quite sure he said so, and nothing else.

Fatty Ahmed, a sepoy in the 50th regt. N. I., was orderly sepoy on the night in question, and slept in the compound. He was disturbed about 10 o'clock by some alarm, and went to the house near the verandah, where Col. Townsend used to sleep. He saw the prisoner near the verandah. He had known him before; he was not in the regiment at that time. He tied up the prisoner's hands with his sash, and heard the prisoner say, "Sahib, you did not enquire into my case properly, and therefore I came to shoot you with a ball."

Canaca Rawse, a police duffadar, was sent for on the 18th June by Col. Townsend. When he arrived, the prisoner's hands were tied up with a sash; he was delivered to witness's custody. He searched the prisoner's cloth in Col. Townsend's house, and found ten papers of cartridge, containing gunpowder, and also a small quantity of gunfa leaf. As witness was going to the police with the prisoner, he asked him, why he went to that gentleman's house at that time of night? He said, "his colonel had taken away his bread, and, therefore, he came to shoot that colonel—I fired at him, but there was no flesh or fire."

John McLeland, market sergeant, examined the gun, and found it loaded by trying the ramrod; he then drew the charge and found a ball wrapped in paper, and afterwards a charge of powder.

Nagana sworn. "I am a discharged sepoy, and formerly belonged to the 50th regt. The prisoner, Venkateshellum, in June last, asked me to go with him to the bazaar on the 7th. I went to the bazaar with the prisoner; he told me he was going to buy a cloth; but he purchased a gun there. He bought 3 of a bazaar man in Mount Petta, and paid five rupees for it. The next morning I saw the prisoner at his house; he told me to sit down and he

went away—he left me at eight o'clock the morning and returned at ten. He brought back some gunpowder and also some bullets. The prisoner told me he was going to his country, and asked me to tie up the powder and bullets for him in a round shape, for cartridges. I made up twelve cartridges. The prisoner took them from me to his own house, and I went home. On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, I went again to the prisoner's house, after taking my rice. I saw him, and he said I was to come in, for he had something to say to me. I went in, and after sitting down with the prisoner, he said, he was not going away. 'I have something in my mind which I wish to tell you: as Col. Townsend has unjustly discharged me, I wish to go this night and shoot at the Colonel.' I told him not to do so; he is protecting and maintaining thousands of men; don't do so. I told him further, 'you stupid fellow, why should you do this? We are all discharged like you, and are going to die for want of service—don't shoot him—go to the country.' He said he was discharged for the fault of his wife, and said, 'If I shoot him, I shall establish my name among the fifty battalions.' I told him to do as he pleased; but I was afraid, as I had tied up the cartridges; he said, 'don't fear; I will not mention your name.' He went away and shut the door; but I went in, and took the cartridges and carried them to the house of Col. Townsend, and afterwards took them back to the house. The prisoner was apprehended at ten o'clock the same night. A servant of Col. Townsend came and called me, in consequence of information which I gave that very evening. I gave that information about four or five o'clock that afternoon."

The confession of the prisoner was put in. On being asked what he had to say in his defence, he laid great stress on his feelings having being wounded, and called Lieut. Gascoyne and Lieut. Jones to speak to his character, but they were not able to give any account of him.

Sir Robert Colman recapitulated the evidence, and the jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the 13th.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE BREAKWATER.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Breakwater, convened by the sheriff, on the 24th June, Brig. Gen. Doreton in the chair, a reply from the chief secretary to government, to an application from the committee for aid, was read. It stated that all such general assistance would be afforded by government as could be furnished without impediment to the public service; that implements and gunpowder

would be supplied from the public stores; that 600 or 700 convicts would be placed at the committee's disposal, to be employed in blasting and moving stones from the quarry, platform, carts, &c.

The meeting resolved that the plan recommended by the committee of a Break water, 350 yards from the shore, be adopted, that it will be most conveniently placed opposite the Custom-house, and that application be made to government for an engineer officer. The governor has acceded to this request, and appointed Lieut. L. C. Cotton, brother of the projector, Captain Cotton. The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 41,000.

Much controversy has been going forward in the papers respecting the most eligible plan.

#### NATIVE PUBLIC SERVANTS

A court of enquiry, consisting of the Commissary General and Lieut. Colonel, Ince and Williamson, is sitting at Bangalore, to enquire into the conduct of sundry native writers in the Commissariat Department. Nothing positive had transpired as to the nature and extent of the inquiry.—This much is certain, the native manager of that department, hitherto looked upon as a man of unblemished character, has been suspended from his situation, together with some other writers in the same department. The parties, it would appear, have suddenly accumulated wealth to an extent that caused suspicion as to the means by which it had been acquired—their houses have been searched and numerous documents seized, but that any discovery of a criminal character has been made does not appear. The Commissariat Department, more than any other, is, in our opinion, open to great abuse and peculation, but this is not to be wondered at, any more than that both the one and the other should be committed with impunity, after all that has been written and published respecting that department, with a view of drawing the attention of government to the subject and procuring a re-modelling of the present system—but in vain.—*Mad. Cour.*, June 4.

#### MADRAS MINT

We understand that the question of the Madras Mint, which was referred to the supreme government in consequence of doubts entertained at the presidency as to the expediency of carrying the court's order into execution, has been settled by confirming the court's sentence of extermination. It is found that more than half the expense of the Mint establishment at Madras (a matter of two lakhs of rupees per annum) may be saved by providing the wants of that presidency with coin from the Calcutta Mint by steamers. Those

wants indeed are likely to be very much reduced, when one coin shall be in circulation all over India.—*Mad. Cour.*, July 4.

#### COPPER MINING COMPANY

The *Madras Gazette* of July 11th, contains an announcement of the formation of a Copper Mining Company, established at this presidency for the purpose of working the mines of copper ore in the districts of Nilgiri and Cuddapah, and in the secondarys of Calcutty, Rucutgherry, and Udagherry. The carbonate of copper, found in the lands which the Company have the exclusive privilege of mining, it is said, contains 60 per cent of the peroxide of copper, and yield, at the lowest, 40 per cent, whilst the Cornish mines are said to yield only from 5 to 9 per cent.

#### DISMISSAL OF TALUKDARS

The *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 22 contains a copy of a circular addressed to the collectors in the provinces, with reference to the frequent changes of native servants. "It is understood," the circular states, "to be a very general idea amongst collectors, that frequent changes of talukdars from talook to talook operates advantageously to the district, and they argue that the fear of it has the effect of preventing their forming connexions, and establishing interests in any one talook, in which they have been long resident, for the maintenance or forwarding of which they are supposed to resort to corruption, and it is also supposed that the ryots are more likely to expect impartiality from a person devoid of all local knowledge, than they would be from one whose knowledge of the talook (it is assumed) necessarily involves also the existence of private, incompatible with the public, interests in it. A little reflection will, however, show the fallacy of such notions, and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is persuaded that the immense benefit which must necessarily be derived both to the people and the collectors from native officers, being intimately acquainted with the localities and individuals of the talooks over which they preside, must outweigh any speculative evils which are thought to attend a long residence in one talook of the same officer, and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is satisfied that the settlements would be always better made and the rents more readily collected, if in the selection of talukdars the advantage of local experience was permitted its due weight. It must never be forgotten that a talukdar is exposed to more temptation, to more flattery, and to more vindictive accusations, than any other class of public officers, and the only security to him for keeping his place in defiance of it all, is the conviction that he will not be the victim of

frivolous complaint or of those secret confederates, which in every district are at work for the overthrow of those who really perform their duty." It accordingly prohibits in future the dismissal of any talukdars without the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

#### GOVERNMENT BANK.

The present condition of the Madras Government bank is such as to attract serious attention. Defective as was its former, and however improved has been the late change in its constitution, the benefits of this alteration now bid fair to be paralyzed, and worse evils even than attended its original operation. Devoted as a bank should be to promote the conveniences of commerce, and also in a certain view individual interest, in return for the large benefits it derives from the public, and as it certainly would, did any competition force exertion to hold them secure, that public have a right to watch and criticize its formation, to examine into the entire security it offers, not only in a pecuniary view, but in the realization of its professed and ostensible objects. Our readers are, perhaps, not all aware that some time past, owing to heavy losses, the bank had sustained during the regnum of parties concerned in its management who who were not attached to any of their services, the Court of Directors forwarded express orders, that none so situated should in future hold similar offices, and, we believe, from the same source, proceeded the remodeling of the bank, as has lately been accomplished in General Orders. The control of a body of *ex-officio* directors who could not possess the requisite knowledge for the task, independent of the great inconvenience to which constant reference to them subjected the operations of the bank, was properly removed, and the management vested in the hands of a superintendent and treasurer, and a cashier. —*Mad. Herald*, June 24.

### Bombay.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### NATIVE EDUCATION.

The *Durpan* gives the following account of the progress of education at this presidency, extracted from the Eighth Report of the Native Education Society of that place —

"The demand for education has increased to so considerable an extent, that the number of students has nearly doubled within the last year, and now amounts to a thousand. Four additional schools have been established in Bombay, one English, one Gurmattee, one Maluratta, and one Mahomedan. Three schools have been established by government, on the petition of the inhabitants, in the vil-

lages of Sunganner, Dabole, and Nargole, and three in the villages of Bugwam, Ahmode, and Nargole, in the districts of Coconrat. The English school of the society is now attended by 214 boys, and is reported to be in a flourishing condition, under the superintendence of Messrs. Henderson and Bell, the masters lately arrived from Europe. The establishment of the Elphinstone College, under the patronage of government, completes the plan of the society for the diffusion of knowledge among the natives of the country."

The Bombay Education society have determined to combine education in English, with education in the vernacular tongues. In the three current languages of the presidency (Maluratta, Goconrattee, and Canarese), they have printed or are printing, within the last two years, eighteen works.

#### BOREY MILITARY FUND.

##### Circular No. 61.

Under the authority of his Exe the Commander in chief, the annexed communication is circulated for general information.

STRAFFORD POWELL,  
Adj Gen of the Army.

Bombay,  
Adj Gen's Office.

To Officers commanding Corps, &c. &c.

We have the honour to lay before you a statement of the accounts of the Military Fund, exhibiting an increased balance of Rs. 1,03,911 £. 54 in advance of the former year.

We regret to state that the number of additional annuitants, during the past year, has been considerable; but, notwithstanding, it is trusted the benefit of the late salutary rules for increasing the minimum and doubling the donation, sanctioned by the subscribers, together with the economical arrangement previously carried into effect, will enable the Fund to meet the increased expenditure, and we look with confidence that, on making up our triennial statement, the affairs of the institution will be seen to be both prosperous and flourishing.

We also circulate an estimate of the probable amount to which the Fund was liable, on account of annuities and allowances to widows and children, on the 1st May 1874, in far as we are enabled by the information received from the agents in London to effect it. This estimate, it is to be noticed, is not framed from the valuation of these claims on the date specified; for we have adopted the recommendation of the actuary, to enter upon this investigation triennially; the last having been taken in 1873, there will be no further valuation until 1876. Reference to the esu-

mate itself will best shew the grounds upon which we have assumed the value of outstanding claims at Rs. 12,31,120, and the available capital at Rs. 2,64,717, on the 1st May 1834.

We have the honour to be, &c.

V. Kennedy, Lieut. Col.  
D. Barr, Lieut. Col.  
A. Manson, Lieut. Col.  
T. Carr, Aschdeacon.  
R. Wallace, Medical Board.  
J. H. Dunsterville, Major.  
G. Moore, Major.  
J. Powell, Lieut. Col.  
J. Reynolds, Capt.  
D. Jacob, Capt.  
J. Walker, Surgeon.  
J. McLennan, Surgeon.  
C. J. Jameson, Lieut.

#### Statement.

An Estimate of the probable Value, on the 1st May 1834, of the Annuities and Allowances to Widows and Children on the Military Fund at that date, shewing the Capital remaining after providing for the discharge and for the payment of an Instalment, but not included in the Account of 1833-34.

Amount of Capital funded on 30th April 1834, as shown in general cash account. Rs. 14,26,357

Deduct value, on 30th April 1834, of Annuities to Widows and Children admitted up to that date, and the surviving Rs. 1,113,077

Deduct value on date of admission of Annuities to Widows and Children of the year 1817-34 14,100

Amount of Instalments due to Annuity holders on 1st May 1834, less probable decrease in value of Annuities granted previous to 1st May 1834 Rs. 1,121,700

Total, Rs. 1,121,700

Deduct for lapses, 1833-34, 1,121

Total estimated value of outstanding claims on 1st May 1834 Rs. 12,31,120

Surplus Capital on 1st May 1834 Rs. 2,64,717

*Note.*—The difference between this sum and that stated to be the value of annuities referred to, as published in the account of 1832-33, arises from various claims pertaining to that year having been brought forward subsequently to the promulgation of the annual statement.

Statement of the Number of Subscribers, in each Rank, on the 30th April 1834.

Description.	1832.	1834.
Colonels	29	29
Lieut. Colonels	41	42
Members of the Medical Board	4	4
Majors	30	47
Senior Chaplains and above 10 years	6	6
Superintending surgeons	3	3
Chaplains	185	191
Surgeons	11	11
Lieutenants	34	34
	318	311

Description.	1833.	1834.
Assistant Surgeons	97	100
Veterinary Surgeons	4	8
Cornets, second Lieutenants, and Ensigns	194	172
Married	274	297
Widowers with Offspring	16	17
Unmarried	69	685
Total	401	940

Statement shewing the Number of Widows and Children, Annuity holders, on the 30th April 1834.

	Admitted during 1834	Lapsed in 1834	Returned, receiving half Annuity 1833	Total now remaining on the Fund.
Colonels	10	4	—	18
Lieut. Colonels	9	4	—	12
Members of Medical Board	1	—	1	1
Majors	1	—	—	1
Superintending Surgeons	1	—	—	1
Chaplains	11	—	—	14
Surgeons	1	—	—	3
Lieutenants	2	1	—	4
Assistant Surgeons	1	1	1	6
Ensigns	9	—	—	8
Total	77	11	1	67

N B—Five hundred and sixteen children were supported by contributions from the fund in 1833, twenty were admitted in 1834, the present number upon it is 317, eight, however, having died during the past year, 129 is the number at present at charge upon it, the number of widows, as stated above, being sixty seven.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st May 1831 to 30th April 1834.

Receipts.	
Net amount funded on 1st May 1831, Rs. 1,170,800	
Total amount received during year ending 30th April 1834	2,64,886
Balance carried in on account of sums advanced to subscribers on loan	5,781
Balance due to the fund up to 30th April 1834, on account of loans of Passages money	2,949

Disbursements.	
Amount paid on account of income at loan to members in Europe on sick certificate	Rs. 11,074
Paid on account of Passage money	85,104
Due to Equipment Allowance	8,001
Paid on loan as Passage money	9,629
Paid on account of Annuities to Widows and Children	97,003
Paid on account of Loans	12,145
Miscellaneous charges	6,446
Paid on account of Secretary's Establishment	4,529
By balance funded at this date	14,82,837
	Rs. 16,70,780

(Errors excepted.)

GEORGE MOSE,  
Major, and Acting Secretary  
to the Military Fund.  
Bombay,  
30th April 1834.

#### THE CURRENCY.

A correspondence has lately taken place between government and the leading mer-

cantile firms in the island, relative to the present state of the currency. The subject is attended with some difficulty. It appears that the introduction of the new currency has had the effect of placing most, if not all, of the coin which previously circulated in the island, and passed for its full nominal value, at a discount. To prevent this, proclamations have been issued by government declaring the old as well as the new coin a legal tender, but the result is precisely the same as that which attended the celebrated resolution of the House of Commons, declaring a one-pound note and a shilling equal to a guinea—things remain in the same state they were before and for this obvious reason—a real difference, arising from two causes, exists between the old and the new rupee. In the first place, the new coin, generally speaking, is intrinsically more valuable than the old. In the second place, it affords greater security against imposition, and is therefore not only more safe, but more convenient than the other. It is clear, therefore, that all the proclamations and edicts that could be framed would not induce an individual, who has his option, to take the less valuable coin when he can get the other, and as there is an abundant supply of both just at present, the consequence is that the least valuable coin is refused in all transactions in which it can be refused with safety, and has therefore sunk in value until it can no longer be disposed of upon the same terms as heretofore.

Under these circumstances, the principal holders of the depreciated coin, after endeavouring in vain to bolster it up by artificial means, have proposed that it be received by government at its full nominal value, and redeemed upon the principal adopted in England on the reformation of the coinage in 1816. Government, however, have declined to take it upon such terms, but have offered to receive by weight all coin that has been issued from the Bombay Mint, and to return a similar weight of new coin for it, or, in other words, have refused to bear any of the loss which must be sustained by a recoinage beyond the mint expenses for that purpose.—*Bomb. Com.*, June 27.

#### SOOTRA.

Extract of a letter just received from Sootra:—"The chief has come down with his Bedowin troops, but as yet has not shown fight, though such is his intention when he gets a sufficient number of men. We on board are quite ready for him, though I am sorry those on shore are not so. The Europeans are dying off fast, and the whole of them in the week last but two.—Six have died off already, poor Goggin amongst the number. Captain Bayley is extremely sick with fever.

On the whole, this appears a most unhealthy place both for Europeans and natives"—*Bomb. Gaz.*, May 6.

#### GOA.

The differences which had existed between the government and the governor of Goa having now been set at rest, the Portuguese frigate has now taken her station within the harbour.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, June 20.

#### KUNKUN VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Many years ago, the Kunkun version of the New Testament was completed by Dr Carey but up to the present time no opportunity occurred of putting it into circulation amongst the people for whom it was intended. This may in a great measure be imputed to an unhappy misconception on the part of certain of our missionary brethren in the Bombay presidency. In January 1822, these brethren wrote to the members of the Serampore mission to the effect that there was no such language as the Kunkun, into which the version had been rendered, and therefore labour and money had been spent upon it in vain. In a circular of September 1814, the Serampore missionaries had erroneously described the language as belonging where the Mahratta ends, and as spoken from Bombay to Goa and the Bombay missionaries in consequence remarked, "We are prepared to state that, from Goa northward, through the whole of the Kunkun, the Mahratta language is universally spoken, with only a slight provincial variation from the same language as spoken at Poona. From the name of the country, this language has been called the Kunkunee language, but it differs in so slight a degree from the Mahratta, that in our judgment, and in the judgment of able linguists whom we have consulted, a distinct version is neither at all desirable or justifiable." This opinion these gentlemen strengthened by the testimony of the pundit in the Adawlut, in the southern division of the Kunkun, whose pithy condemnation of the version ran thus—"Bad letter—bad paper—and no language at all."

The fact is, as the Serampore missionaries stated in their reply, as the result of their more recent inquiries, that the Kunkun language is spoken from Goa in a south east direction, to the extent of ten or twelve days' journey; and the Bombay missionaries had confined their observation to the country north of Goa. They were at the same time informed that the translation was effected by the aid of two distinct pundits, the first of whom Dr. Carey lost after he had been with him for a year or two, and the invention of a new

language in such a case was a natural impossibility. Independent testimonies were also afforded of the correctness and value of the translation. Nevertheless, there were no agents to whom the distribution of the version could be committed, but the missionaries in the Bombay presidency; and after the part they had taken respecting it, Dr. Carey and his colleagues could feel no disposition to impose such a task upon them. The version has therefore remained in the godowns at Serampore.

Last week, however, the Serampore missionaries had the extreme satisfaction of receiving the following letter from a gentleman of the Madras Civil Service, dated Mangalore, Canara District, 15th April, 1835:—

"Dear Sirs,—Having heard that some part of the Scriptures were formerly translated by your mission into the Kunkun language, I am desirous of knowing whether this is the case; and it so to obtain some copies of them. By the Kunkun language I do not mean a provincialism of the Malabar language so called, but the distinct Kunkun language, as spoken in Goa, and by the native brahmins of Canara.

"I am particularly desirous about this, because a German mission direct from Halle has lately been established here, and of the three missionaries one is studying the Kunkun language, and the other two the Canarese. Should the Scriptures therefore have been translated into Kunkun, it is very desirable that a copy should, as soon as possible, be put into Mr. L——, the missionary's hands."—*Friend of India, May 14.*

## Ceylon.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Cinnamon.*—An official notice of government, dated 27th May, announces, that, from and after the 1st April 1836, the export duty on the first and second sorts of cinnamon, will be reduced to 2s. 6d. per lb.

The *Observer* of June 12th remarks:—"The merchants of Colombo were lately requested to attend a meeting of the executive council, for the purpose of answering a number of questions respecting the cinnamon trade generally, and also the manner in which it could be conducted with the greatest advantage for the future. Without knowing what opinions or recommendations were offered upon this occasion, it is not unfair to presume from the circumstance of a diminution of the duty on cinnamon being advertised immediately afterwards, that a reduction of the export-duty in preference to the upset prices, was pointed out as the best mode of enabling

merchants to supply the London market with cinnamon, at a less price than they have hitherto been able to do it, of course with a view to induce a greater consumption; and if we are right in this conjecture, we may safely say that much credit is due to them for the opinion given, and to the government for being influenced by advice that, if followed, will, we are satisfied, tend both to improve the trade of the island and to preserve the interests of its inhabitants."

*Tobacco.*—A government advertisement, dated 23d May, states that, in pursuance of instructions received from the secretary of state, from and after the 1st day of October 1835, the duty upon tobacco exported from Ceylon will be reduced from 18s. to 2s. per cwt.; and that the drawbacks will cease to be paid from that date, but, in lieu thereof, a reduced drawback of 1s. per cwt. will be paid upon tobacco exported to Europe, America, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land.

## Singapore.

The Hon. Company's schooner *Zephyr* left this on the night of the 15th inst, under orders for Pahang, and the cause of her early return is explained in the following details:—It appears that, on the afternoon of the 15th, after the *Zephyr* rounded the Romania Islands, a prahu was observed inside of the islands, which she had passed in the morning, and shortly afterwards two other prahus were discovered pulling round Point Romania, and making for the former prow, upon which they commenced an attack. The *Zephyr* immediately made towards them, but from the lightness of the wind was unable to reach the spot before the pirates had captured their prize, of which they showed every disposition to keep possession, until within gun-shot of the *Zephyr*, when they quitted and pulled round Point Romania, it is supposed towards Jalore. The crew of the attacked boat during the action had left her and fled towards the shore. When the *Zephyr* came up to her assistance, she had been plundered of every thing except part of her rice, and being considerably damaged by the shots received from the pirates, sunk during the night. The following morning the *Zephyr* stood close in shore, when some of the unfortunate crew of the prahu being observed to land, a boat was sent to their assistance and returned with the nakudah and four men, one of whom was severely wounded, and the others frightfully injured from the effects of an explosion of some gunpowder on board, which had ignited from a shot of the pirates. There are ten other men of the crew who have concealed themselves in

the jungle, who refused to avail themselves of coming here in the *Zephyr*, stating their desire to remain; but that upon the return of two other of their comrades who were then missing, they would proceed hither in their own sampans. The whole of this transaction occurred in view of the *Zephyr*, and we regret to say without the possibility of rendering any timely assistance.—*Sing. Chron.*, May 16.

### Persia.

The *Dombay Gazette* of May 15, contains some particulars of the late transactions in Persia, communicated by persons attached to the mission. The letters are dated from Tehran, March 29:—

"Having performed a journey of unprecedented quickness, from Constantinople to Tabreez in fourteen days and nights and twelve hours,—a distance of nearly 1,500 miles.—I arrived at the latter city on the 1st November 1834, and was greeted with a hearty welcome by Sir John Campbell.

"A few days after my arrival at Tabreez there were rumours in the bazaar of the king's death, and which were in a few days after corroborated by the prince royal himself, who knowingly told Sir John that he had known it several days.

"Sir John Campbell lost no time in preparing for a crisis, the probable consequences of which had attracted the attention of the courts at Europe. He represented to the prince the necessity of immediate and active measures—had orders sent off for the troops encamped at Khoo to march on Tabreez with all possible despatch,—gave directions to Sir Henry Bethune, (better known in Persia by the name of Lindsay), to get in readiness a park of artillery for immediate service. On the 9th of November, Mahomed Mirza was publicly proclaimed king, and a grand salute fired on the occasion. On the 10th the artillery were all in readiness to march, but a want of money for their pay, which had not been issued to them for three years, was now sadly felt, and it was not without Sir John's assistance, and the great influence Sir Henry Bethune possessed over them, that they were prevailed upon to move, receiving an enaum <sup>two tumans</sup>, and a promise of their arrears at Tehran. Having got them off was a great point gained, as the regiments coming in from Khoo, all in arrears, would be the more easily settled with.

"The astrologers having found a propitious hour on the 11th for the king to commence his march on the capital, he accordingly proceeded to a garden about a mile from town. On the 15th the troops arrived from Khoo commanded by the Amor Nizam, and not in the most orderly

state. They immediately made known their determination not to take the field until all their arrears were paid. On the following day they were inspected by his majesty in person. The officers being ordered to the front, he addressed them in a very kind and eloquent speech, promising them pay and honours on their reaching Tehran; but that at present it was not in his power to <sup>pay</sup> their arrears.

"The king, imagining that <sup>he</sup> had quieted the complaints of his regular army, took his final departure from the neighbourhood of Tabreez, leaving all his affairs in a most deplorable state, and what is still more extraordinary, and will scarcely be credited, his minister, the kaim-makam, the next day followed his young master, or, spreading a report to that effect, hid himself in the town. This conduct on the part of the Persian authorities necessarily increased the difficulties and responsibility which Sir John Campbell had to contend with. After a troublesome search of two days, and in which most valuable time was lost, he failed in procuring an audience of the kaim-makam, and seeing no probability of assistance from that quarter, and from which much might reasonably have been expected, he commenced, single-handed, to turn the tide of affairs. He assembled the chief officers of the army with whom he had always been on most friendly terms, and satisfied those gentlemen by means which are usually successful in Persia, and succeeded in getting the last regiment out of Tabreez on the 23d for the general rendezvous, Meana, where the king wanted to assemble his troops.

"Sir Henry Bethune, fearing the evil consequences that might accrue from our delay at Tabreez, made a bold movement across the Kofin Khoo, a difficult pass over a range of mountains which separates the provinces of Azerbaijan and Teake, and proceeding on towards the capital, took possession of Zungoor, a town of some importance, and placed himself in strong position outside the walls.

"Sir John, having arranged matters for the protection of the town, moved out to join the king on the 26th. His majesty was very uneasy about our delay, and which he himself had occasioned, the importance of which he now began to comprehend. Letters had reached him from Tehran written by some of his well-wishers in that place, urging him to make all speed with his army, that his uncle the Zilla Sultan had crowned himself, was acknowledged king in the capital, and calling himself Adul Shah, was preparing an army for the field. We arrived at Meana on the 29th, where we were disappointed in not meeting the king, who had crossed the Kofin Khoo the day before our arrival. We proceeded on the next morning, and joined his majesty at Atken, and moving

on ■ company, without halt, joined the advance force under Sir Henry Bethune on the 3d December. After a most unnecessary delay of three days, the king consented to sending in advance a force under Sir Henry Bethune, who was directed to keep our march in front of the main body. That officer accordingly commenced his march with ten pieces of artillery and two regiments, also a large body of horse; a letter having been dispatched to the usurper guaranteeing him his *eyes, life, and property*, should he come to terms, sealed by both Sir John and Count Siminich.

"We commenced our march with the whole army on the 7th for the capital. A few days after our departure from Zanjoon the Maoutinet-e-Dowleh and the Asaff-e-Dowleh joined the king. They were both the ministers of his late majesty, and well known characters in Persia. On the 10th we received positive intelligence of a force commanded by Emam Nader Mirza having left Tehran, and a day or two thereafter the advanced horse of both armies had some slight skirmishing near a village called Boun Dion, when those of the usurper was obliged to retire, and our troops, moving, on the next day, took possession of a large town called Caden. This place, owing to the firmness displayed by its governor, was not taken possession of by the enemy's troops, who were refused provisions, and obliged to encamp some distance from the walls. Here Sir John left the king, and proceeded in advance with Sir Henry Bethune, and by exerting the influence he possessed over the chiefs of the prince's army, as well as by some clever negotiations with that personage himself, succeeded in inducing a great many of the former to come over, and the prince finding his ranks daily decreasing, came in himself to make terms on the 17th, and all his artillery followed the example of their chief in the evening. Thus concluded our affair with Emam Nader Mirza, who, having made capital terms for his brother, was returning with a firmament to Tehran, in which it was made known that, should he abstain from plundering the royal treasury, and doing any injury to the town, he would be continued in his government of the province, and all his past conduct forgotten.

The prince had not proceeded far from our camp, when he met a party of men from the capital. These fellows were on their way to the king to give him the happy intelligence of the apprehension of Zillah Sultan, by the son of the Asaff-e-Dowleh, who made him prisoner, and placed him in charge of the ladies of the harem. They, by some means or other, learnt that the unfortunate prince had the firmament above alluded to, and the prince, while taking tea with the chief, was made

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a prisoner by his followers and brought back to the king. We all arrived at Tehran, and took possession of the treasury and royal jewels on the 21st December. The last mile of our march, the road was strewed with the heads of camels, bullocks, sheep, &c., sacrificed to the young king.

The morning of our *entrée* to Tehran was one of those fine winter morn'gs peculiar to a Persian climate. The mountains had just been capped with the whitest snow, and the Damm-e-wand, with the rays of the morning sun reflected on it, seemed to smile through its hoary mist on the deeds we had done. Our young hero appeared pensive, and no doubt allowed himself to feel the important epoch that day would introduce in his life. The steed he rode was pure Turkoman, and its well-turned limbs seemed to labour under the weight of the costly trappings that ornamented them; he led the way, followed by both ambassadors with their *attachés*, and a cloud of followers from almost every part of Asia; among them the Koords, with their glittering helmets and well-balanced spears, cut a most conspicuous figure. Having neared the town, we passed through the ranks of troops drawn up in line, and entered the Negar-e-Sun palace. His majesty left us to robe, and shortly after summoned us to his presence. We found him seated in the state chair, with a crown on, on the right side of which was placed the *Chakka*, a very handsome jewelled ornament. The ambassadors now took their seats, Count Sumner on the right of the throne, and Sir John Campbell on the left. The artillery having fired a salute of 101 guns, he received the congratulations of both these personages, returning a most elegant speech, in which he thanked them for the trouble they had taken in his interests. He addressed Sir John Campbell in a most flattering manner, calling him his friend, and adding that he was indebted to him alone for his crown: after some forms not worth attention had been gone through, we took our leave, and proceeded to partake of a good breakfast, in the splendid residence of Tehran.

Up to the 28th January, the day on which the king was formally crowned, nothing of consequence took place. The troops showed some feelings of discontent, owing to their promised arrears not having been paid them. The coronation was attended by all the most respectable inhabitants of the capital, and was one of those unique scenes which are so very difficult to describe. The assembly was in a large court in the mirror palace; the court dresses worn by some of the princes—there were no less than a hundred of them present, almost all sons of the late king—were costly and beautiful. On the king ascending the throne, a grand salute was fired of 101 guns, and three volleys from a brigade

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of Zumberook. The king, a handsome young man, looked extremely well, with his splendid crown on, and armlets of the most valuable jewels in the world. The marble throne, supported by fabulous animals, is very ancient, and considered a superior piece of sculpture. His majesty, having smoked his magnificent *cabane* twice, and the coronation prayer being finished, he was addressed by the Asmî-c-Dowleh, who, having described the extent and the antiquity of the empire he was called upon to rule, congratulated him on becoming sovereign of a country, the customs and laws of which had never changed, the king answered this address in Turkish, in which he expressed his determination to maintain the laws and customs unaltered, both in church and state. He then rose amidst the acclamations of all present. We shortly after had a private audience of his majesty, when he repeated his entire approbation of the conduct of the English, and said they were the best fellows in the world.

Uncertain reports daily arrived from the south, giving varied accounts of the Firman Furma's forces, and the *kam makim*, with his usual vile policy, refused to draw from the treasury the money to pay the troops, waiting to receive back that which had been taken from its owners by the unfortunate Zilla Sultan. The still unsettled state of affairs, and the dangerous consequences that might naturally be expected from delay in sending a force southward, where the Firman Furma was taking advantage of our absence to organize and discipline an army, was directly represented to the king by the European representatives. His majesty, who showed a little energy on this occasion, gave immediate orders for a force to be got in readiness, to be commanded by Sir Henry Blithum. His firman was such as had never been issued to any European before, making him general of artillery, with power of life and death. We moved from the capital on the 8d February, and concentrated at Kamban, from which place the whole army, consisting of 4,000 fighting men, marched on the 9th. On the 11th we arrived at Nutsan; here a letter from the prince of Ispahan reached us, expressive of extreme fear, and stated that the forces of the Firman Furma were within a few marches of the town; the assembly was immediately ordered, and the march to Ispahan, a distance of eighty-four miles, without water or provisions, was made in four-and-twenty hours. We found on our arrival that the rapid march was not so necessary as we were led to suppose; the prince had more to fear from the mob of the town than any foreign enemy—this rabble had elected two of their party to govern the town, calling them kings, they succeeded in defeating and killing a great many of the prince's

soldiers, and obliged the weak prince himself to take refuge in his harem. The day after our arrival, these two plebeian kings were blown away from the guns, and having arranged the affairs of the city, we resumed our march to meet the forces of Hussein-Ali-Murra.

We arrived at Gum Sha on the 23d February. Early on the 25th, our advance horse kept up a smart fire on about 250 of the enemy's cavalry. They stood very steady till evening, when they retired, carrying away some killed and wounded. Sir Henry now decided on fighting a general action, and thus decide the affairs of Perusia. The enemy encamped his whole force in a *rura* about eight miles from our camp, and appeared to have the advantage of us in horse. Sir Henry having formed his plans, gave orders for the army to march at day-break, to be drawn up in contiguous columns of battalions, in quarter distance, in rear of the guns. The night was passed in death like silence; at dawn, the enemy fired a gun—some said with a view to make our hearts cold—and the regiments having taken their places in the columns, we marched, leaving our followers behind. We had not gone far, when we observed the columns of the enemy diverging from their encampment, and marching parallel to our line of march, at a distance of about five miles, we immediately altered the head of the column, and crossing a river close on our right, traversed a splendid plain. We had some difficulty in getting the heavy guns over the river. Both armies were now closing fast, and marching on a small village, situated in the plain called Kiser Chum. We endeavoured to get possession of this point before the enemy, but owing to the delay occasioned in getting the heavy guns over the rivulet, we were thrown out of it, and the enemy placed his guns on the battery in some ruins close to the village. We now formed line on the artillery, and kept up a very destructive fire on the clouds of horse in the village, it was answered from their artillery, and some well-directed balls fell quite close in front and rear of our line; a shot from one of our eighteen, dislodged one of the enemy's guns, killing three men and several horses. Some of his artillerymen came over at this period of the affair, the battery was in consequence silenced. Our guns kept a hot fire on their column, in which numbers appeared to fall, and they were now soon to give way, leaving the village, which was rendered by our guns too hot for them. They retired behind it, and now some smart skirmishing took place, in which we lost some men, a major and one or two officers receiving some very dangerous wounds. A shell having fallen in the prince's tent, which wounded him slightly,

and astonished his followers, they began the retreat, which shortly afterwards became general.

(To be continued.)

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated October 30th, published in the *Courrier Français*, contains the following remarks on Persian politics:—"New agents have been sent into Persia, and the officers in the army of Georgia are ordered to join their regiments immediately. The endeavours of the English to acquire an influence in that country have excited the vigilance of the Russian Government, which wishes to acquire a knowledge of the steps taken by Mr. Ellis, and the agents from India, without appearing to thwart them. It is on this account that Sultan Mahmoud is about to send an ambassador to Mohammed Shah, and to give private instructions to his pashas at Bayazid, Yan, and the other frontier places. The new king of Persia appears to be so surrounded, that Russia may be perfectly sure of him; but his power is far from being firmly established, even in the provinces which are in his actual occupation; and, in order to support it, in perfect accord with England, as it is aimed to appear to do, more avuncularity is given to that power than is desirable. Hence arise the embarrassments."

## China.

*Free Trade.*—The first season of the British free trade to China is now ended; and we trust the word *season* will not longer be applicable to that trade, which henceforth will be carried on during the year, and be continuous throughout ages. One hundred and fifty-eight vessels under the British flag, of 82,472 registered tons, and exporting lbs. 43,641,200 of tea, have traded to China during the memorable year of 1834; memorable by many important events; memorable by the lesson read by Governor Loo to Lord Palmerston, and which we trust his lordship has ere this learned by heart, and that he can and will repeat it *memoriter* greatly to Loo's satisfaction; memorable for the short, difficult, obstructed, thorny career of the lamented Lord Napier on these shores; memorable by his precipitated death; memorable by the contrariety of interests so cunningly and so collusively established in Canton by the permission granted to the directors to send there the agents of the Company, *non-trading* by act of parliament. The events of this celebrated year have fully proved the ability of British merchants to manage their own business in China, without the intervention of an establishment in Leadenhall-street, or an orderly factory in Canton. The conduct and

appearance of the crews of the free traders have put to shame those of the Company's ships, with their three days' unbridled license; and let but the British Government protect its subjects residing in China with its strong arms of power and justice, the British character will then speedily rise to its proper elevation in the opinion of this government and people, which it has never yet attained, because it has never yet been known. Henceforth, give us a fair field and no favour, and we are confident of the result.—*Canton Reg.*, April 7.

*Imprisoned Linguists.*—We are extremely sorry to state, that the two linguists, Kwan ho (Atom), Yuen foo (Ahoi), who were apprehended by the local government last September (having been implicated under the charge of Chinese constructive treason), have lately been sentenced to exile. The fortunate Ahoi has incurred the severest displeasure of the rulers of Canton, and is fated to undergo a punishment worse than death to a Chinese; he is *chung kien pien nne*, sent to the ruins beyond the frontier; i.e. he is to be a slave to the Tartar soldiery.

The cause of this cruel and unjust sentence (for it is founded upon a false charge brought against him by the officers—a charge which they know to be false)—namely, that Lord Napier came in Capt. Klee's ship, the *Lord Amherst*—Is his being denounced as a *Hun k'ün*—a traitor to his emperor and country; and we may here observe, that the words, *Hun k'ün*, 'Chinese traitor,' convey a much more intense meaning of uncharitableness, selfishness, faithlessness, ingratitude, treachery, rebellion, and all the other unnatural crimes committed by that man who betrays his country, than our word *traitor*.

Atom is only banished from the provincial city for three years, as having been the head linguist when Lord Napier arrived, and for his negligence in that office, because he allowed him to *arrive* in the *Lord Amherst*. The lenity shown to Atom is attributed to the liberal use of palm oil; and by a further application of this unguent he may probably obtain a remission of his sentence.

Mr. Jackson's personal servant and the pilot employed last year by the *Lord Amherst*, have received the same sentence as Ahoi.

Thus, four men in the service of foreigners (for the linguists may in some sort be called our servants) have incurred the displeasure of their government and consequent punishment (thrice of them in extreme degree), for having been in that service, and for doing their duty. Are we not then called upon to protest against the exercise of such sickening tyranny? It is very probable, that all our endeavours to save these men from their dreadful exile may be unavailing; still, is it not our duty

to place on record our attempt, by presenting in a body, at the city gate, proofs of their innocence, petitions in their favour, and our solemn protest against the accusations, trials, and sentences? There is yet time for the performance of this duty; governor Loo is now in the neighbouring province of Kwangse, reviewing the troops, and will not return to Canton until next month; on his arrival the sentences will be put in execution. Let us then see whether the foreign community of Canton are not held in greater estimation and respect than is supposed even by themselves, or avowed by the government. The cause is a good one; the ceremonious punctilios of Chinese official life will not be disturbed by any attempt to shock the pride of the buttoned and peacock feathered officers, by claiming an equality of rank and station. When Loo waxes the determination of the foreigners, if their representations to him are fruitless, to submit the truth of this case in a petition H.Y.M., transmitted through the governor of another province, either of Fuh-keen, Che-keung, Keang-nan, Shan-tung, or even Pe-che-le, he will listen, if not to the still small voice of conscience and reason, at least to the trumpet-call of fear and self-preservation. We think that there is now a proud opportunity for the foreign merchants to prove their national character, to erase former stains, and to emerge from that slough of despond and contempt into which the neglect or imbecility of their separate governments have plunged them. — *Canton Herald*, April 14.

The American papers contain intelligence from China to the 4th May.

Much distress was felt in the Canton provinces by reason of drought, and several edicts had been issued on the subject; a proclamation by the Kwangchowfoo (I'wan), dated 25th April, had occasioned much amusement. It invited, by the offer of great rewards, any person to come forward, whether of the Taou or Buddhis sects, who should be able, by the powerful use of magical arts, to cause the sweet and fruitifying showers of heaven to descend; "and I, the Kwangchowfoo," it continues, "with all due ceremonies, will request him to ascend the altar, and will offer to him sincere worship and prayers: after rain has been obtained, votive tablets will be abundantly offered, to publish and illustrate his praise."

An edict has been issued, establishing the value of the several coinages of silver dollars as follows:—

"It has been already proved by assay that the quality of the *first money* (Mexican dollar), compared with the *foreign-face money* (Spanish dollar) is inferior in value one candareen, 43-10 and decimals of a cash; that of the *tree money*

(Bolivian Republic dollar) is superior 6-10 and decimals of a cash; that of the *staff dollar* (Peruvian Republic dollar) is superior 44-10 and decimals of a cash." The edict ordains that the decimals be cut off, and concludes by directing, that the hong merchants, artificers, shop-keepers, military, and people, should, "in the currency of the new-fashioned *first, tree, and staff money*," observe the above proportions.

## Australasia.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### LEGISLATURE.

The legislative council assembled on the 14th May, and the sessions were opened by the governor in an address, wherein he drew the attention of the members to the urgent calling for legislation, and explained the nature of several bills which were laid before them. Gen. Bourke stated, that his Majesty's Government had commanded, that the maintenance of the police and great establishments should be borne by the colony. To enable the council to provide for this charge, his Majesty had been pleased to place at its disposal the surplus of the land revenue, and of the other casual revenues of the crown, beyond the sums appropriated for the assistance of emigrants. The address concluded with the following observations on the state of the Colony:—"The public works, for which supplies were granted last year, have been advanced as much as the want, which is still felt in the colony, of a sufficient number of good workmen would admit. Considerable progress has been made in forming the great lines of road, and in constructing permanent bridges, at various points, along their extent. One of these bridges, of hewn stone, and comprising a single arch of 116 feet span, is nearly completed. In the neighbourhood and streets of Sydney, the employment of convict-gangs has tended at once to the convenience of the inhabitants, and to enhance the value of property laid open by that labour. Many works of importance still remain to be undertaken, for some of which it may now be proper to provide. I have the greatest satisfaction in being able to represent to the council the continued prosperity of the colony; every year seems to add to its opulence and importance, in a degree exceeding the most sanguine hopes. Agriculture and commerce flourish; the revenue arising from the duties of customs, and the sale of land, has reached an unexampled amount; and the crowded state of the harbour, and the rapid and general increase of commodious buildings, afford indications of wealth and comfort not to

be surpassed in colonies of far more ancient establishment."

*Supreme Court, May 12.*—Long Dick, Jack Jones, Abraham, and Gibber Paddy, all aboriginal natives, belonging to Brisbane Water, were indicted, before a military jury, for stealing property, value £50, the goods of Alfred William Jaques and William Ross, on the 25th October 1834.

Alfred William Jaques sworn—"On the 25th Oct., between one and two o'clock, I saw a party of natives, about sixty in number, marching for the house. On their coming up, three tried to get in, and made a demand for food, in broken English. I forcibly ejected them, upon which the whole party went to the adjoining farm, with spears in their hands, where the men were receiving rations. They saw the party there was too strong for them; they then returned to my farm, and commenced rummaging the men's huts, and throwing the goods, &c. into the creek. One of the men came to my house and told me what they were about; I told him I was aware of it, I was sorry I could render him no assistance. I then, shortly after, saw a party approaching my house in a hostile manner, with their spears shipped, they shortly surrounded the house, when I directed William Ross to take up an adze, and keep the door-way as long as well as he could. I then went to the back of the house, opened a window, and presented a double-barrelled piece. I told them I would fire on them if they attempted any violence; they then cooled, and another party joined them, making in all at least one hundred and fifty. They then commenced battering the house with stones till they effected a breach, and one of the natives threw a spear, which struck Ross in the side and wounded him. I told him not to mind that, I gave him a gun to act as I had done, and not to fire; I then went and reconnoitred, and determined on making an escape, accompanied by Ross, if possible. We then made a rush out of the door, when a spear was thrown at me, which struck the arm of my hat. We then, by dint of hard running, made the adjoining farm. I then saw the aborigines were in possession of my house, and were throwing the articles of furniture and other things out of the window; they took away all they wanted. Gibber Paddy was one of the three who first came to the house, Long Dick was also among the large party. I know Jack Jones and Abraham well, but I cannot swear whether they were among the parties. The aborigines have been committing several depredations on me within the last nine months, to the amount of £150; they have been treated very well by me and my men; none of their guns were ever taken

away from them. My opinion is, that the blacks are not solely to blame, being led on either by bushrangers or prisoners of the crown. From the depredations of the aborigines I was obliged to leave my farm."

William Ross sworn—"I was assigned to Mr. Jaques, and was on his premises the day his house was attacked. Long Dick, John Jones, Abraham, and Gibber Paddy, were all there. I asked them what they were destroying the house and stealing the furniture for, and they told me they had a right to steal what they thought proper. I saw some of my master's shots on John Jones, and I saw Gibber Paddy take some of them away. I got wounded in the left side by a spear; it was not a dangerous wound; the spear was not jagged. Long Dick is a *knowing* cove, and pretends not to understand English, but he can speak it well enough to make an Englishman understand him."

(Jack Jones held a conversation with this witness in tolerably good English, and threatened him if ever he caught him in the bush again; they all acknowledged to knowing the witness.)

Examined by the Court—"I have cut out pieces of spear three inches long from three bullocks in one day, that the aborigines have endeavoured to kill, they do kill bullocks and eat them; my master has had many losses in his cattle."

The Rev. Mr. Threlkeld, sworn—"I believe the aborigines capable of reasoning, and know wrong from right; and I believe they commit robberies and depredations from sheer wickedness. I do not think they have any idea of any responsibility hereafter, although they appear to have an idea of an hereafter. I have never converted any of them yet, not being sufficiently versed in the language. They have some sense of a being above, but I know not what they suppose that being to be."

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Dowling then simply detailed the evidence to the jury, who, after retiring about five minutes, returned a verdict of *guilty* against all the prisoners, and sentence of death was recorded.

*May 14*

John Stein and Charles Aldrich, the captain and mate of the brig *Adelaide*, were indicted for aiding and abetting the escape from the colony of a prisoner of the crown named Powers, who was conveyed to Howe's Island.

The principal witness for the prosecution was Coombes, a seaman of the *Adelaide*; but he prevaricated so grossly that he was committed by the court.

Other witnesses clearly proved, that Coombes brought Powers on board, with-

\* This gentleman has passed many years of his life amongst the aborigines, so a voluntary.

out any command from the captain, but nevertheless the captain was aware Powers was a prisoner of the crown, and consequently left him on Howe's Island on his return to port.

The jury (civil) returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**Road-gangs.**—Great complaints are made of the inefficiency of the road-gangs in the repairs of the roads, and the public inconveniences sustained by the assemblage of large bodies of convicts in one spot, who plunder the farms, rob travellers, and indulge in riot and debauchery. The *Gazette* says "We have no hesitation in asserting that labour in iron is very inefficient, the public regulations, which would make it a punishment, are scandalously evaded. Every sitting of the criminal court presents palpable cases, in which the spirit of the Governor's orders are despised, and crimes have been perpetrated."

**Representative Assembly.**—A requisition, signed by Sir John Jamison, and others, was addressed to the sheriff, calling upon him to convene a public meeting of the free inhabitants on the 29th May, to take into consideration certain important matters connected with the subject of the petition to parliament for a representative assembly. The sheriff (Mr. Macquoid) declined compliance therewith, "as meetings of this nature have been already held without the intervention of the sheriff," and he did "not consider it a part of his duty, as sheriff of this colony, to convene county meetings."

The course taken by the sheriff is severely censured by the opposition party; and an invitation to the colonists to meet on the day named, signed by Sir John Jamison and several other justices of the peace, was published.

**Influx of Capital.**—We understand that three gentlemen may shortly be expected here from India, with a joint capital of £100,000, to be employed in a discounting establishment. What with the capital of the new chartered bank of Australia, that of the present Sydney banks, and the further additional capital of £100,000, we should think that a scarcity of money, at all events, need not be an evil to be apprehended.—*Sydney Gaz.*, May 23

**Steam Navigation.**—The impetus which steam navigation gives to exertion in all parts of the colony to which it is directed, has had its desired effect on the condition of Newcastle and Maitland. Property in those now rapidly rising towns is daily increasing in value, new buildings are springing up, and the proprietors of mines find their account in the facility and ex-

pedition with which a communication is now kept up between the district of Hunter's River.—*Ibid.*

#### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

**La Perouse.**—Capt Bond, of the ship *Assata*, who has just returned to Sydney from a whaling trip in the South Sea, touched on one occasion at one of the Manicou Islands for a supply of wood and water, and had the good fortune, though scarcely aware of it at the time, to discover some farther particulars of the unfortunate *La Perouse*. Capt Dillon, now stationed at Sydney, it will be recollected, about four years ago, was the first to discover among these islands some remains of the wreck of this unfortunate voyage, of which the full particulars were given in our Journal at the time. In the course of his traffic with the natives, whom he found to be a quiet and peaceful race, Capt Bond received some very long iron bolts, which seemed to have been on the island many years, being much corroded with rust. The natives also brought him a piece of a very old double-barrel French fowling piece. Not being aware of the interesting nature of the relics, they were suffered to lie about the deck of the vessel for some time, until, being in want of an axle for his grindstone, he made use of part of the fowling piece for that purpose. On the arrival of the vessel at Sydney, Chevalier Dillon went on board, and soon elicited the value of the relics. On cleaning the piece of the old fowling-piece, the French maker's name and the date were distinctly visible—forming a strong corroborative proof of the fate of *La Perouse*, as affixed by Capt Dillon, the property of whose appointment by the French government as resident at Sydney is now so fortunately confirmed. Capt Dillon, it was supposed, would fit out a small vessel to carry the researches among the fatal islands of Manicou more fully and satisfactorily into effect.—*Hobart Town Courier*, April 17.

#### Pashah of Bagdad.

**Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, dated Oct 3.**—Bagdad, according to the intelligence received in Syria, had for some time been the scene of daily frays between the Bedouins and the Sultan's troops. The Pasha had withdrawn his forces from the portion of the town situated on the western banks of the Tigris, and abandoned it to the rebels. He had applied for assistance to Redshud Pasha, whose head quarters are now at Mossoul. Two regiments are shortly to be sent from Constantinople to reinforce his army. It appears certain that the troubles in Mesopotamia are chiefly fomented by Mehmet Ali's agents. His object

evidently is unceasingly to occupy an attention which might prove fatal to his designs, were it to be permitted to concentrate itself against him. Ibrahim openly avows that he has his eye on Bagdad, and that his first step, on being attacked by the Sultan, will be to smother this possession to his dominions.

Col. Cheney is yet at Sir, gradually recovering from the effect of a *coup de soleil*, which placed his life in the most imminent danger. His negotiations with the Arab wandering tribes had hitherto been highly unsatisfactory. They are decidedly averse to the steam-navigation of the Euphrates, and in fact to every innovation tending to introduce civilization in the country. They have expressed the determination of impeding the passage of the river by throwing rocks in its bed.

### Cape of Good Hope.

Cape papers to the 29th of August state that desultory warfare still continued in the province of Adelaide, and the colonists were invariably massacred when they fell into the hands of the Caffres. Major Cox had succeeded in bringing the chiefs Macomo and Tyali to a parley, from whom he learned the fate of Lieut. Bullie and his party. It appears they were surprised in the night, the sentinels being asleep, overpowered by numbers, and immediately murdered, with the exception of one man, who was spared until they had extorted from him all the intelligence he was able to afford, and then he shared the fate of his companions. The left column of Major Cox's division, under Capt. Alexander, fell in with a considerable body of the Caffres on the 19th of August, who were attacked with vigour: 30 were killed on the spot. In the morning, a message was conveyed to the colonial forces, that the hostile chiefs wished to have an interview with the officers, and Majors Cox and Warden accordingly proceeded to the place appointed, about three miles from the camp. On arriving near the place of rendezvous, the hostile Caffres, Macomo and Tyali, came forward, and a conversation ensued, which lasted about an hour and a half. At the conclusion, each of the chiefs presented an assagai to Major Cox, with a request that they might be conveyed to his Excellency in token of submission, and that it might be communicated to the Governor that they "wished to be his children." Macomo appeared to be much dejected, but Tyali exhibited recklessness of temper. During the conference, it was observed that, besides the Caffres present, a large number were assembled on the heights above, watching attentively the proceedings. This step on the part of

the insurgents would, it was hoped, put an end to the war.

An address from the inhabitants of Graaf Ruyet was presented to the Governor on the 10th of August, in which the memorialists advert to the imputations which had been cast upon the settlers—on the Caffre frontier in particular—by factious or mistaken persons, conveying an erroneous notion to the mother country, that the colonists are actuated by a spirit of aggression and hostility towards the natives. "The same spirit of partial philanthropy," they observe, "which seeks gratification in untrue statements of the colonial and the savage character, had a direct tendency to give an undue stimulus to the desires or the pretensions of the savages, and has been actively and successfully exerted in rendering nugatory the imperfect means of defence against external enemies afforded by arming the armed inhabitants."

His Excellency in his reply states:—"I too have observed, with a regret corresponding to that expressed in the address, and, I acknowledge, not without painful astonishment, the dangerous efforts of some (I would fain hope but a very few) persons within the colony, to sacrifice the cause, and to degrade the character, of their fellow countrymen, in defence of those of a savage and treacherous enemy; nor do they scruple even to pass over unnoticed, or to hold as trifling, the almost unquelled sufferings of the former, in the barbarous invasion which laid the frontier districts in blood and ashes, while they earnestly invite all commiseration for the case of the latter.

"Whatever may be the real and ultimate object of this perversion of facts and of inferences, its manifest and immediate tendency is, at home, to deceive and mislead his Majesty's Government and the people of England, by making 'the worse appear the better cause,' and so to shut the sources of sympathy and assistance there against the sufferers here; in the colony, to paralyse the operations and impede the success of a war, not of choice, but of stern necessity, and waged (if ever war were so waged) *pro aris et focis*.

"These misrepresentations have not failed to produce all the pernicious present effects which the address imputes to them; and I may not here conceal my convictions, that the support thus extended to the cause of the enemy, and the reprobation lavished upon that of the colonists, as recklessly maintained as industriously disseminated, having become communicated to the savage chiefs, have supplied an encouragement which has acted as an incentive to reanimate among them a spirit of resistance, which had been well-nigh extinguished; has prevented the submission which they had been about to make."

## REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &amp;c.

## ELIGIBILITY TO THE SITUATION OF SUPERINTENDING SURGEON.

*Fort William, May 25, 1835.*—The following regulation, on the subject of the eligibility of surgeons to the situation of superintending surgeon, is substituted for that published in G. O. of the 19th March 1833, which is hereby rescinded :

2. No medical officer is to be considered eligible to the situation of superintending surgeon, who shall not have served for two years, in the military branch of his profession, at some period subsequently to his promotion to the rank of surgeon, unless he shall have held, for a similar period, the appointment of Marine or Presidency Surgeon, or Surgeon to the General Hospital in Bengal, or some corresponding situation at either of the other presidencies.

3. Surgeons in the Company's service, who have served in that rank for two years, with the troops commanded by British officers in the Nizam's army, or the army of any other native state, shall be considered eligible to the situation of superintending surgeon, in like manner as if they had served for the same period with a regiment of the line.

## ABSENCE OF REGIMENTAL CAPTAINS ON STAFF EMPLOY.

*Fort William, May 25, 1833.*—The attention of the government having been drawn to clauses 2 and 4 of G. O. No. 163, of 17th Aug. 1827, the former restricting to two the number of regimental captains that may be absent at the same time from a corps of the line, on staff or other public permanent employ, and the latter providing for the return to his corps of any staff officer on promotion to the rank of captain, who would otherwise be an absentee in that grade ■ excess to two, the Governor-general of India in Council has had under consideration the consequences which have resulted from their combined operation, and being of opinion that a strict adherence to the rules laid down in those clauses must occasionally be productive of injury to the public service, and unnecessary hardship to individuals, ■ pleased to modify the provisions of both, to the extent hereinafter specified.

When two regimental captains are absent from a corps of the line, on staff or other permanent employ, a third captain shall not be withdrawn for such employment, but a staff officer, promoted from

the rank of subaltern to that of regimental captain, shall not, in consequence of his promotion, be required to vacate an appointment which he previously held, and to which he is eligible in his advanced rank, although two captains be already absent from his corps in staff or other permanent situations, unless the Commander-in-chief should consider the return of such officer to his regiment essential to its due efficiency, and by application to the Government, obtain its sanction to that measure.

When at any time, under the operation of this order, the number of captains absent from a corps of the line, shall have been increased beyond two, no other captain shall be taken from such corps for the staff or other detached employ, till the number of its absentees in that grade be reduced to one.

*Head Quarters, June 12, 1835.*—With reference to Gov. G. O. of the 25th ultimo, the provincial commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, under instructions from the Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, that when the number of field officers may be too small in camp or quarters, colonels not commanding brigades shall be placed on the field officers' roster.

## PAYMASTER AT THE PRESIDENCY.

*Fort William, June 1, 1833.*—With reference to General Order of 1st February 1834, the amount of security ■ be furnished by the paymaster of the presidency, is limited to 40,000 rupees.

## APPOINTMENTS OF BRIGADIER OR BRIGADIER GENERAL.

*Fort William, June 1, 1835.*—The following extracts from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, under date the 17th Dec. 1834, are published in General Orders :

"We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that officers have no strict right to succeed to the appointments of brigadier or brigadier general, on the ground of mere seniority, these being staff appointments, involving both confidence and responsibility. But we must express our firm reliance on the discretion and good feeling of our several governments, that the claims of officers to these or any other appointments, arising out of length of service, will never be set aside, except on public grounds.

With respect to the question raised as to the disqualification of colonels, eligible

by seniority to divisional commands to hold certain offices, which they could not hold under the present regulations as general officers. We are of opinion that colonels so situated ought to have the option of either retaining their appointments, or of succeeding to divisional commands as brigadier general; but if they prefer the retention of their offices, the divisional commands should not afterwards be open to them, except in special cases to be determined by Government, and reported to us for our approbation and sanction.

"The same principle ought to be applied in the case of senior brigadiers, waving their right to succeed to divisional commands. If they prefer remaining as brigadiers, the superior appointment of brigadier-general ought not, in our opinion, to be open to them, except in special cases.

"All the members of your government concur in recommending that general officers or colonels at home, appointed by us to divisional commands, should not displace officers previously in possession of those appointments, but wait the occurrence of vacancies after their arrival at the respective presidencies. In compliance with your recommendation we direct that henceforth a general officer or colonel, appointed by us to a divisional command, shall not succeed to that command until the occurrence of a vacancy, unless we shall have specially directed otherwise.

"On the last case put by the Governor-general, the possibility of there being in India supernumerary major-generals in the Company's service, we concur in opinion with him and the other members of your government, that no reason exists why major generals should, in that event, vacate any offices or staff appointments of which they may be in possession, until it actually comes to their turn to accept or decline divisional commands, when the same rule will apply to them as we have now directed to be applied to colonels holding staff appointments."

## COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. S. R. WALLACE.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, June 17, 1833.*—At a European general court martial, assembled at Meerut, on the 20th April 1835, of which Col Oglander, H. M. 26th regt., is president, Lieut. Samuel Robertson Wallace, of the 39th regt. N. I. was arraigned on the following charge:

*Charge.*—"With having, in a letter to the adjutant-general of the army, under date the 20th Aug. 1833, attempted to defame the character of Capt Henry Monke, of the same regt., by using grossly insulting and offensive expressions, in the following instances:

1st Instance—"In having, when at *Anat. Journ* N. S. Vol. 18 No 72.

signing reasons for the conduct of the mess of the 39th regt. N. I., in excluding the said Capt Monke from the mess of the regiment, stated, 'it is simply this, the members do not consider Capt. Monke a gentleman,' and also, 'they had no intention of allowing a member of their body to insult them, by intruding at their table one whom they do not regard as a gentleman,' alluding to the said Capt. Monke, and avowing, in the said letter, that the opinion and sentiments which he, the said Lieut. Wallace, had expressed, as above quoted, are his.

2d Instance—"In having made the following assertion 'for had Capt Monke entered the mess-house as a guest, he would undoubtedly have been turned out of it.'

3d Instance—"In having asserted, that 'insults and provocations were heaped on him (meaning the said Capt. Monke) about the commencement of April 1831,' the same being unfounded, and known to be so by Lieut. Wallace.

"Such conduct being unofficer-like and undignified, destructive of harmony and good order in the regiment, prejudicial to the service, and injurious to the character of Capt. Monke, as an officer and a gentleman."

*Finding and Sentence.*—"The Court, having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that the fact is proved, that Lieut. Wallace did use the expressions set forth in the charge, but, in consideration of the circumstances under which they were used, attaches no criminality to them, with the exception of those specified in the second instance, i.e. 'for had Capt. Monke entered the mess-house as a guest, he would undoubtedly have been turned out of it,' and so much of the first instance as relates to Capt. Monke's being intruded at the (mess) table, which it considers as highly culpable.

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as is specified above, sentences him, Lieut. S. R. Wallace, of the 39th regt. N. I., to be reprimanded in such manner as the provincial commander-in-chief may deem proper."

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) JAMES WARSON, Maj. gen.

Prov. Com.-in-chief.

Lieut. Wallace is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

May 9. Mr. Sirik O Hanton to be a magistrate of towns of Calcutta, in room of Mr. T. Hesseon deceased.

Mr. C. T. Davidson to be an assistant under (2 1)







33d N.I. Capt. W. C. Ordal to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Williams to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. E. C. S. Beaumont to be Lieut., from 33d Feb. 1835, in suc. to Maj. L. R. Stacy prom.

35th N.I. Bns. S. D. Agar to be Lieut., from 31st May 1835, v. Lieut. James Avery dec.

Capt. Edw. Sanders, of engineers, and officiating sec. to military board (having reported his arrival at presidency), to assume duties of his office.

Regt. of Artillery, 3d Lieut. J. D. Hall to be 1st Lieut. v. L. Sanders dec., with rank from 15th May 1835, v. P. Jackson prom.

Lieut. H. T. Tucker, 33d N.I., to do duty with Assam Sepoies corps.

1st Lieut. F. M. Dearly, regt. of artillery, to officiate as a company of ordnance, during absence of Capt. Dixon app. as an political agent in Malabar, or until further order.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Southard to have temporary public charge of civil station of Purnapoor, in room of Asst. Surg. Keay, whose app. to that station is cancelled.

Ena. W. H. Hyatt, 61st N.I., permitted to decline his recent app. to Aracan local bat.

Chief of Cavalry W. C. Alexander admitted on establishment, and prom. to colonel.—Capt. of Infantry C. H. Hurdburgh, M. Bishop, J. C. Johnston, C. B. Denwick, Alex. Boyd, Brooke Boyd, W. B. Davidson, C. A. Hepburne, G. A. P. Harvey, W. R. Mercer, J. H. Fulton, C. L. Shewen, and H. M. Travers, admitted on ditto, and prom. to majors.—Mr. G. Paton, M.D., admitted as an asst. surgeon.

June 11.—Capt. J. D. Stokes, 4th Madras N.I., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-general, v. Capt. W. M. Dearly resigned appointment.

Head Quarters, June 2.—3d Lieut. E. J. Brown to set as adj. to sappers and miners, during Lieut. Trautman's temp. charge of corps; date of order 31st May.

Ena. C. H. Becker removed from 63d to 61st N.I., as junior of his rank.

June 3 to 5.—The following divisions and other orders confirmed.—Asst. Surg. J. Procter, 63d N.I., to receive medical charge of civil station of Etawah from Asst. Surg. W. Hall, and latter gentleman, on his relief, to repair to Cawnpore, and do duty with H. M. 16th Foot; date 30th May.—Lieut. H. Hanway, 17th N.I., to set as adj. to 3d Madras, during absence of Local Lieut. and Asst. H. Forster, date 31st March.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. P. A. Fitcher, artillery, to officiate as commissary of ordnance, during period Capt. J. C. Armstrong may officiate as asst. adj. gen. of artillery.

Capt. J. D. Douglas, deputy asst. adj. gen., to do duty in Benares division, during absence on leave of Brev. Maj. D. D. Anderson.

Lieut. H. Hanway, 10th N.I., exempted from further examination to native languages, having been declared fully qualified for appointment as interpreter.

June 5.—The following removals made:—Brev. Col. J. H. Cave, from 73d to 33d N.I., at Secrode, Benares; Lieut. Col. C. Williamson (on sick), from 38th to 51st do.; Lieut. Col. J. Hunter, from 51st to 17th do., at Nusserabad; Lieut. Col. H. T. Smith, from 17th to 73d do., at Benares.

Asst. Surg. J. Innes, M.D. (attached to civil station of Bhagalpore) app. to medical charge of corps of 11th Madras, during absence, on leave, of Asst. Surg. W. H. Webster.

Asst. Surg. T. Leche, now doing duty with artillery at Dum Dum, posted to 4th bat.

June 6.—The following removals and postings made:—Col. W. C. Baddeley, c.m. (in the Mysore service), from 15th to 74th N.I.; Col. Philip Le Fevre (new prom.), to 15th do.; Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie (on sick), from 3d to 15th do.; Lieut. Col. L. R. Stacy (new prom.), to 4th do.

June 11.—The following division orders confirmed:—Asst. Surg. G. W. Hall to do duty as foot artillery hospital at Cawnpore; date 2d May.—Asst. Surg. J. W. Knight to do duty with 3d bat. artillery; date 31st May.

Fort William, June 15.—3d Lieut. L. C. Lamm and Brev. Capt. C. H. White to be capt. of a troop,

from 31st May 1835, v. Capt. J. Nicholson dec.—Regiment, Lieut. Geo. Canley brought on effective strength of regt.

3d N.I. Ena. K. W. Elmish to be Lieut., from 31st May 1835, v. C. E. Davis dec.

Asst. Surg. R. N. Burnard to be surgeon from 31st May 1835, v. Surg. John Coulter dec.

Lieut. M. R. Lyons, 37th N.I., to do duty with Assam Local Inf.; Lieut. J. Wemyss, 44th N.I., with Telam corps; and Lieut. H. C. Baddeley, 61st N.I., with Aracan Local Inf.

Superintendent 2d Lieut. F. L. Gordon brought on effective strength of artillery, from 10th May 1835, in suc. to Capt. J. E. Herbert dec.

Ena. J. Smith, 49th N.I., permitted to decline his recent app. to Aracan local battalion.

Regt. of Artillery, 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. Kwart to be capt., and 2d Lieut. A. M. Seppings to be 1st Lieut., v. T. D'Oyly dec., with rank from 15th May 1835, v. J. E. Herbert dec.

Head Quarters, June 11 and 13.—The following Ensigns lately admitted to service:—to do duty, viz.—A. Boyd, B. Boyd, and J. H. Fulton, with 67th N.I. at Benares; C. B. Hurdburgh, 33d do., at Allypore; H. Bishop, 71st do., at Cawnpore; J. C. Johnston, 67th do., at Secrode; Benares; C. B. Denwick and C. A. Hepburne, 61st do., at Madras; W. R. Mercer, 71st do., at Bandah; H. M. Travers, 37th do., at Secrode, Benares.

The following station orders confirmed:—Asst. Surg. A. Kerr, M.D., doing duty with H. W. 13th Foot, placed at disposal (on requisition) of Lieut. of 4th Madras, from 1st June.—Lieut. A. Lewis, 33d N.I., to set as adj. to that corps, and as station staff at Allypore, during absence, on leave, of Ena. W. W. Davidson.

Agre. Pensions.—The following officers placed at disposal of Government of Agre, for employment under that government:—May 30, Asst. Surg. Mark Richardson, M.D.—June 15, Lieut. J. H. Phillips, 43d N.I.

Revert.—The following lieuts. to be Captains by brevet, from dates expressed:—May 11, Charles Fowler, 16th N.I.—16, 1st Lieut. J. H. Fulton, 3d do., from 10th May 1835; 1st Lieut. A. H. Boyd, 3d do., from 30th May 1835; June 1, W. T. (Aracan), 37th N.I., and K. M. Blair, 51st do., from 31st May 1835; 1st Lieut. J. W. Knight, 1st do., from 31st May 1835; 1st Lieut. A. Lewis, 33d N.I., and Richard Angell, 51st do., from 31st June 1835.

Returned to duty from absence.—May 25, Ena. E. C. Cave, 4th N.I.—June 15, Capt. George Jackson, 4th do.

#### PURSUED.

To Europe.—May 18, Capt. C. R. Malling, 69th N.I., for health.—Lieut. George Ray, 35th N.I., for health.—June 6, Lieut. J. T. Gordon, 16th N.I., on private affairs.

To meet Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—May 11, Lieut. H. Stewart, 30th N.I.—19, Capt. J. H. D. Galt, 30th N.I.—21, Brev. Maj. E. A. Campbell, major of brigade at Meerut.—22, Maj. H. L. Worrall, 1st Lieut.—27, Capt. G. Lomer, 21st N.I.—28, Capt. H. Taylor, 15th N.I.—31, 3d Lieut. E. H. E. Wilmot, artillery.—June 6, Capt. A. L. Campbell, 1st Lieut.—Lieut. W. L. Becket, 1st do.

To Sea.—June 1, Asst. Surg. J. V. Loebe, for six months, for health.

To Pen. Darnley's Land.—May 11, Lieut. Col. J. H. Cave, 73d N.I., for two years, for health.

#### SHIPPING.

##### Arrivals at Rangoon.

May 14, Gunga, Mackinnon, from Liverpool; and Sotom, Evans, from Bombay.—15, Jeany, Anli, from Penang.—16, David Clarke, Rayne, from London, Cape, and Madras.—16, Constant, from Bombay, from Bourdon.—23, Duke of Clarence, from London, from Australia and Ceylon; and Peter Parker, Terry, from ditto ditto.—24, Merchant, Lombard, from Batavia.—27, Aphro, Nelson, from Bombay; and Kather, Nicholson, from Mauritius.—28, Ann Leckley, Johnson, from Liverpool; and Mervin, Graham, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—Sangata, Kidridge, from



— Mr. Genlcom Ayer, *ambur*, aged 62.  
 — At *Muttia*, *Wagon Train*, 7th M.L.  
 — At *Lucknow*, *Major Moberly Khan*.  
 — At *Acce*, on board the *At Coorg*, *Lieut. Sanders*, *Bengal Artillery*.

## Madras.

### GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

#### FILES ON COMMISSIONS

*Fort St. George, June 23, 1835*—The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that no fees will be hereafter levied on commissions granting back rank to officers of the Madras army.

This cancels the rule laid down in para. 6, page 118 of the code of pay regulations.

#### ALLOWANCES TO PAYMASTERS

*Fort St. George, July 7, 1835*—In lieu of the office allowance (King's or Company's) at present drawn by paymasters of his Majesty's regiments on their establishment, the Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize from the 1st instant, the same scale as drawn by the corresponding grade of his Majesty's service in Bengal, namely

R A P.

A paymaster of light dragoons 65 5 4  
 Ditto regiment of foot .. 78 10 8

#### THE LATE OPERATIONS AGAINST COORG.

*Fort St. George, July 9, 1835*—The following extract from a letter from the Hon the Court of Directors in the military department, under date the 18th Feb 1834, is published for the information of the army—

"13. The judicious measures adopted by you to bring the contest with the Coorg rajah to a speedy and honourable conclusion, and which have been attended with such eminent success, are entitled to our entire approbation.

"14. The ability, gallantry, and energy, exhibited by Col Landseay of his Majesty's 30th regiment of foot, in command of the Coorg field force, and by Col Foulis and Lieut-Col Stewart, commanding columns of attack, entitle those officers, and particularly Col. Foulis, to our warmest approbation.

"15. We concur with the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief in exempting Col. Waugh from blame, and consider the perseverance with which the main object of the operations of his column was followed up, as reflecting the greatest credit upon that officer, and we trust that the result of the investigation into the proceedings of the north western auxiliary column will enable us to bestow the same measure of approbation upon the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Jackson.

"16. Our acknowledgments are not less due to the other officers, staff, and

regimental; to the non commissioned officers and privates, both European and Native, composing the Coorg field force; for the courage and discipline displayed by them in this short and successful military operation.

"17. We desire that these sentiments may be communicated in General Orders to all the troops under your command."

Extracts of letters from General Lord Hall, G.C.B., commanding-in-chief, to the address of Lord William Bentinck, G.C.B. &c, dated Hoarse Guards, Oct 22 and Nov 22, 1834—

"I have had the honour to receive your lordship's letter of the 22d May, transmitting a copy of your General Order on the termination of the war against the Rajah of Coorg, and I beg leave to offer to your lordship my best congratulations on the success of that operation.

"Having felt it my duty to lay your communication before the King, and to submit his attention to the terms in which you speak of the conduct of Col. Landseay of H. M. 30th regt., to whom you confided the command of the field force, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the King has remarked, with much satisfaction, that the ability and judgment of Col. Landseay, in the performance of this important service, have been eminently conspicuous, and in testimony of his royal approbation, His Majesty has been pleased to nominate him a Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order, the decoration of which will be duly transmitted to him by the Hanoverian minister at this court."

"The King deeply laments the loss of Lieut Col Mill, of the 53th regt, who devoted himself, most gallantly but uselessly, to rescue the detachment to which he belonged from disaster, but he is gratified to learn that the conduct of the officers and men of the 53th regt, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, was highly praiseworthy."

### COURTS MARTIAL.

CAPT H. J. ELLIS.

At Ameer, Capt. Henry Joyer Ellis, of H. M. 1st or Welch regiment of infantry, was arraigned on the following charge—

*First Charge*—"For having, at Moulema, on or about the 24th Feb. 1834, refused to take certain liberties which had been ordered for the purpose of making great roads for the men of his company, in compliance with a regimental order issued by Lieut.-Col. Edward Pardon, of H. M. 4th or Welch regt. of infantry, dated Moulema, 21st Aug 1833.

*Second Charge*—"For conduct to the

prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

1st Instance.—“In having, at Moulmein, on the 27th Feb. 1834, neglected to comply with the regimental order issued by me, bearing the same date, in which I directed that officers commanding companies should settle with the acting quarter-master of H.M. 41st or Welch regt of infantry for the cumbles served out by him for the use of the companies about to proceed to Madras, of which his (Capt. Ellis's) formed one.

2d Instance.—“In having, at Moulmein on or about the 1th March 1834, insubordinately and disrespectfully stated that he would not hold himself responsible for the cumbles issued for the use of the men of his company in conformity with my regimental order of the 27th Feb. 1834.

3d Instance.—“In having, at Arnee, on the 4th Dec. 1834, in a letter addressed to the adjutant of H.M. 41st or Welch regt of infantry, expressed his determination not to adjust the remaining balance due to Lieut. and Acting Q.-master Tullon of H.M. 41st regt, on account of the above cumbles; so persevering in this insubordinate determination, notwithstanding the injunctions to the contrary conveyed in a letter from the deputy assistant adjutant general of the remote division of the army, dated 15th Dec. 1834.

4th Instance.—“In having, at Arnee, on the 10th Jan. 1835, addressed a letter to the acting adjutant of H.M. 11st or Welch regt. of infantry, in which he casts unwarrantable reflections on my character as an officer and a gentleman.

“The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) “JOSIAH SIMMONS, Capt.

“H.M. 41st or Welch regt. of Inf.”

“Arnee, March 4, 1834.”

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

*Finding* That the prisoner is not guilty on the first charge.

That the prisoner is guilty of the first instance of the second charge.

That the prisoner is guilty of the second instance of the second charge, with the exception of the words “insubordinately and disrespectfully.”

That the prisoner is guilty of the third instance of the second charge.

That the prisoner is guilty of the fourth instance of the second charge.

The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. H. J. Ellis, of H.M. 41st or Welch regt of infantry, to be placed two steps lower in his regimental rank; namely, next below Capt. Wm. Dempster of the same regiment, and further to be reprimanded in such

manner as His Exr the Commander in-chief may see fit to direct.

Approved and confirmed.—Capt. Ellis is hereby reprimanded for his perseverance in insubordinate opposition to authority, and for the unwarrantable reflections cast by him on the character of his superior officer.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,  
Lieut.-General.

Madras, March 25, 1835

CAPT. G. M. ARTHUR.

At Bangalore, on the 6th April 1835, Capt. G. M. Arthur, of the 20th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

*Charge*.—“I charge Capt. George Munro Arthur of the 20th regt. N.I., with conduct scandalous and infamous, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st Instance.—“For wilful and deliberate falsehood, in having, when in command of a detachment of the 20th regt. N.I., at Veerajundurpett, in Coorg, in April 1833, asserted, some time between the 6th and 16th of that month, in presence of Lieut. Col. Brook and other officers of H.M. 48th regt, that he, Capt. G. M. Arthur, had shot three men in the Naggar Pass.

2d Instance.—“With conduct degrading to an officer and a gentleman, in having, between the above named periods, at the same place, and before the same officers, when complaining of the lack of hospital stores, said that he, Capt. G. M. Arthur, had acted as toby for them, meaning the officers then at Veerajundurpett, and that he had taken it away with his own hands.

3d Instance.—“With conduct degrading to the character of an officer, at Maranad, in Coorg, on the 3d of May 1834, in allowing information regarding the first instance to be given him by me, at the regimental mess table, when there were guests present, without, either at the time or subsequently, taking any measures to clear his character from such a report, or to establish the veracity of it.

4th Instance.—“With having at the same place, on the same day, and at the same time, suffered the following remark to be applied to him by me regarding the assertion contained in the first instance, without either then or subsequently taking any measures to vindicate his character or disprove the assertion: ‘Capt. Arthur, I publicly contradicted the assertion, for the credit of my regiment, knowing that it was not fact,’ or words to that effect.

5th Instance.—“In having, on the same day, at the same time and place, affected to treat the whole of the afore-

named grave assertion as a joke, issued at his expense by the officers of H M 46th regt., and although told that it was not a joke, said 'he wished the officers would not amuse themselves at his expense,' which remark caused Brev. Capt. Mountatten, of H. M. 14th regt., to say publicly, 'Capt. Arthur, be good enough to repeat that again, and I shall be most happy to send the message to the officers of H M 18th regt., or in such to that effect.'

6th Instance.—"In having, at Nussanad, in Coorg, some time between the 18th and 30th of April 1833, in the cut cherry, allowed Lt. Col. Shelly of the 20th regt. N. I., to tell him, that the common report, current in the western column, was, that he, Capt. Arthur, had got into a shooly, at the ascent of the pass, and during the fighting on the 3d April, and furthermore, that the said shooly was being passed up for a wounded man, in this Capt. Arthur replied, 'whoever told you that, Shelly, is a scoundrel, it is entirely false,' or words to that effect, without, either at the time or subsequently, taking any measure to clear his character from such an aspersion, such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

7th Instance.—"In having, during a period extending from the 3d of May to the 24th of Dec. 1833, pastiduly on the 3d May, and some time between the 18th and 30th of April 1833, held on parade and other places, allowed various expressions to be made use of towards him, which expressions he now calls a system of annoyance, and covert and indirect insult, without at any one period taking measures to vindicate his character, and put a stop to such remarks, such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

8th Instance.—"In having, on the 27th Dec. 1833, preferred a false and unjust complaint against me to the officer commanding the regiment, in which complaint he, Capt. Arthur, accuses me 'of persisting, in a covert and insidious manner, in a course of indirect insult towards him,' he having four hours previous, at a meeting of officers of the regiment, said he had no ill-will towards me, and when asked by me the reason of his forbearance, if he considered himself pointed at, said 'he had never observed any so pointed as to be able to notice them,' such assertion being at variance with the third instance of the First Charge, and the complaint set forth in the first part of this instance, tending to injure my character as a member of society.

Second Charge, 1st Instance.—"For gross neglect of duty, in the Huggul Pass, on the 3d of April 1834, in not leading his company (the light company,

20th regt.) into action, pretending the men were backward and unwilling to advance.

2d Instance.—"In leaving the command of his company and getting into a shooly during the action and ascent of the Huggul Pass, on the 3d of April 1834.

"The above being in breach of the Articles of War

(Signed) THOS. WAKEMAN, Lieut.

"20th regt. N. I."

"Bangalore, Dec. 29, 1834."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision—

Finding on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th instances of the first charge,—that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the 1st and 2d instances of the 2d charge,—that the prisoner is not guilty.

And the Court doth acquit the prisoner most fully and most honourably of all and every part of the charges preferred against him.

Remark by Court.—The Court, after a patient and minute investigation in every point connected with the conduct of Capt. Arthur, having been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of recording a full and honourable acquittal, feels it their imperative duty most respectfully to bring to the notice of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, the extraordinary circumstances under which the charges against Capt. Arthur have originated and how, matured, it will be evident to his Excellency from the proceedings, that they have not been preferred from a wish to promote the good of the service, but have arisen rather from private feelings, in which personal interest appears to have had a prominent share, and which feelings the Court are sorry in obvious have not been confined to the prosecutor alone.

(Signed) H. HODGE, Lieut. col.

and President.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,

Lieut. gen and Com. in chief

Madras, June 3, 1835

Capt. G. M. Arthur, of the 20th regt. N. I., is released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

INT W. C. SEPPINGS.

At Bangalore, Ensign William Lawrence Seppings, of the 4th Regt. N. I., was tried upon the following charge—

Charge.—"I charge Ensign Wm. Lawrence Seppings, of the 4th Regt. N. I., with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Bangalore, on the morning of the 26th April, 1835, on the public road, struck me, his superior officer, a violent blow with his clenched hand in the face I being at that time on duty as officer of the day.

"The above being a breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) P. A. S. POWERS, Lieut. 4th N.I.  
"Bangalore, May 17th, 1835."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

**Finding**—That the prisoner is guilty of the charge, with the exception of "conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," in which the Court do acquit him.

**Sentence**—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ensign W. I. Seppings, of the 4th Regt N.I., to be reprimanded in such manner as his Excy the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

**Remark by the Court**—The Court have been induced to pass so lenient a sentence in consequence of Lieut. POWERS having been the aggressor, by laying violent hands on the prisoner, by whom a blow was struck, in a moment of irritation, when under great excitement.

(Signed) R. HOOD, Lieut. Col.  
and President.

Confirmed, and Ensign Seppings is hereby reprimanded accordingly.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,  
Lieut. Gen. and Com-in Chief.

Madras, June 10th, 1835.

Ensign Seppings is released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. R. John Bird, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

J. A. Crowley, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Coimbatore.

G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., to be third judge of principal court of appeal and circuit for southern divisions.

T. L. Lotion, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

M. Lewis, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

P. Grant, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Guntur.

G. Bird, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Canara. K. P. Thompson, Esq., to act for Mr. Bird, until further orders.

W. Dowdell, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry.

Capt. Norrie permitted to resign office of master attendant at Cuddalore and Porto Novo, from 1st July.

H. Fawcett, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chittoor.

W. Harrington, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chittoor.

A. K. Angelo, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Canara.

W. Lewis, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.

H. Adams, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.

G. Sparkes, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

D. White, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

M. Forbes, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

18. Wm. Brown, Esq., to be Persian translator to government, in room of H. Chamber, Esq.,

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who, at his own request, has been permitted to relinquish appointment.

A. Crowley, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chittoor.

J. H. Bell, Esq., to be an assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

R. W. Hatfield, Esq., to be a second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

R. D. Parker, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddalore.

J. C. Scott, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Canara.

H. C. Dumetque, Esq., to be assistant judge of Adiwat of Allah of Canara.

June 2 J. C. Morris, Esq., to act as superintendent and treasurer of government bank.

Mr. Robert Bell to be actuary and accountant of government bank.

S. P. B. Binollet, Esq., to act as junior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue, but to remain in charge of collectorate of Masulipatam, until relieved by Mr. Warrington.

16. E. H. Wray, Esq., to resume his duties as judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry.

T. K. J. Bosman, Esq., to act as 3d judge of principal court of appeal and circuit for northern divisions.

Edward Makby, Esq., to act as additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara, during employment of Mr. Anderson as acting sub-collector.

19. Mr. J. F. McKenna to be master attendant at Cuddalore and Porto Novo from 1st June, in room of Capt. R. W. Norrie resigned; and until further orders to act as assistant master attendant at Madras, without prejudice to his appointment as sheriff of Madras.

Mr. J. Flower to act as master attendant at Cuddalore and Porto Novo, until relieved by Mr. McKenna, or until further orders.

Mr. A. I. Cherry, Esq., to act as cashier to government bank and as assistant to sub-treasurer.

R. B. Sewell, Esq., to act as deputy secretary to government in departments under chief secretary's immediate charge.

Mr. R. McDowell, Esq., relieved from office of member of marine board and commercial committee, at his own request.

Mr. W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore.

Thomas Martin, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Colimbatore.

G. M. Swinton, Esq., to be assistant in ditto ditto of Cuddalore.

July 3. W. B. Hawkins, Esq., to be assistant in ditto ditto of northern division of Arcot.

The Court of Directors have appointed Capt. R. W. Norrie in the office of assistant to the master attendant at Madras, vacant by the decease of Mr. Atkinson, salary Rs. 6,000 per annum.

Deceased Merchants.—As senior Merchants: R. Gardner, on 14th May 1835; H. V. (mostly) 11th do; A. Bellor, 7th June 1835. As Junior Merchants: G. L. Thompson, on 11th April 1835; R. L. Leach, 25th do; S. Smith, 11th June 1835; H. Davidson, 16th do; C. J. Forbes, 7th do.

Permitted to Return Company's boats.—May 10. Brooke 4 months, Esq.

Forwards, &c.—April 24. T. D. Russell, Esq., to Europe, for health.—May 22. R. V. Conolly, Esq., to Calcutta, for six months, on private affairs.—June 6. J. C. Bruce, Esq., from 20th May 1835 to 20th June 1835, to Negherby Hills, for health.—17. James Fraser, Esq., to Europe, from Cape of Good Hope, for health.—July 7. T. R. Whistley, Esq., to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,

#### PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, April 28, 1835.—Capt. H. Thorpe, 77th N.I., to act as fort adj. of Fort St. George until further orders, v. Alexander removed.

(2 K)



**Infantry.** Maj. Wm. Inckin, from 25th N.I., to be Lieut. col., v. Jackson dec.; date of com. 1st April 1835.

25th N.I. Capt. John Ross to be major, Lieut. John Mann to be capt., and Ensign J. W. Farnon to be Lieut., in suc. to Inckin prom.; date of com. 1st April 1835.

Capt. George Wright, 10th N.I., to be deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. to northern division of army, v. Cooke dec.

May 1.—Lieut. Col. W. Gamard to be chief engineer.

Lieut. W. H. Atkinson, corps of engineers, to be superintending engineer to Nagpore subsidiary force.

Assist. Surg. G. Harding to be permanent assistant to medical officer in charge of general hospital at presidency.

1st Lieut. J. Dumas, corps of engineers, to act as assist. civil engineer in 1st division during absence of 1st Lieut. Vardon in 2d division.

1st Lieut. H. A. Luke, corps of engineers, to act as assist. civil engineer in 3d division during absence of 1st Lieut. Best.

May 2.—Assist. Surg. John Lovell app. to medical charge of village of Uddupah.

Assist. Surg. James Lawlor to be surgeon, v. Godden retired; date 27th April 1835.

May 3.—Lieut. F. L. Nisulay to be adj., v. Symes returned to Europe.

May 10.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Gilchrist app. to medical charge of camp at Mysore, v. Assist. Surg. Lawrence, at his own request placed at disposal of Com. in-Chief.

Messrs. John Kerbey, George Mowbray, in d., and Wm. Mackenzie, A.M., admitted on establishment as assist. surgeons, and directed to do duty—former under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount, and two latter under surgeon of general hospital at presidency.

Assist. Surg. G. Smith permitted to enter on general duties of army.

May 25.—Colonel (Acting Brigadier Gen.) Sir P. Lindsay, C.B. and C.B., of 11th N.I. 5th Foot, to be a brigadier general on staff of army, and to command southern division.

Col. F. W. Wilson, C.B., of 30th N.I., to be a brigadier general on staff of army, and to command eastern divisions.

Col. Thos. H. Smith, of 25th N.I., to command Palaveram.

Capt. R. B. Fitzgibbon, 5th L.C., to be paymaster at Trichinopoly, v. Highmore prom.

Lieut. J. Avey, of H.M. 2d Foot, extra aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, to act as aide-de-camp during absence of Capt. R. Barron; date 10th March 1835.

**Infantry.** Lieut. Col. C. A. Walker to be col., v. Grant dec.; date of com. 6th Dec. 1834.

25th N.I. Major Bryce McMaster, from 6th N.I., to be Lieut. col. in suc. to Maj. Walker prom.; date 6th Dec. 1834.

5th N.I. Capt. Hugh Mitchell to be major, Lieut. F. A. Reid to be capt., and Ensign J. B. Hayman to be Lieut., in suc. to McMaster prom.; date of com. 6th Dec. 1834. Maj. Thomas Cox, from 59th N.I., to be Lieut. col., v. Gregory Jackson dec.; date 1st April 1835.

25th N.I. Capt. H. Cuyler to be major, Lieut. Chas. Bradford to be capt., and Ensign M. Beuchcroft to be Lieut., in suc. to Cox prom.; date of com. 1st April 1835.

5th L.C. Capt. R. L. Highmore to be major, Lieut. Alex. McLeod to be capt., and Cornet F. Hudson to be Lieut., v. Mansfield dec.; date of com. 2d May 1835.

**Europe Regt.** (left wing). Ensign J. L. Stephenson to be Lieut., v. Young dec.; date of com. 2d May 1835.

Cadets of Infantry W. G. Owen, A. J. Greenlaw, E. H. L. Moore, and A. E. Gore, admitted on establishment, and prom. to majors.

Messrs. R. H. Rennick, James Supple, Wm. Ross, and Chas. Fortier, admitted on establishment as assist. surgeons, and directed to do duty—former under surgeon of horse artillery at St. Thomas's Mount, and three latter under surgeon of general hospital at presidency.

The services of Lieut. Col. Cox and Maj. R. L. Highmore placed at disposal of Com. in-Chief for regimental duty.

May 26.—25th N.I. Lieut. R. H. Bingham to be capt., and Ensign A. Richmond to be Lieut., v. White dec.; date of com. 20th May 1835.

Capt. C. Smith, 10th N.I., permitted to resign his app. in survey department from 1st July.

Lieut. S. C. Macpherson, 5th N.I., attached to Hyderabad survey, to relieve Capt. Snell from charge of Nellore survey.

May 29.—With a furlough to G.O. of 3d Dec. 1834 and 6th March 1835, the following officers, exercising commands, to be brigadiers in—Col. C. A. Vincent, C.B., of H.M. 48th regt., commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force; and Col. J. Wolfe, of 1st, commanding Nagpore subsidiary force, to be brigadiers of 1st class.—Col. J. Allan, of H.M. 57th regt., commanding Malabar and Canara; D. C. Kenny, of 1st, commanding Trichinopoly; C. T. G. Bishop, of 1st, commanding Bellary; and T. H. Smith, of 1st, commanding Palaveram; Lieut. Col. John Briggs, of 1st, commanding Bangalore; and G. M. Stewart, of 1st, commanding Nellore; to be brigadiers of 2d class.

May 5. W. Steel, 51st N.I., to be deputy secretary to government in military department, and sec. to General Prison Committee, v. White dec.—Maj. Steel to continue to officiate as maj. of 1st Right Hon. the Governor, during absence of Lieut. Col. Walpole.

Lieut. Col. John Briggs, of 23d L.C., to command Bangalore.

**Head Quarters, May 1, 1835.**—Lieut. Col. E. Cadogan removed from 25th to 10th N.I., and Lieut. Col. W. Inckin (late prom.) posted to former corps.

May 21.—Surg. James Stevenson, 29th N.I., to proceed to Masulipatam and act asarrison surgeon during absence of Surg. D. Reid, M.D., on leave.

The following removals and postings of Assist. Surgeons made in—C. Chinnally to 10th N.I.; J. Floukton to 4th do.; A. J. Will from 10th to 2d do.; J. Carver, M.D., to 20th do.

Assist. Surg. W. P. Mills removed from general hospital, to do duty with H.M. 48th regt.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Parker, of 47th, to do duty with 2d L. Inf., till further order.

May 27 to 30.—The following young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty, viz.—Ensigns W. G. Owen with 25th N.I.; A. J. Greenlaw 25th do.; E. H. L. Moore, 10th N.I.; and A. K. Gore, 23rd do.

Surg. George Meikle removed from 50th to 18th N.I., and Surg. James Lawlor (late prom.) posted to former corps.

1st Lt. W. B. Grant, right wing Europ. regt., at his own request, removed to 5th N.I.

The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. C. A. Walker (late prom.) to 4th N.I. Lieut. Col. J. Napier from 5th to 25th do.; B. McMichael (late prom.) to 4th do.; and T. Cox (late prom.) to 10th do.

June 16, 1835, June 2.—Col. E. M. C. Showers, commandant of artillery, to be a brigadier of the 1st class.

Assist. Surg. G. Mowbray, in d., to do duty under surgeon of 1d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

June 8.—2d Lieut. J. W. Randall, of sappers and miners, to take charge of survey and engineering department in centre division, until further orders.

25th N.I. Lieut. Edward Baker to be qu. mast. and messmaster.

Capt. H. C. Cotton, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer to 2d division, v. Drewry.

25th N.I. Capt. James Bell to be major, Lieut. Edw. Wilson to be capt., and Ensign Wm. Steele to be Lieut., v. Coyle retired; date 25th May 1835.

The services of Maj. James Bell placed at disposal of Com. in Chief for regimental duty.

Capt. M. Joseph, 6th N.I., to act as paymaster at Trichinopoly, on his own responsibility, until relieved by Capt. Fitzgibbon.

The services of the following officers replaced at disposal of Com-in-chief from dates specified:—  
Capt. D. Montgomery, 7th L.C., late acting paym. at presidency, absent on sick cert., from this date; Lieut. G. H. Harper, 34th N.I., late priv. at Poona, from 7th June; Capt. T. Stockwell, 28th N.I., late paym. at Moussam, from 31st July 1835.

June 6.—Capt. C. Bond, 47th N.I. (proceeding to England on furl.), to take charge of hospital, &c. about to embark on ship *Despatch*.  
June 16.—3d Lieut. R. D. Lusham, corps of engineers, to do duty under superintending engineer in private division.

Capt. H. C. Cotton to act as civil engineer in 3d division, during absence of 4th N.I. Capt. A. Cotton on sick certificate.

Surg. D. Brackenridge having been permitted to resign app. of assistant surgeon at Bellary from 12th June, his services placed at disposal of Com-in-chief.

June 19.—3d N.I. Capt. John Ford to be major, Lieut. John Hutchings to be capt., and P. H. Howard to be lieut., & Com. det. date of comm. 31st Jan. 1835.

Cadet of Infantry C. B. Cave admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensign.

June 21.—Capt. R. Alexander, 10th N.I., to be major, &c. in the general of Hyderabad's subsidiary force, & Bellary.

10th N.I. Lieut. W. M. Gunthrop to be adj., & full prom.

June 26.—Lieut. M. A. Kennedy, 14th N.I., to act as adj. & acting to Brigadier Gen. Watson, Com. commanding reformed district.

10th N.I. Ens. F. C. Hawkins to be lieut., & children det.; date of comm. 31st Feb. 1835.

Head Quarters, June 3 to 5.—Asst. Surg. J. Catlow, M.D., and P. A. Amherst, M.D., to do duty with 44th N.I., and to return to Madras with the troops relieved by that corps.

Lieut. J. Gerrard and Ens. H. Crew, 4th, to do duty with 10th N.I. till return of their corps from Moussam.

June 18.—Asst. Surg. B. Chappard removed from 10th N.I., 3d class, &c., and P. D. Harrison from later to former corps.

June 14 and 15.—Ens. C. B. Case (recently arrived and prom.) to do duty with 5th N.I.

Lieut. C. Gordon, 4th N.I., to assume charge of detail of that corps at Palaveram, and to hold himself in readiness to embark for Singapore.

June 24 to 26.—Lieut. Col. B. O. Bourdon removed from 31st to 10th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. T. Cox from 10th to 21st do.

Ens. H. A. Brydger, 14th, removed, at his own request, to 35th N.I.

Deputies Judge Advocate General are posted as follows:—Capt. J. Camer to V. District, Capt. Napier to V. District, and as conductors of V. District in addition, until further orders; and Capt. Osburne to IX. District.

Fort St. George, July 3.—Capt. G. A. Underwood, corps of engineers, to be superintending engineer in center division, but to continue in command of corps of sappers and miners upon his present allowance, until further orders.

Capt. Wm. Macleod, deputy asst. com. gen., to be assistant com. general.

Lieut. C. A. Moore, asst. com. gen., to be deputy asst. com. gen.

A com. surg. James Glen permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Endes, of 36th N.I., permitted to resign app. of adj. of that corps, at his own request.

1st Lieut. Dimes, corps of engineers, to be assistant of 2d class to civil engineer in first division.

1st Lieut. Lake, corps of engineers, to be assistant of 3d class to civil engineer in third division.

2d Lieut. Shaw, corps of engineers, to be assistant of 3d class to civil engineer in fourth division.

July 7.—BREVET PLATE.—In order to give effect to instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, consequent on an appointment mentioned by his Majesty, the following officers of the

Madras army are promoted to the rank of Colonel, by Brevet, from the dates specified:—

Col. Edw. Edwards, 50th N.I., from 4th Feb. 1832, and to stand above Col. Thos. Webster, of the Infantry.

Col. Gilbert Waugh, 32d N.I.; T. H. Smith, 29th do.; W. C. Oliver, 41st do.; and E. M. G. Showers, of Artillery, from 22d Dec. 1832, and to stand above Col. F. W. Wilson, of the Infantry.

Lieut. Col. John Collette, 5th L.C., from 21st Feb. 1831, and to stand above Col. L. Walsh, of the Infantry.

Lieut. Col. H. Ravensford, 7th L.C.; and P. Carroon, 1st do.; from 17th May 1832, and to stand above Col. J. H. Carroon, of the Infantry.

July 7.—Cadets of Artillery W. C. B. Macdonald and J. G. S. Cadell admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensigns.—Cadets of Artillery I. C. Nuthall and A. T. Cadell, admitted on ditto, and prom. to sub-lieutenants.—Cadets of Infantry C. H. Winfield, C. F. Gordon, H. A. Morris, G. H. Pickford, Andrew Walker, Richard Cooper, and John Mylne, admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Col. F. Carroon, 1st L.C., to command Bangalore, during absence of Brigadier Bingham, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut. F. C. Cotton, civil engineer of 4th division, placed at disposal of Executive Committee for construction of a breakwater in Madras Roads.

If all—*Quarters, July 2*.—The following removals and postings of various orders:—Surg. James Stevenson from 9th to 50th N.I.; D. G. Young, from 20th to 14th do.; D. H. Knorr, from 30th to 14th do.; A. K. Hill, M.D., from 74th to 30th do.; Asst. Surg. Joseph J. Sawyer, to 36th do.

July 4 to 7.—Lieut. A. H. Heaton, 9th N.I., to act as adj. of that corps, & has resigned.

Ens. E. R. Silver, 37th, removed, at his own request, to 30th N.I.

July 8.—The following young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to duty, viz.—James J. C. Cadell, with 5th L.C.; W. C. R. Macdonald, 24th do.—3d Lieut. F. G. Nuthall, with 2d bat. artillery; A. T. Cadell, 3d do.—Ensigns John Mylne, with 10th N.I.; C. F. Gordon and H. A. Morris, 12th do.; G. H. Pickford, 14th do.; Andrew Walker, 24th do.; E. H. Winfield and Rich. Cooper, 29th do.

Removals.—The following officers have been deputed by the Com-in-chief entitled to the reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors for proficiency in the Oriental languages, viz.:—

Lieut. and Qu. Mast. F. J. Needham, 30th N.I.; Ens. H. Crew, 4th N.I.; Lieut. E. Baker, 32d N.I.; Lieut. and Adj. W. W. Hows, 17th N.I.; Ens. E. T. Cox, 6th N.I., and Lieut. E. W. Y. Simpson, acting adj. 2d bat. artillery—in Hindustani—and exempted from further examination.

Lieut. H. D. Sheppard, 10th N.I.—in Hindustani.

Lieut. and Adj. Gen. Balfour, 4th bat. artillery, in Persian.

Promoted to Retire from Company's Service.—Surg. Wm. Geddes, from 27th April 1835.—Major H. Cuyler, 50th N.I., from 23rd May 1835, in compliance with his request.

Retired to duty, from Europe.—May 15. Lieut. R. Taylor, 2d L.C.—Capt. J. Ross, 18th N.I.—Lieut. C. W. Burdett, 41st N.I.—Ens. F. H. Samson, 41st do.—Asst. Surg. J. Flackton.—Capt. J. D. Walker, 4th N.I.—June 18. Lieut. Thos. Fair, 31 N.I.—July 7. Lieut. Col. P. Carroon, 1st L.C.

Off Retirements.—Col. Thomas Webster entitled to a half share from 1832, on 7th Dec. 1824, in consequence of death of Col. Alex. Grant, &c., of Infantry.

#### PURLOINERS.

To Ensign.—April 30. Capt. C. Bond, 47th N.I.—May 3. Asst. Surg. W. Evans, for Lieut.—18. Lieut. J. Dimes, 4th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. L. P. Trepenn, 30th N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. H.

Zouch, 42d N.I., for health.—May 22. Capt. W. G. Moore, 3d L. Inf., for health (from 25th July 1834, the date on which he proceeded to sea, on sick cert.).—Lieut. E. King, 54th N.I., for health.—Ena. R. P. Bourdillon, 42d N.I., for health.—June 2. Surg. Samuel Stokes.—P. Capt. Jas. Melior, 20th N.I., for health.—15. Lieut. A. Wemyss, 51st N.I., for health.—Amst. Surg. G. M. Watson, for health.—2d. Surg. David Reid, M.P.—July 3. Ena. R. Jackson, 51st N.I., for health.—Amst. Surg. R. Plumba, for health (to proceed from Singapore).—Ena. T. Blackburne, 27th N.I., for health.—7. Capt. C. Snell, 20th N.I.

To Visit *Presidency* (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—May 14. Lieut. P. Amstutcher, horse artillery.

To *Cantonment*.—June 2. Lieut. J. Campbell, 20th N.I., from 1st July till 31st Dec. 1835, on private affairs.

To *Calcutta*.—May 22. Capt. J. D. Stokes, 4th N.I., for three months, on private affairs.—June 2. Ena. C. Hesseman, 50th N.I., from 14th June till 14th Dec. 1835, on private affairs.—July 3. Amst. Surg. J. Hamlyn, until 31st Jan. 1836, for health.

To *Bombay*.—May 13. Ena. R. C. King, 6th L.C., from 18th May till 30th Nov. 1835, on private affairs.

To *Sea*.—May 12. Ena. R. C. Goodner, 50th N.I., until 1st Dec. 1835, for health.—June 2. Ena. T. Baylis, 1st bat. artillery, until 1st Jan. 1837, for health (also to N. B. Wales).—1. Amst. (Rev. Capt.) R. Mitchell, until 31st Oct. 1836, for health.—10. Capt. A. T. Cotton, civil engineer in 3d division, until 30th June 1836, for health.—25. Brigadier John Briggs, 2d L. Inf., until 31st Dec. 1836, for health.

## SHIPPING.

### Arrivals.

APRIL 10. *Augusta Jones*, Edinburgh, from Hobart Town.—MAY 1. *Superior*, Calcutta, from Mauritius; and *Arise*, Bhojpur, from Bourne.—2. *Royal Arion*, Renner, from Sydney.—3. *Lord William Bentinck*, H.M. Gunboat, from Port Natal; and *Pansey*, blanketed, from Calcutta.—4. *Indo*, Lowland, from Mauritius.—11. *Deputy*, Capt. Bayne, from Port Natal.—12. *Arctich*, Liverpool, from Pondicherry.—13. *Caperhorn*, Smith, from Cape.—14. *Arca*, Bussle, and *Harmer*, Wilson, from Bombay.—15. *Prudent*, Symon, from Bombay.—16. *Demerita*, Brown, from Port Louis.—17. *Union*, McCallum, from Mauritius.—18. *Louise*, Towle, from Singapore, &c.—JUNE 5. H.M.S. *Rus*, Harrow, from Penang, and *Lord*, from Calcutta.

FROM AFRICA.—1. *Superior*, Calcutta, from Mauritius; and *Arise*, Bhojpur, from Bourne.—2. *Royal Arion*, Renner, from Sydney.—3. *Lord William Bentinck*, H.M. Gunboat, from Port Natal; and *Pansey*, blanketed, from Calcutta.—4. *Indo*, Lowland, from Mauritius.—11. *Deputy*, Capt. Bayne, from Port Natal.—12. *Arctich*, Liverpool, from Pondicherry.—13. *Caperhorn*, Smith, from Cape.—14. *Arca*, Bussle, and *Harmer*, Wilson, from Bombay.—15. *Prudent*, Symon, from Bombay.—16. *Demerita*, Brown, from Port Louis.—17. *Union*, McCallum, from Mauritius.—18. *Louise*, Towle, from Singapore, &c.—JUNE 5. H.M.S. *Rus*, Harrow, from Penang, and *Lord*, from Calcutta.

from Bombay.—7. *Cyprian*, Dug, from Batavia.—8. *London*, Lamb, from Port Louis.—10. *Eschscholtz*, Vlieg, from Isle of France.

### Departures.

MAY 5. *Camille*, Petre, for Ceylon and Calcutta (not since heard of).—8. *Harmer*, Lowland, for Calcutta.—12. *David Clark*, Bayne, for Calcutta.—13. *Dromagon*, Mackenzie, for Ceylon.—14. *George Hibbert*, Lacey, for London, via northern parts on the coast (went at Coringa 26th June, crew nearly all dead).—15. *Emerson*, Shuckland, for Philadelphia.—20. *Kleaver*, Turner, for Ceylon and Calcutta.—30. *Arca*, Bussle, and *Demerita*, Thorne, for Ennore; and *Smith*, Bussle, cheap, for Calcutta.—31. *General Knit*, Apin, for Calcutta.—JUNE 7. *Rapahel*, Wilson, for Calcutta.—10. *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for London; and *Arca*, Bussle, and *Demerita*, Thorne, for London.—11. H.M.S. *Rus*, Harrow, on a cruise.—12.

H.M.S. *Malaga*, for Straits, Manila, and China.—14. *Fanny*, Sheriff, for Ennore.—18. *Remond*, Martin, for Pondicherry; and H.M. brig *Algerine*, Thomas, on a cruise.—20. *London*, Dromail, for Calcutta; and *Andromache*, Chade, for Mauritius.—22. *Arctich*, Anyil, for Calcutta.—23. *Ad. Navar*, Hall, and *Severn*, Brathwaite, for Ennore and Calcutta.—27. *Augusta Jones*, Edinburgh, for London.—JULY 2. *Cohingross*, Hoadley, for Ennore and Calcutta.—5. H.M. brig *Zebrus*, McCrea, for Sydney.—8. *London*, Lamb, for Ennore and Calcutta.—12. *London*, Thorne, for London.

Freight to London (July 11).—Dead weight, £3; light goods, £4 4s.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

APRIL 23. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Edw. Phillips, H.M. 54th regt., of a daughter.  
MAY 2. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. T. A. Souter, H.M. 57th regt., of a son.  
3. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. G. H. Bothley, 10th L.I., of a daughter.  
4. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Stanland, 51st N.I., of a daughter.  
7. Mrs. J. R. Leal, of a daughter.  
10. At Bellary, the lady of Major Warren, H.M. 55th regt., of a daughter.  
20. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Fred. Daniell, 10th N.I., of a daughter.  
21. At Visnugram, the lady of Asaet, surgeon Gihmet, of a son.  
22. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Geo. Wright, 4th bat. gr. bat. gen., N.D., of a son.  
JUNE 1. At Madras, the lady of Capt. M. McNish, 4th L.C., of a daughter.  
2. At Palamattal, the lady of Capt. John Hutchinson, 2nd N.I., of a daughter.  
— At Bellary, the lady of Capt. A. Mottet, N.W. service, of a son.  
4. At Pondicherry, Mrs. C. Chasteler, of a daughter.  
11. At Mysore, Mrs. Van Ingen, of a son.  
12. At Calcutta, the lady of William Elliott, Esq., C.B., of a daughter.  
17. At the Mount, the lady of Lieut. G. Rowland, artillery, of a son and heir.  
— At Kerpott, the lady of Lieut. T. J. Ryves, M.R. Soc., of a still-born child.  
24. At Kerpott, the lady of Capt. Cunningham, avad. ad. general, of a son.  
25. At Fort St. George, the lady of Bro. Capt. Syme, H.M. 63d regt., of a daughter.  
26. At Madras, the lady of A. J. Cherry, Esq., of a daughter.  
28. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Littlehale, 4th L.C., of a son.  
JULY 1. At Madras, the lady of H. F. Simson, Esq., 4th N.I., of a son.  
2. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Henry Colbath, 4th regt., of a son.  
3. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Col. B. M. M. M. M., commanding 4th N.I., of a daughter.  
5. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Capt. J. Wynn, horse artillery, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

APRIL 8. At Secunderabad, Capt. A. E. Byam, of the Madras artillery, to Maria, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Grant.  
22. At Madras, Mr. W. Cooke to Miss B. Gregory, eldest daughter of Mr. James Gregory, Jeweller.  
MAY 1. At Madras, Mr. Thomas Dashwood to Grace, only daughter of Mr. F. R. Porman.  
7. At Trichinopoly, Edw. Chuck Collins, Esq., 5th L.C., to Gertrude Wrottesley, eldest daughter of the Baron De Kutzleben, Lieut. Col. commanding 48th N.I.  
MAY 11. At Arcot, Mr. John Edward Frances to Miss Eliza Lumsden, Straits.  
14. Mr. J. Jans to Mrs. N. Goodman.  
16. Mr. D. Kerr to Mrs. Maria Blake.  
19. At Secunderabad, Lieut. A. M. McCally, 20th regt. N.I., to Eliza Ann Dickson, niece to Capt. Dickson, of the 50th regt.  
20. At Bellary, Mr. T. Ward to Miss Eliza Rom.  
30. At Madras, Thomas Jarratt, Esq., attorney.

at law, to Eliza Julia, second daughter of the late Capt David F. Chambers, of 1st M. regt.—  
June 10. At Bangalore, Capt J. W. Bayley, 2nd regt. N. I. to Mary Anne Josephine, third daughter of William Phelps, Esq., of the City of Cashel, Ireland.

At Vepery, Mr Henry Hinton to Mary Johanna, eldest daughter of Mr B. Johnson.

16. At Bangalore, Lieut Edward Brice, house artillery, to Harriet Amelia, second daughter of the late Joseph Webb Tuckett, Esq., of Berne, South America.

17. At Tranquebar, the Rev. J. C. Thomson, missionary, Tanyore to Zelle Adelaiah daughter of the late Rev. J. Mourou, professor, Cognac, and sister to him late the Governor of Tranquebar.

## DEATHS.

Feb 21. At sea, on board the *Assa*, Lieut G. I. Childers, 10th regt. N. I.

April 19. At Mirat, Miss A. & Thorpe age 17.  
19. At Bellary, Brig. Genl J. P. Shippard of 11 M. 20th regt of Foot.

20. At Madras of dysentery in the chest the Right Rev. J. Blair in Great Archdeacon, Rector of Armeron, aged 60, who was on his tour of Mission in India, from the age of 13 to 18.

21. At Arnee Lieut John Lums, of 11 M. 41st regt of Foot.

10. At Arnee after a few days illness, Miss, wife of Capt W. J. Butterworth.

11. At Bangalore Anne wife of Capt M. Blackland, 1st regt. N. I.

At Tranquebar, 11. 7. Frederick 104.

21. At Pondicherry on route from Pondicherry to Madras, Capt Thomas 104, of 11 M. 4th regt.

21. At Pondicherry Brig. Genl J. P. Moore, of 11 M. 4th regt of Foot.

25. At Secunderabad, Emma daughter of the late W. Durner Esq. of White Heads Grove, (Chichester) aged 12.

June 7. At Negapatam Lieut J. T. Walker, of the 41st regt. N. I.

11. At Secunderabad Anna Wilson, wife of Abraham Crookall, Esq. West Indian, house artillery.

17. At Madras, Aramiah Joseph, 10th regt. N. I.

11. At Cuddalore Lieut J. Munton of the 11th M. 10th regt. N. I.

21. At Secunderabad, Agnes 104, William Woodlett, of the 20th regt. N. I.

June 17. At the College Hospital, Mrs Thomas Blackburne, of the 27th regt. N. I.

## Bombay.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &amp;c.

## STAFF ALLOWANCES.

*Bombay Castle, May 18, 1835*—With reference to the G. O. by the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, dated 2d December last,\* and published at Bombay the 26th of the same month, and in order to assimilate its application with the usage in Bengal, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to explain.

1st That it does not deprive a staff officer of a higher rate of any particular allowance granted in consideration of some local or other disadvantage, such as extra house rent allowed to certain officers of the garrison staff, but is intended to abolish an objectionable and partial usage of certain staff officers drawing regimental allowances of a superior grade, putting the state to a greater expense than would have been incurred had the appointments been filled by officers of higher rank.

\* See vol. xiv. Register, p. 122.

2d It is not to affect the salary fixed for a captain holding the situation of inspecting engineer, or the additional or field batta allowed by the Hon. Court to superintending surgeons.

3d The regulation is applicable to all acting staff officers at the date of its publication, and affects all incumbents who have been or may be promoted after that date in the departments in which they may be serving.

## INSPECTING ENGINEERS.

*Bombay Castle, May 19, 1835*—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 17th Dec. 1831, is published for general information.—

Para 1. "When we authorized the appointment of inspecting engineer in the several divisions of the army, it was our intention, that those officers should be held by the senior officers of engineers next below the chief (or acting chief) engineer."

2. "We cannot approve of the practice stated to prevail, of employing the officer next in rank to the chief engineer at the presidency."

3. "We are of opinion that the propriety of this office is that of inspecting officer of a division."

4. "We therefore direct, that the three senior officers next below the chief engineer be the inspecting engineers of the three divisions of the army."

## EQUIPMENT OF HORSE AND FOOT ARTILLERY BATTALIONS.

*Bombay Castle, May 20, 1835*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the material equipment of horse and foot artillery batteries shall in future consist as follows.—

Horse Artillery Troops—Four R. P. six pounder brass guns, with carriages; two R. P. twelve-pounder brass howitzers, with carriages; eight R. P. ammunition carriages, with limbers, and one store cart, with limber.

Foot Artillery Batteries—Four R. P. six pounder brass guns, with carriages; two R. P. twenty-four-pounder brass howitzers, with carriages; six R. P. ammunition carriages with limbers, and one store cart, with limber.

## SERVICES OF V. C. KEMBALL, ESQ.

*Bombay Castle, May 30, 1835*—V. C. Kemball, Esq., 1st member of the Medical Board, having produced the prescribed medical certificate, is permitted to retire from the service from the first instant, agreeably with section 57, article 58, of the 2d Suppl. to the Code of Military Regulations.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, finding himself called upon to

accord to Mr Kemball, on his retirement, the public testimony usual in such cases, regrets that he cannot express himself on the occasion, in the manner which would have been most agreeable to his feelings.

It would lead to injurious misapprehensions, if, at the instant in which the Governor in Council had been obliged to discharge the painful duty of conveying to Mr Kemball, for his insubordinate conduct in a particular instance not only a heavy censure from the government of the Bombay presidency but the severe reprobation of that of India, he were to use, respecting that officer, the language of unmixed praise. Nor is it to be desired that he should at liberty altogether to lose the recollection of Mr Kemball's recent offence, amidst the commemoration of those advantages of long service, high character, and conspicuous station which, far from palliating that offence, constituted its chief aggravation.

On the other hand the motives of the Governor in Council might be entirely misunderstood, were he to withhold at such a time the tribute due to Mr Kemball's great and unquestioned merits. He believes that he echoes the universal sentiment, when he observes, that the professional attainments of Mr Kemball, and the diligence and ability with which, during a course of thirty years, he has applied those attainments to the practical exercise of his profession, could only be equalled by the uniform kindness of his deportment, and by the unimpaired virtues of his private life. In compensating the privation which the loss of such qualifications is about to cause to the community of this presidency, it is consolatory to reflect that so distinguished a career cannot close without leaving other members of the profession to emulate after the same eminence, by pursuing a similar course of strenuous exertion.

## COURT MARTIAL

### LIEUT.-COL. DICKSON

At a General Court Martial, holden at Poona, on the 30th March 1835, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Hill Dickson, of H.M. 40th Regt., was charged as follows—

(The charges were given in our last number, p. 161.)

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision—

**Finding**—On the 1st instance of the 1st Charge—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Dickson, of H.M. 40th Regt. is guilty of irregular, but not of highly irregular and oppressive conduct, as commanding officer of H.M. 40th Regt.

With regard to the 2d instance of the 1st Charge—The Court is of opinion

that the prisoner, Lieut. Col. Dickson, did cause two girls, named Mary Walsh and Anne Smith, to be punished with a horse-whip in the Orderly-room of H.M. 40th Regt., and also to be confined in darkened rooms at his quarters, which conduct they consider to be irregular, but not highly irregular and oppressive, as stated in the charge.

With regard to the 3d instance of the 1st Charge.—The Court acquits the prisoner of causing a girl, named Sarah Matland, to be punished by receiving two dozen strokes with a cane on her hands on the 22d of May 1834, but although it does not consider the punishment inflicted on the 23d or following day to have been one of unusual severity, it deems the conduct of Lieut. Col. Dickson on the whole, as relating to the latter part of this instance of the charge, to have been irregular and oppressive.

On the 4th instance of the 1st Charge.—The Court acquits the prisoner, Lieut. Col. Dickson, of all culpability in the several stoppages therein enumerated, with the exception of that from Mrs. Walsh of one rupee, which appears to have been made on insufficient grounds, and is therefore irregular.

In the above acquittal, the Court includes the case of Mrs. Hynes and her two children, from whom fifty-four rupees was stopped and afterwards repaid, no evidence having been brought before it as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the grounds on which the stoppage was made.

On the 1st Additional Charge—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. Col. A. Hill Dickson, is not guilty, and does therefore acquit him.

On the 1st instance of the 2d Additional Charge—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Dickson, is guilty of the same.

On the 2d instance of the 2d Additional Charge—The Court is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the same.

**Sentence**—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty, to the extent above specified, of the Charges preferred against him in breach of the Articles of War, in such cases made and provided, does therefore adjudge him the said Lieut.-Col. Arthur Hill Dickson, to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

(Confirmed.)

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,

Lieut.-Gen. comg. H.M. Forces  
Madras, 4th June 1835 in India.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Parad. Examination—Mr. E. M. Stuart, as Usentee, from 24 June 1835.

Resigned Company's Secretary—James Henderson, Esq., from 1st July 1835.

Furlough—June 18. Mr. W. Clark, to England, for two years, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,  
PROMOTIONS, &c.

**Dombay Castle, June 2, 1833.**—Colonel of Infantry L. S. Hough admitted on establishment.

**June 6.**—Lieut. W. Topham, 7th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Fallon, on sick cert., as a temp. arrangement.

**June 8.**—Major J. Algeo, H.M. 6th regt., to assume command of Deesa, from date of departure of Col. Salter for Bombay, as a temp. arrangement.

**June 10.**—Ensign C. Mellersh, 8th N.I., to be commissariat agent at Socotra.

**June 11.**—Capt. C. W. Grant to be executive engineer at Belgium, v. Capt. T. B. Jarvis.

**Mr. R. C. Le Qeyt** (transferred from Inf. to Cav. on 13th May) promoted to cornet.

The following officers, cadets of season 1833, to be Capt. by brevet, from date of departure—Lieut. A. P. Le Mesurier, 2d N.I., 24th May 1833.—Lieut. J. D. Smythe, 4th N.I., 3d June 1833.

**Asst. Surg. W. B. Harrington** to be civil surgeon at Broach, v. Surg. McMoray, who vacates in consequence of promotion.

**June 11.**—Lieut. J. Enbridge to take charge of office of superintending engineer, on departure of Capt. Waddington, as a temp. arrangement.

**June 13.**—Lieut. Bailey, of artillery, received charge of ordnance store department at Baroda from Lieut. Daynes, on 18th May.

**June 17.**—Asst. surg. Pritchard relieved from duty in Indian Navy on 15th May, and placed at disposal of Com. in Chief.

**Returned to duty, from Europe.**—June 11. Capt. H. Polham, 10th N.I.

## SUNDRIES.

**To Europe.**—Capt. C. Robinson, 4th N.I., for health.

**Granted.**—That granted to Lieut. H. James, 8th N.I., to Europe, on 18th May.

## SHIPPING.

**Arrivals.**  
**JUNE 10.** *Fanny*, Biden, from London, Cape, and Ceylon; and *H.C.*, brig of wt 200 tons, Bonten, from Minha and Soutra.—14. *Schuyler*, M.L. ship, from China.—15. *Mahomed*, Mohamed Ismail, from Red Sea, Jeddah, and Socatra (with the or island packet from England of 2d April).—20. *Aure*, Hampton, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.

## Departures.

**JUNE 8.** *Asia*, Havelock, for Calcutta.—9. *Charlotte*, Malille, for China.—10. *Calcutta*, Bell, for Calcutta.—11. *Helix*, Bedford, for China; and 11. *C. Schuyler*, M.L. ship, for Red Sea.—12. *William*, Havelock, from Socatra and Calcutta.—13. *Langley*, for Calcutta.—14. *Calcutta*, Lamont, for China; and *Comet*, for Calcutta.—15. *Waverley*, Guy, for Liverpool; *Mary*, Havelock, for Madras; *Cyrion*, Havelock, for Madras; and *Louisa*, Durrant, for Pondicherry.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND  
DEATHS.

**May 28.** At Malvern Peth, the lady of Archdeacon Murray, of a daughter.

**37.** At Manchester, the infant of the late C. A. H. Tracy, Esq., Bombay civil servant, of a son.

**2.** At Aurangabad, the lady of Capt. J. S. Young, of H.H. the Nizam's cavalry, of a son.

**June 1.** At Baroda, Mrs. Bowley, of a daughter.

**15.** On Colaba, the lady of Commander Wm. Lowe, Indian Navy, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**May 31.** At Bombay, Mr. C. W. Allen, assistant collector of customs, to Rose, second daughter of Francis Horne, Esq.

**June 6.** At Seydulla, Capt. John Lloyd, of the Bombay artillery, to Anna, third daughter of Capt. D. Ross, master attendant, Bombay.

**17.** At Bombay, Mr. Lefevre to Madame Burgois.

## DEATHS.

**June 2.** Capt. H. C. Oakley, of H.M. 24th regt.

**7.** At Alambabad, aged 25, Emily Jane, wife of Henry T. Chatterton, Esq., civil surg. of Kara.

**10.** At Deesa, Mary Catherine, wife of William Parnham, Esq., 30 years, 3d L.C.

**16.** At Bombay, Joseph Donald, eldest son of the Rev. David Donald, Balcatta, North Briton, aged 18.

## Ceylon.

**Arrivals.**—**May 22.** *Adeline*, from London and St. Helena.—**June 11.** *Wesley Star*, from London.

**May 23.** At Kandy, the lady of Dr. Austin, 97th regt., of a son.

**June 1.** At Colombo, the lady of J. Petting, Regt., of a daughter.

—At Kandy, the lady of Lieut. Murray, 97th regt., of a son.

**3.** At Colombo, the lady of P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., of a son.

**4.** At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Price, Ceylon regt., of a daughter.

**11.** At Colombo, Mrs. Fricker, of a daughter.

**16.** At Jaffna, the lady of Robert Atherton, Esq., of a daughter.

**16.** At Galle, the lady of Major Harrah, 97th regt., of a son.

—At Chilaw, the lady of Dr. Murray, of a son.

## Dutch India.

## SHIPPING.

**Arrivals at Batavia.**—**June 21.** *Meriton*, from Malilla; *Sydney*,—22. *Amelia* from Singapore, and to sail 24th for Manila.—23. *Regal* Genier, from N. S. Wales, and to proceed to Amboyna and China.—**24.** *Genet*, from N. S. Wales, bound to Singapore to take in a cargo for Sydney.—**25.** *Hempy*, from Calcutta.—**July 1.** *Miss Calcutta*, from Rio de Janeiro.

**Departures.**—**May 26.** *Cebu de Java*, for Singapore.—**June 12.** *James* Pichard, for Manila.—**23.** *Watkins*, for ditto.—**24.** *India*, for Japan.—**July 4.** *Punjab*, for Singapore.

## Singapore.

## SHIPPING.

**Arrivals.**—**Arrive**, from China (with damage, having been on shore on Larkhill), off the coast of Batavia.—**John Genier, from Manila, to land for England.—**May 2.** *Meriton*, from Batavia.—**11.** *Berretto* Jensen, from Calcutta, and sailed 14th for China.—**June 4.** *Frederick*, from Ceylon and Batavia.—**5.** *Thompson*, from London.**

## New South Wales.

**Arrivals at Sydney.**—**May 12.** *James* and *Henry*, from Cape and Louisbourg.—**16.** *Mathew* from Port Phillip, from Cape and Hobart Town.—**17.** *Lord Anson*, from China.—**23.** *Remond*, from Calcutta and Hobart Town; *Bathurst*, from Hobart Town.—**24.** *Brother*, from Boston and Cape.—**26.** *Mona*, from Hobart Town; *Harriet*, from Swan River and ditto.—**28.** *Nimrod*, from Launceston; *Lyons*, from Hobart Town; *Arcturion*, from London; *Charles* Duggell, from Boston and Bahia.—**June 1.** *Wimmer*, from Launceston.—**7.** *Henry*, from Cape and Hobart Town.

**Departures.**—**May 24.** *Frank*, for Manila.—**31.** *Peter*, for Calcutta; *Stamens*, for Singapore; *Ann*, for Valparaiso.

## MARRIAGES

- May 9 At Sydney, Mrs C. Thompson, of City  
dandale, of a daughter  
10 At Paramatta, Mrs Margillivray, of a  
daughter  
11 Mrs H. Badgery, of a son  
12 At Bell's Creek, Cooke River, Mrs C.  
Prout, of a daughter  
17 Mrs Duguid, of a son  
22 Mrs John R. Holden, of a son

## MARRIAGES

- May 21 At Paramatta, Robert Jodding, Esq.,  
commander of the ship *Probert* of *Norfolk*,  
and, in Helena Kanillana, second daughter of  
Edmund Lockyer, Esq., of Harrington  
June 4 At Sydney, John Mackin, Esq., of  
George Street, in Emily Fryer, youngest daughter  
of the late Hay Smith, Esq., of Dover Street,  
Piccadilly, London

## DEATHS

- May 31 At Newcastle, Darling Harbour, Tc.  
racer Murray, Esq. formerly of the 4th Regt  
June 2 At Parramatta, John Wender, Esq.,  
punter, at N. after a few hours' illness  
— George Allen, Esq.  
June 3 At her house in Clarence Street, Mrs  
Hannah Cole, widow of the late Mr Henry Cole  
formerly master of the ship *huron*, and brother of  
the late Christopher Cole, M.P.

## Mauritius.

## SHILLING

Deaths—June 21. *James and Mary* the 4th  
cousins—(2) *through the* for *Madras*—July 2 *for*  
phases, *for* *Bombay*—1 *for* *the* *at* *the* *for* *the*  
dies—1 *for* *the* *for* *N. & W.*

## DEATH

March 31. At Port Eclair, the Hon J. G. Gallardon  
member of the legislative council and principal  
of the firm of Gallardon and Co

## Cape of Good Hope.

CONDUCT OF THE TROOPSMEN  
AGAINST THE CAFTANS

Extract from General Order, dated 1  
Camp at King William's Town, June 10,  
1855.—The presence of the Commandant  
in chief having become indispensable at  
Graham's Town, for the due ordering of  
his Majesty's service, he is compelled  
however reluctantly, to appoint for a  
time from the troops in this province,  
whose conduct, since they have been  
under his personal command, has given  
him unqualified satisfaction, and of whom  
he takes leave with every sentiment of  
approbation and regard.

It has been his gratifying duty to thank  
them all so frequently during the short  
but active and successful campaign of the  
last two months, that he can now have  
little to add to those acknowledgments,  
beyond the record of his deliberate opi-  
nion (as an old soldier who has seen some  
varied service), that they have admirably  
upheld the character of British soldiers,  
and faithfully done their duty to their  
King and country; an opinion which they  
may rest assured he will not feel humbly  
to place at the feet of his Majesty, our  
most Gracious King.

It diminishes, without, the regret of the  
Commander in chief at quitting their per-  
sonal command, that he leaves them in  
the charge of Col. Smith, an officer in  
whom they must all have the fullest con-  
fidence, as well on account of those high  
military qualities which they have wit-  
nessed, and which have made him a main  
cause of the recent successes, as because  
they know from experience that he is a  
soldier's friend, and will always have a  
watchful care of all that can contribute to  
their health, comfort, and convenience.

The Commander in chief again thanks  
Col. Peddie, and the officers and soldiers  
of the first division.

Major Cox and those of the third, and  
Capt. Southey, and the Guides, a corps  
which has throughout the campaign, ren-  
dered very active and valuable services,  
and deserve a high commendation.

He requests to offer his thanks to Col.  
Smith and the officers of the colonial  
personal, as well as of the general staff,  
to Lieut. Bullen, of the 72d, and de-  
camp whom he has so frequently had  
occasion to praise, to Lieut. Oliver, de-  
parting quit his general, to Col. Thom-  
son commanding Royal Engineers, for  
his able suggestions and valuable assist-  
ance.

To Mr Murray whose able and ever  
active services in the performance of  
many additional duties to those belong-  
ing to his rank and whose judicious sug-  
gestions, in all that regards the health of the  
troops, have been in the highest degree  
beneficial, and to the Medical Staff, es-  
pecially the Assist-Surgeons Ford and  
Caw.

To Dep Assist Com Gen Spencer,  
and the officers of the commissariat, and  
to Mr Philpot act dep ord storekeeper.

To the officers of his personal staff,  
the Commander in chief desires to return  
his best acknowledgments for the effi-  
ciency with which their respective duties  
have been conducted and for the assiduity  
and which they have rendered him.

To Major Dutton, his military secret-  
ary.

To Lieut. Beresford, his aide de camp  
(whose clear intelligence and steady ac-  
tivity in the field, have often attracted his  
notice.)

To Major Mitchell surveyor general,  
for the unreweared labour with which he  
has devoted his eminent topographical  
science to sketching and recording the  
hitherto unknown country, through which  
the troops have passed.

To Capt Alexander, 42d Regt, extra  
aide de camp (whose professional ex-  
perience and scientific acquirements have  
made his active and ready services es-  
pecially valuable.)

To Mr. Charles Somerset, acting aide-  
de camp.





Mr. J. M. Davies to act as second assistant to collector of Tannah.

Mr. A. Elphinstone to act as collector of Muzumge until relieved by Mr. Glas.

#### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

*Bombay Gazette*, July 7, 1855.—Lieut. H. W. Preedy, 25th N.I., to act as adj. to Nat. Vet. Bat. from 15th May, until arrival of Ann. Hogg, as a temp. arrangement.

Frs. J. Anderson, 17th N.I., to act as adj. in Hindostan to left wing Ist L.C., from 24th June, as a temp. arrangement.

Sgt M. J. Lout, T. B. C. to be adj. & cartwright resignal situation, date of app. 3d July 1855.

July 12.—Lieut. T. Edwards, 31 N.I., to be adj. to that regt., in vac. to Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, placed at disposal of Government of India.

*Arrivals*—*Jefford*, James, *Albion*, G.H. and *Malabar*, 1147 tons, all from Liverpool.—*Lord Lowther*, Grant, and *Thames* (cargo), *Chesham*, both from London.—July 10, *Lentons*, Taylor, and *Chesham*, *Montrose*, both from Liverpool.—17, *London*, Smith, from Cape and Johanna, and *India*, McFarlane, from Glasgow.—*St. James*, 1147, from Liverpool, and *Supra*, Buchanan, from London and Mauritius.

*Departures*—July 7, *Kend*, *Cumby*, for London.—12, *Albion*, M'Farlane, for London, and *Regent*, *Regent*, for Madras.—14, *Avon*, *Regent*, for Liverpool.—15, *Victory*, *Biden*, for Madras and China.—23, *William Turner*, *Lothian*, for London.

*Freight to London and Liverpool* (July 18)—£3 to £3 10s per ton.

#### DEATHS.

July 6, At Bombay, the lady of C. D. Bhatkar, M.D., civil surgeon, Ahmednagar, of a daughter.

July 10, At Poona, Capt. Alexander Lighton, of the 51st Regt. N.I.

17, At Calcutta, Capt. John P. Pennington, of H. M. 4th Regt., aged 42.

18, At Poona, Capt. Ursula. He was killed in a duel by Dr. Malcolmson.

## China.

#### SHIPPING.

*Arrivals*—April 21, *Quaker Trader*,—22, *Regatta*, from London.—May 11, *Imperial*, from London and Batavia.—17, *Emily Jane*, from Calcutta; *Colchester*, from Calcutta and Singapore.—21, *Colchester*, from Sourabaya.—21, *Emily Jane*, from Sourabaya.—24, *Arrival*, from Singapore; *Arrival*, from London.

*Departures*—May 11, *Regatta*, for Manila.—13, *Colchester*, for London.—16, *Imperial*, for London.—16, *Imperial*, for Manila.—20, *Imperial*, for Manila.—21, *Imperial*, for Glasgow.—21, *Imperial*, for Liverpool.

*Freight to London* (May 19)—£3 to £5 10s per ton.

## Singapore.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

*Assumed Office*—June 16, Mr. Murchison as Governor of the Straits Settlements, Singapore, and Malacca. Mr. Bingham as resident councillor at Singapore, and Mr. Wingrove as assistant resident at Singapore.

#### SHIPPING.

*Arrivals*—May 20, *Cour de Lion*, from Liverpool and Batavia.—June 5, *Lord Lowther*, from London.—14, *Anna*, *Shelton*, from Calcutta.—17, *London*, from Trincomalee &c.—19, *Imperial*, from Bombay.—25, *Imperial*, from Copenhagen, &c.—26, *Columbia*, from Bombay.

*Departures*—June 1, *Imperial*, for London.—14, *Anna*, *Shelton*, for China.—18, *Cour de Lion*, *Trincomalee*, and *Columbia*, all for China.—19, *Imperial*, for China.—21, *Imperial*, for Batavia.—26, *Columbia*, for China.—12, *Imperial*, for London.

*Freight to London* (July 4)—Measurement goods, £3 to £5, tea and ammunition, £5 10s per ton; sugar, £3 10s to £4 per 40 cwt.; coffee, £4 10s to £5 per 16 cwt.; pepper, £4 10s per 16 cwt.; tin, 1 per cent.

May 11, Drowned at Sourabaya, Lieut. B. J. Vander Meulen, of the Dutch colonial marine.

June 1, At Singapore, Mr. Evan Macpherson, of Inverness, Scotland.

## POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay papers to the 21st July have been received.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 15th July contains the following account of an occurrence at Delhi:—"At the period for the trial of the Nuwau of Feerozepore for the murder of Mr. Fraser was approaching, a large body of the Nuwau's friends rode a descent on Delhi, broke open the prison, and liberated the Nuwau. Not content with effecting this object, the insurgents, joined by a number of the inhabitants of Delhi, who were in their interest, commenced a general attack on the European inhabitants at Delhi, and more particularly against Mr. Colvin, who was lately sent there to try the Nuwau for the murder of Mr. Fraser. It is reported that Mr. Colvin and several other civilians were killed, and that the city of

Delhi remained, at the time the dispatches left, in the possession of the Nuwau's friends, who threatened to destroy every British subject within the bounds."

As neither the *Delhi Gazette* of the 1st July, nor the *Mercantile Observer* of the 10th, makes any mention of this affair, it may be concluded that the account is false.

In the Joudpore affair five persons have been hanged, but whether they were really guilty of the murder, or were in any way concerned in it, seems to be questioned. The government have directed that all the persons concerned in the murder of Mr. Blake shall suffer the last punishment of the law.

A letter from Poona, dated 18th July, says—"A most melancholy event occurred here this morning. A meeting took place between Dr. Malcolmson and Capt.

Urquhart, which has proved fatal to the latter, who expired soon after receiving his antagonist's fire. Dr. Macdonald was wounded at the same time, but slightly. I have not yet been able to learn the cause of the misunderstanding between them."

The *Delhi Gazette* of July 1st states, that the rain has been unusually heavy this season at Delhi and its neighbourhood, and that the Meerut cantonment has been completely flooded, and much damage has been done to both public and private property.

A notification in the Financial Department, Calcutta, dated 17th June, states that, in pursuance of the advertisement of the Court of Directors, dated 17th September 1834, to proprietors of Bengal 5 per Cent. Remittable Paper, resident in Europe, desiring to transfer their notes into the New 5 per Cent. Transfer Loan, to be held in the form of stock, — notes dated 30th June 1832, are receivable into the treasury for transfer in return for stock receipts. A premium of 5 per cent. is granted on all such transfers; and the stock receipt will bear interest at 5 per cent., payable, if the proprietors are resident in India, in cash at the place of registry, and, if resident in Europe, at their option, either in cash in India, or by bills on the Court at twelve months' date at Rs. 1d. 10. rupee. The property of the new loan is to be transferable only in books to be kept in Bengal, at Madras, at Bombay, and in London, and not by endorsement of stock receipts. Proprietors of stock receipts will be entitled to the option of transferring from the books of Bengal to those of either Madras, Bombay, or London. Having availed themselves of that option, the property cannot again be registered in Bengal or at either of the other places, unless upon transfer effected at the place at which they may have chosen to register it. After transfer to London, the interest payable on the stock so transferred will be paid in England at the same periods as when the bills would have become due, had the remittance of interest been previously received by bills. No part of the loan is to be paid off before the 23d April, 1854, and a previous notice of fifteen months. Payment shall then be made at the option of the creditors, either in cash in India, or by bill upon the court at twelve months' date, and 2s. 1d. the sicca rupee. Proprietors, who shall transfer to the books of Madras and Bombay, will be entitled to receive interest at the exchange of 106½ Madras or Bombay rupees, for 100 Calcutta sicca rupees. Stock may be consolidated and divided at the pleasure of the proprietors. Proprietors of the 5 per Cent. Transfer notes issued under the advertisement of the 15th of October last, or their authorized agents, will be permitted to transfer their property

into the Book Debt Loan, within four months. Proprietors, resident in Europe, of 6 per Cent. Remittable Paper, or of 5 per Cent. Transfer Notes, authorized to be received in transfer to the Book Debt Loan, whose instructions to their agents make no provision for that event, will be allowed a conditional transfer into the Book Debt Loan. In respect to 6 per Cent. Notes, it will be optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer or to receive payment according to the notices, dated the 9th of May and 13th of October 1834; provided that no notice disallowing a transfer will be accepted as valid after fifteen months from this date. The same period is granted to absentee proprietors of 5 per Cent. Transfer Notes for disallowing the act of their agents in transferring such notes to the Book Debt Loan.

Accounts from the Cape to 12th September state, that there was little chance of tranquillizing the insurgents on the eastern frontier, for whenever a favourable opportunity occurred they advanced upon the colonists, regardless of the treaties entered into only a few days previously. Numerous depredations had been committed by the Caffres near the Koi River, and a considerable quantity of cattle carried off by them. Letters have been received from Dr. Smith, the conductor of the exploring party into Central Africa, dated June 10, from Matsellicatla's Kraal, lat. 25° 24', long. 27° 47', giving very satisfactory accounts of their progress.

The *Ulrich Journal* reports that Mehmet Ali's troops in Arabia have suffered a severe defeat. "The rout was so decisive that Ibrahim Pacha (Mehmet's nephew) and the Sheriff of Mecca could hardly save themselves; and it was only by a precipitate flight that they escaped being taken prisoners by the Arabs. After this battle, in which the Egyptians were cut to pieces, the Arabs made themselves masters of a fort on the frontiers of Yemen, which served as the chief magazine for the ammunition and provisions of Mehmet Ali's army. This catastrophe has caused the greatest disorder among the Egyptian troops; they refused to march any further, and desertion was daily increasing. The loss of the Egyptians in Arabia (Hedjaz) was 11,000 men—the whole army consisted of 16,000. The 5,000 who have succeeded in saving themselves by flight have already reached the Egyptian territory."

Mehmet Ali has prohibited the exportation of Egyptian antiquities. It is said that a museum is to be formed at Cairo, and placed under the care of one of the young Arabs, who are now prosecuting their studies in Paris. The government therefore not only prohibits the exportation of antiquities, but purposes to purchase all that are in the possession of private persons.

Accounts have been received from Syria to the 30th of September. It seems that the Druses, betrayed by one of their chiefs (and it is believed by Ibn Ruchair himself) had been surprised by the Egyptian troops in the village of Del Kunnir, and dispersed Ibrahim Pasha, with 12,000 men, who had been gradually assembled, had advanced to Mount Lebanon, and made prisoners the greater part of the

principal inhabitants in the mountain. The Druses, being without a leader, suffered themselves to be disarmed without resistance. The greater part of Lebanon was already subdued, and, as Ibrahim advised, he continued to receive fresh reinforcements.

Singapore papers to the 1st July have been received at the moment of publication, but they contain nothing worth extracting.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### SCOTTISH SETTLEMENTS

Mr. *Macpherson* is ordered for sea and will be placed under the command of Capt. John Hindmarsh, governor of the new colony of South Australia for the purpose of conveying himself and staff to the seat of his future government. The conditions of the Act of Parliament respecting the preliminary sale of land to the amount of £50,000, and the raising of a loan, from which £5,000 are to be deposited in a sinking fund as a security that the colony shall not be chargeable to the mother country, have been complied with, and the governor and survey party will sail early in December. The main body of emigrants will not follow till about February next, by which time, it is supposed, the survey will be completed, and the site of the capital town decided upon.

The Colonization Commission for South Australia have been in the States for some days within these few days. By the Act under which the new district has been erected into a colony, these commissioners are authorized to raise £100,000 by the issue of Colonial Revenue Bonds, to defray the expenses of the colony until its own revenue is sufficient for that purpose, the sum raised to be charged, first, on the future produce of the revenue, and, in the event of its insufficiency, on the unsold land. A deposit of £20,000 is also required to be placed in the hands of trustees appointed by the Crown, as a security that the colony may not become a charge upon the public purse. The sum raised, in the first instance, by the commissioners is only £30,000, which they have borrowed at par at 10 per cent interest, with a condition of repayment at the end of ten years. The parties who have advanced the money are to have the preference in any future sums that may be wanted, to an extent in the whole not exceeding £100,000. One of the conditions prescribed in the Act of Parliament to the commissioners is, that they shall not pay a higher rate on the

money borrowed than 10 per cent interest, and it is then so extraordinary that they should be gone, in this bargain, to the full extent permitted, as the security is presumed to be £200,000, and the money might therefore, with proper exertions, have been obtained at a much lower rate.

They owe some explanation on this subject, if not to the public, to the parties embarked with them in this undertaking. Excessive premiums were offered in the city for the bonds to be raised as soon as the terms were known.—*Times*, Nov. 19.

#### COURT JUSTICE OF CAYMAN

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon William Norris Esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the island of Cayman.

#### CHIEF JUSTICE

The sentence of transportation upon Capt. Dickinson, of the Madras army, is upon a representation to the highest authority of all the circumstances, has been remitted.  
*See Page*

#### WARRIOR

General Alford has left Paris for Saint Tropez, where he will remain several months before he returns to India. He had an audience of leave of the king, who has conferred upon him the title of Agent for France at the court of Lahore, and delivered to him letters of credence to Ranjeet Singh in that character. His letter is written in the eastern style, upon a large skin of parchment ornamented with gold, and having affixed the great seal impressed upon gold. The whole is enveloped in a silk bag, exquisitely embroidered. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has also written to the favourite Secretary of Ranjeet Singh a letter, which is likewise enclosed in silk and gold. General Alford has been supplied by the government with numerous models of improved arms in all kinds of arms during the last twenty years, which he intends to adopt for the army he commands in India.—*Gazetteer of Madras*.

# ORIGINAL TRANSLATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The following is an extract from the report of the Foreign Translation Committee of the Christian Knowledge Society, appointed "for the purpose of superintending the publication and promoting the circulation of the holy scriptures in foreign languages, &c."

"The committee, having taken into their consideration the best means of carrying into effect the object for which they were appointed, deemed it requisite, in the first place, to make inquiries into the character and merits of existing versions, both of the holy scriptures and of the liturgy, and to obtain the opinions of competent judges as to the expediency of republishing old versions, or the preparation of new ones, in any particular language.

"One of the first objects of inquiry was, the state of the existing Oriental versions of the scriptures, especially in those languages which are spoken in the British dominions in India. On this subject, the committee have had the advantage of being assisted in their inquiry by H. H. Wilson, Esq., professor of Sanscrit in the university of Oxford, who favoured them with a very valuable report on the translations of the holy scriptures as accomplished or contemplated in Bengal.

"Professor Wilson enumerates thirty-seven versions of the whole, or of portions, of the bible, which have been accomplished, and fifteen which are in progress; but, as he considers many of them unnecessary, on account of their having been made into mere shakhs, it will be needless to repeat their names to the board.

"At the head of the Bengal versions he places the Sanscrit. When the present version was undertaken, the language had been but little studied and no standard compositions in it had been printed, the translation is, therefore, necessarily defective in point of style; and, though generally faithful, it is stated to be such as no native scholar could read with pleasure. And Professor Wilson considers it very desirable that a new Sanscrit version should be undertaken, not only on account of the extensive circulation which might be expected, in consequence of its being intelligible to Sanscrit scholars from one end of India to the other, but because it might be made a common standard to all the vernacular dialects of the country for abstract and doctrinal terms. He observes, that most, if not all, the current forms of speech, in India, are dependent on Sanscrit for words to express metaphysical ideas; and that if they had a fixed source from which to derive them, equally available to all, and which it would be advisable to indurate to all trans-

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lators over whom the societies at home have authority, as the standard to refer to, an uniform phraseology would be established in India, as it has been in Europe, with the same advantages of convenience and ultimate precision.

"This view of the importance of an improved Sanscrit version is strengthened by the opinion expressed in another valuable report on the same subject, which the committee have received from one of their own body, Richard Clarke, Esq., formerly of Madras, and both these gentlemen concur in opinion, that the combination of native and European talent, which would be required for the accomplishment of this work, could be most readily and most effectively obtained in Bishop's College, Calcutta.

"The committee have, therefore, entered into communication with the Bishop of Calcutta and with the principal of Bishop's College, and have authorized them to take such measures as they may deem proper for effecting a new version of the Holy scriptures into Sanscrit, on the principles recommended in the above report. The Sanscrit glossary of theological terms, already published by Principal Mill, will afford great facilities for its accomplishment.

"The other Indian versions which have been recommended by Professor Wilson, and to which the committee have directed their attention, are, Bengalee, Ooriya, Hindustanee, and Hindoostanee, for Upper India, Mahatta and Gooruttacee, for the west, and Tamil and Telugoo, with Canara and Malayalam, for the south. These are considered by the professor to be quite sufficient for those Indian fields, in which the labours of Christian zeal are the most likely to be attended with success. Some of these versions will probably require but little improvement to make them suitable for the purposes of the society. The old Tamil translation has been several times revised by the Society's missionaries, and printed at the mission press at Vepery.

"With respect to Oriental versions of the liturgy, the committee have entered into communication with the Bishop of Calcutta, respecting the plan which was formed by Bishop Turner for translating the liturgy into the languages of India, and have empowered his lordship, in conjunction with the principal of Bishop's College, to proceed with such translations as they may deem requisite, on the principles laid down in Professor Wilson's report, without waiting for further communications from England.

"By this means it is hoped that, in due time, a provision will be made for the Christians of India, which will tend to unite them in the bonds of communion with the Church of England."

(2 M)





N. R. The letters P. C. denote *prime cost*, or *manufacturers' prices*; A. *advance* (per cent.) on the same. D. *discount* (per cent.) on the same. N. D. *no demand*. The *bazar* marked is equal to 32 lb. 3 oz. 2 drs., and 100 *bazar* mounds equal to 110 *factory mounds*. Goods sold by *Sa. Rupes B. mds.* produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by *(S. Rupes B. mds.)*. The *Madras Candy* is equal to 540 lb. The *Surat Candy* is equal to 746 lb. The *Pecal* is equal to 153 lb. The *Congo* is 30 pieces.

## CALCUTTA, June 11, 1835.

	R. A.	R. A.		R. A.	R. A.
Anchors .....	Rs. 13 4	(2) 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. ....	Sa. R. F. mds.	Rs. 5 8
Bottles .....	Rs. 100 9 4	— 9 12	— flat .....	do.	5 7
Coals .....	R. mds. 0 5 1/2	— 0 7	— English, sq. ....	do.	3 2
Copper sheathing, 16 3/4 ..	F. mds. 33 0	— 31 12	— flat .....	do.	3 1
— Brass, .....	do. 33 4	— 32 12	— Bolt .....	do.	3 7
— Thick sheets .....	do. —	—	— Sheet .....	do.	4 0
— Oil, coarse .....	do. 31 0	— 31 4	— Nail .....	do.	12 0
— Bolt .....	do. 31 0	— 32 4	— Hoops .....	F. mds.	4 0
— Tile .....	do. 30 0	— 31 0	— headridge .....	do.	3 0
— Nails, assort. ....	do. 32 0	— 40 0	Lead, Pig .....	F. mds.	6 8
— Peru slate, .....	(F. mds.) 30 0	— 31 8	— untamped .....	do.	6 4
Muslin .....	Sa. R. do.	—	Millinery .....	do.	25 10
Cottons, .....	Rs. 3 4	— 3 9	— Shot, patent .....	Aug	8 31
— Cottons, chintz .....	Rs. —	—	— Spelter .....	do.	6 14
— Muslin, assort. ....	Rs. 1 5	— 8 0	— Stationery .....	do.	5 4
— Yarn 16 to 170 .....	Rs. 0 6 1/2	— 0 9	— Steel, English .....	(F. mds.)	5 8
— Cutlery, fine .....	Rs. 24 1/2	— 30 1/2	— Swedish .....	do.	7 8
— Glass .....	Rs. 5A to 10A & P. A.	—	— Tin Plates .....	Sa. R. box	19 2
— Hardware .....	Rs. D. —	— 45 1/2	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4 8
— Hosiery, cotton .....	Rs. A. —	— 52 A	— coarse and middling ..	do.	1 2
— Datto, silk .....	Rs. 15 to 50	Rs. P. A. —	— Flannel, fine .....	do.	3 1

## MADRAS, July 1, 1835.

	R. A.	R. A.		R. A.	R. A.
Bottles .....	Rs. 7 60	—	Iron Hoops .....	do.	110
Copper sheathing .....	Rs. 33 0	— 31 0	— Nail .....	do.	42
— Coals .....	Rs. 0 5 1/2	— 0 7	— Sheet .....	do.	40
— Oil, coarse .....	do. 31 0	— 31 4	— Millinery .....	do.	25 10
— Bolt .....	do. 31 0	— 32 4	— Shot, patent .....	do.	8 31
— Tile .....	do. 30 0	— 31 0	— Spelter .....	do.	6 14
— Nails, assort. ....	do. 32 0	— 40 0	— Stationery .....	do.	5 4
Cottons, .....	Rs. 3 4	— 3 9	— Steel, English .....	(F. mds.)	5 8
— Cottons, chintz .....	Rs. —	—	— Swedish .....	do.	7 8
— Muslin, assort. ....	Rs. 1 5	— 8 0	— Tin Plates .....	Sa. R. box	19 2
— Yarn 16 to 170 .....	Rs. 0 6 1/2	— 0 9	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4 8
— Cutlery, fine .....	Rs. 24 1/2	— 30 1/2	— coarse and middling ..	do.	1 2
— Glass .....	Rs. 5A to 10A & P. A.	—	— Flannel, fine .....	do.	3 1
— Hardware .....	Rs. D. —	— 45 1/2			
— Hosiery, cotton .....	Rs. A. —	— 52 A			
— Datto, silk .....	Rs. 15 to 50	Rs. P. A. —			

## BOMBAY, July 18, 1835.

	R. A.	R. A.		R. A.	R. A.
Anchors .....	Rs. 10	—	Iron, Swedish .....	Sa. candy	40
Bottles .....	Rs. 1	—	— English .....	do.	2 1/2
Coals .....	Rs. 15	— 18	— Hoops .....	do.	6 8
Copper sheathing, 16 3/4 ..	Rs. 33 0	— 31 12	— Nail .....	do.	13
— Thick sheets .....	do. 33 4	— 32 12	— Sheet .....	do.	6 8
— Plate bottom .....	do. 31	—	— Rod for bolts .....	Sa. candy	24
— Tile .....	do. 30	—	— do for nails .....	do.	87
Cottons, .....	Rs. —	—	Lead, Pig .....	do.	10 1/2
— Cottons, chintz .....	Rs. —	—	— Sheet .....	do.	10
— Muslin .....	Rs. —	—	Millinery .....	do.	10 D.
— Other goods .....	Rs. —	—	— Shot, patent .....	do.	9
— Yarn, Nov. 20 to 100 ..	Rs. 4 1/2	— 1 1/2	— Spelter .....	do.	6 1/4
Cutlery, table .....	P. C. —	—	— Stationery .....	do.	5 4
— Glass and Earthenware ..	P. C. 23 D. —	—	— Steel, Swedish .....	do.	10 1/4
— Hardware .....	P. C. —	—	— Tin Plates .....	Sa. R. box	19
— Hosiery, half hose .....	Rs. 10 1/2	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4 8
			— coarse .....	do.	1 1/2
			— Flannel, fine .....	do.	3 1

## CANTON, April 14, 1835.

	Dr. Dr.	Dr. Dr.		Dr. Dr.	Dr. Dr.
Cottons, Chintz, 20 yds. ....	Rs. 14	— 23	Small .....	pecul	30
— Longcloths .....	Rs. 3	— 11	— Steel, Swedish .....	do.	4
— Muslins, 20 yds. ....	Rs. —	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth .....	yd.	0 90
— Cambrics, 40 yds. ....	Rs. 3	— 4	— do. ex super .....	yd.	2 73
— Handkerchiefs .....	Rs. 1 75	— 1 70	— Cottons .....	pecul	12
— Yarn, Nov. 20 to 60 .....	Rs. 54	— 54	— do. Dutch .....	do.	9
Iron, Rod .....	Rs. 2 1/2	— 2	— Long Sills .....	do.	9
— Rod .....	Rs. 2 1/2	— 2	— Tin Plates .....	pecul	18 1/2
Lead, Pig .....	Rs. 6	— 6 1/2	— Tin Plates .....	box	11

**SINGAPORE, July 4, 1895.**

[illegible]

## REMARKS:

**COLUMBIA RIVER.**—Sales of Mule Twist continue very limited, and the prices throughout the assortment have slightly declined. Turkey Red yarn remains in good request, and a lot of superior quality has been sold with improvement in price. The market for the other grades of Yellow Twist and other dyes, the market continues. The market for Linette, with regard to demand, continues favourable, and the prices may be considered somewhat improved.—The trade in all the above mentioned goods has recently been numerous, but particularly interesting. The prices, however, remain at our previous rates.

We have continued in demand.—The Copper Market has up to date received from its depressed state, some relief, and the prices are beginning to become somewhat improved.—Iron continues to range in price, and prices are firmly maintained at last week's rates.—Steel without alloy during the week.—The prices of Lead continue stationary at our present rates.—Zinc has advanced slightly, and is somewhat favourable and cheerful looking during the week, consequent to some advances from Mexico; the sales reported show no advance of nearly a couple per cent on prices asked.—Tin continues to be in demand, and the market remains active with prices unchanged.—The lead

of 50 head each. Allopp's has been reported, with improvement in price. The importations per the *Ann Larkley, General Aul*, and *Intimate*, consist of 400 head each. — *Pr. (11).*

**Metals.** *Gold.* 10/15. — We have not heard of any great fluctuations in prices during the past week. There is a great sink in iron, copper, &c. The market, but holders expect higher prices. — *Silver.* 10/15. — The market for silver has not varied in the least. A small number of angling and Chinese 1/2 and 1/4 rupees per piece, and Indian rupees with circulars at prime rate. Other stores at 15 percent. discount. Melancholy and dark as getting into squires. Brandy, the market overstocked, and not saleable at over 2 rupees per gallon.

Monday, July 18, 1881.—The following prices of specie coins have been reported during the week:—Sovereigns, 1,000 pieces, at 14 1 30 per piece; 2,000 do. at 9 30 per do.; 400 do. striped and checked 12 vds., at 4 30 per do.; 100 do. do. 3 vds., at 7 1-2 per do.—Guineas, 700 pieces, striped 12 vds., at 4 20 per ditto.—Lampets, 1,000 pieces, at 10 10 per do.

## INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 16, 1915.

### STUDY OBJECTIVES

Day	Rate	As.	Na.	As.	(Seil.)
Prém.	30	8	Remittable	19	8
Disc.	1	11	Old date	1	4
			clns, Nos 1 to 120		
Prém.	1	8	second 3 per cent	1	11
			from Nov. 15 to end		

Dec. 2 6 Third per cent, 1892-93, 1 14 Prem.  
1 12 Four p ct. Loan, 1892-93, 2 4 Divd  
Bank Shares

Bank of Bengal (11,000) ...	5, 11, 14, 900 @ 14, 900
Union Bank .. (2,500) ....	2, 470 @ 2, 400
Bank of Bengal Notes	

Discount on private bills	4	% per cent.
Onto on government and treasury bills	6	0 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	7	0 do.

Rate of Exchange.  
On London and Liverpool, six months' sight, to  
buy, \$s. 1d.; to sell, \$s. 9d. per £s. 100.

Madras, July 1, 1895.

Governmental Security

Remittable Loan, six per cent.—20 per ct. prem.  
Non Remittable—Old five per cent.—par.  
Ditto ditto of 18th Aug 1843, five per cent.—2

Disc. to 1 premium.  
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1 per cent. prem.  
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.— $\frac{9}{4}$  per cent. disc.

On London, at 6 months. Is. 10d. per £100. R

1000

*Dumby, July 18, 1675*

### Exchanges

Bulls on London, at 6 m. eight, 2s. to 2s. 10d. per  
Rupel  
at 6 m. eight, 10s. to 10s. 4d. per.

Rs. per 100 Buxa Rupes.  
On Madras, at 3 days' sight, 104 8 to 160 Dom.  
Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.  
Permissible Loan, 1919-1920, 12. per cent 94. fig.  
5 per cent loan of 1922-23, according to the period

Mr. [redacted] 11411 11th Ave. S.W. Seattle, WA 98148

4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 1834-5 to 1836.8 per ditto.

Singapore, July 4, 1835  
Exchange.

On London, 4 to 8 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per dollar.  
(In Bengal, 206 Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.)

**Canton, April 14, 1895.**

rechnungen, &

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d to 4s. 10d per Sp.  
Dol. nominal.  
France (committees for advances on consignments).

On Bengal. — Private Bills, 210 Sa. Rs. per 100  
Sp. India. — Company's debt, 30 days, 208 Sa. Rs.

bay, ditto Brim. Rv. 216 to 21  
East of London. — per cent. per

2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 26





**EAST INDIA AND CHINA MODULI**

[illegible]

Neither a Pearl }  
South China Sea }

White Pine	100	0.08	0	0.00	0
Black Pine	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Red Pine	100	0.15	0	0.15	0
Yellow Pine	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
White Oak	100	0.18	0	0.18	0
Black Oak	100	0.20	0	0.20	0
Red Oak	100	0.22	0	0.22	0
Yellow Oak	100	0.15	0	0.15	0
White Birch	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Black Birch	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Red Birch	100	0.15	0	0.15	0
Yellow Birch	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
White Spruce	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
Black Spruce	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Red Spruce	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Yellow Spruce	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
White Fir	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Black Fir	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Red Fir	100	0.15	0	0.15	0
Yellow Fir	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
White Cedar	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
Black Cedar	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Red Cedar	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Yellow Cedar	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
White Cypress	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Black Cypress	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Red Cypress	100	0.15	0	0.15	0
Yellow Cypress	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
White Juniper	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
Black Juniper	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Red Juniper	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Yellow Juniper	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
White Larch	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Black Larch	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Red Larch	100	0.15	0	0.15	0
Yellow Larch	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
White Elm	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
Black Elm	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Red Elm	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Yellow Elm	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
White Hickory	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Black Hickory	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Red Hickory	100	0.15	0	0.15	0
Yellow Hickory	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
White Maple	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
Black Maple	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Red Maple	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Yellow Maple	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
White Ash	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Black Ash	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Red Ash	100	0.15	0	0.15	0
Yellow Ash	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
White Poplar	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
Black Poplar	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Red Poplar	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Yellow Poplar	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
White Willow	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Black Willow	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Red Willow	100	0.15	0	0.15	0
Yellow Willow	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
White Sycamore	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
Black Sycamore	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Red Sycamore	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Yellow Sycamore	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
White Cottonwood	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Black Cottonwood	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Red Cottonwood	100	0.15	0	0.15	0
Yellow Cottonwood	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
White Gambel	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
Black Gambel	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Red Gambel	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Yellow Gambel	100	0.08	0	0.08	0
White Boxelder	100	0.10	0	0.10	0
Black Boxelder	100	0.12	0	0.12	0
Red Boxelder	100	0.15	0	0.15	0
Yellow Boxelder	100	0.10	0	0.10	0

## AC STRIKE AGAIN BLOCKED

Edie Wood	11	0	0	=	0	7
Col. Wood	410	0	0	=	4	0
Whitlock	600	0	0			
Wood & Whitlock	0	0	3		0	3
Inter	0	1	0		0	2
Wood	0	2	0		0	2
					1	9

## SOLICIT AFRICAN TRIBUTE CL

Alcun	core	1	4	11	—	1	13	0
Chis: h f c stitue use	no							
Chis: Archdu	no	1	9	0	—	1	10	0
Chis: Urv	no	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Chis: sult	no	0	0	9	—	0	0	9
Chis: Palm	no	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Chis: Palm	core	0	10	1	—	1	10	0
Chis: a								
Chis: a		7	10	0	—	0	0	0
Chis: a		13	0	0	—	10	0	0
Chis: a		14	0	0	—	10	0	0
Chis: a		7	0	0	—	0	0	0
Chis: a		0	1	0	—	0	1	0

## PRICES OF SHARES November 25, 1915

	Price	Dividends	Capital	Shares of	Per Cent	Books Shut for Dividends
<b>IRON RAILS</b>						
East India (S. L.)	£ 11	—	£ 400,000	—	—	March Sept
London (Stock)	11 1/2	2 1/2	£ 2,500,000	—	—	June Dec
St. K. & L. & Co.	11 1/2	—	£ 1,500,000	100	—	Jan July
India & L. & Co.	—	4 1/2	—	—	—	5 April 5 Oct
India & L. & Co.	11 1/2	—	—	—	—	5 April 5 Oct
West India (Stock)	11 1/2	2 1/2	£ 1,000,000	—	—	June Dec
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
Australian (Agricultural)	40	—	£ 10,000	100	—	—
Bank (Australia)	44	—	£ 100	40	—	—
Van Diemen's Land & Company	10 1/2	—	£ 100	100	10 1/2	—

## THE LONDON MARKETS, November 25.

**Sugar.**—The market is firm and rising. There is a demand for Bengals, but no extensive sales are reported.

**Coffee.**—In East India, no alteration.

**Tea.**—The Company's December is expected to be preceded and followed by large sales of free-trade teas. The consumption has been going on very freely, and the market has generally assumed a firm aspect, a great proportion of the tea brought in at the October sale having been taken up by the trade.

**Wool.**—The public sale of 4 colonial and other wools, which commenced on the 18th inst., finished on the 14th, the quantity put up was 3,300 bales New South Wales and 3 in Durban's 1 and wools, and 1,000 bales Spanish, German, Russian, and other sorts. The sales went numerously attended, the number of buyers present exceeded any former occasion. There was great animation throughout, and the whole quantity brought forward sold with great briskness, the four exceptions of New South Wales and 3 in Durban's 1 and wool fully maintained the prices of the last sales in September, the few descriptions went at an advance of 3s to 1s per lb. in consequence of the great demand for low wools.

**Indigo.**—The following are Messrs. Fairs and Pasteur's report of the result of the October public sales of indigo, of 100 chests, which presented the following assortment:—70 chests good and fine shipping qualities, 170 chests middling to good ditto, 2,277 ditto fine, common, and ordinary shipping ditto, 1,841 ditto ordinary to good, 1,000 among qualities, 400 ditto up country and Oude ordinary consumers, 300 ditto ordinary and very low wools, 105 ditto ordinary and fine wools, 53 ditto Madras, 53 ditto Kurpah, 2nd ditto Prussian blue.

prices, among the low wools, the sale was passed freely for this sale, and the very large quantity put up, led to a general expectation that the July prices could not be kept up, under these unfavourable circumstances the sale began, and on the first day ordinary and middling qualities chiefly adapted for the home trade, sold briskly at last sale's prices, whilst good and fine shipping sorts were rather heavy at a discount of 3d to 4d per lb. from the second day, however, the bid-dings for these sorts became more animated, and although Proprietors fairly met the buyers, several marks of consuming and shipping qualities were sold at sale's prices. The sale proceeded briskly of those sorts which the buyers were the most anxious to purchase.

Some footing is now given by sales being sold at so weights, still I should under a sort of prejudice.

The quantity of Madras in the sale was, as it has been for many sales past, unusually small, and the stock of this description being reduced to the smallest quantity, they sold with great spirit at an advance of 3d to 4d on the July sale's prices.

The most important feature in this sale is the very large portion which has been sold. It is calculated that 1,400 chests were taken for shipping, and the same quantity for home use, the chests only having been bought in by the Proprietors.

A parcel of 20 chests of *Prussian blue*, imported by the Messrs. Fairs and Pasteur, and reported as indigo, was put up, and bought in at the nominal price of 6d per lb., there having been no bid for it.

## DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from October 27 to November 24, 1855.

Oct.	Bank Stock	1st Bid	1st Ask	2nd Bid	2nd Ask	New Pr Cent	1st Bid	1st Ask	India Stock	1st Bid	1st Ask	Exch Bills
27	209	210 90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	2 1/2 14 16p
28	209	210 90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	1 3/4 12 11p
29	209	210 90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	par 3p 7 13p
30	209	210 90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	par 2p 10 12p
31	209	210 90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	par 10 12p
Nov.												
1	209	210 90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	par 10 12p
2	209	210 90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	1 3/4 10 13p
3	209	210 90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	2 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	1 3/4 10 13p
4	209	210 90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	2 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	1 3/4 11 13p
5	209	210 90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	2 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	1 3/4 11 13p
6	209	210 90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	1 3/4 11 13p
7	210	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	1 3/4 11 13p
8	209	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	1 3/4 11 13p
9	209	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	1 3/4 11 13p
10	209	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	2 3/4 11 13p
11	—	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	3 4p 11 13p
12	209	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	2 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	4p 12 14p
13	210	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	4p 12 14p
14	—	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	4p 12 14p
15	210	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	4p 12 14p
16	210	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	5p 12 14p
17	210	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	5p 12 14p
18	210	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	5p 12 14p
19	210	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	5p 12 14p
20	—	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	5p 12 14p
21	210	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	5p 12 14p
22	210	90	90	91	91	99 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	5p 12 14p

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